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(54) **ABSORBENT ARTICLE WITH CHANNELS**

SAUGFÄHIGER ARTIKEL MIT KANÄLEN

ARTICLE ABSORBANT COMPRENANT DES CANAUX

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EP-A1- 2 905 000 **US-A1- 2015 065 973**

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention pertains to the technical field of absorbent articles, more preferably disposable personal care articles such as diapers, baby pants, adult incontinent garments, and the like, and to absorbent structures for use in such absorbent articles. More specifically the present invention relates to an absorbent structure comprising an absorbent core between a topsheet and a backsheet.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Absorbent articles such as diapers, baby pants, adult incontinent garments and the like, typically comprise an absorbent core, positioned in between a liquid permeable or pervious, hydrophilic or semi hydrophilic topsheet and a liquid impermeable or impervious backsheet. The absorbent core comprises absorbent material that is able to absorb fluid and liquid bodily excretions of the user of the absorbent article.

[0003] The absorbent material of the absorbent core may be an absorbent particulate polymer material which is dispersed in a matrix of cellulose fibers or fluff pulp in order to prevent the particulate material from aggregating, as well as to prevent gel blocking. Gel blocking can occur when the absorbent particulate polymer material absorbs liquid, as they tend to typically swell and form a gel structure. This gel structure often blocks the further transfer of liquid into the remaining absorbent core. As a result, the liquid may be unable to reach the remaining absorbent particulate polymer material and the efficiency of the overall absorbent article decreases significantly. Existing fluff pulp materials are not suited to cope with rapid, subsequent insults of fluid since they possess limited distribution capacities. Moreover existing fluff pulp materials exhibit a limited capacity of overall liquid intake. Furthermore, existing absorbent cores containing fluff pulp have a limited wet integrity, which leads to the shape and fit of the absorbent article being deformed when e.g. an absorbent article is being worn by a baby which moves around.

[0004] In recent years, there has been a strong demand for more flexible, thinner, light-weight, absorbent articles to resolve various problems associated with manufacturing, marketing, design, fit, wearing comfort, distribution, garbage disposal, material and energy consumption, transport and storage costs and the like. This lead to the search for and the development and production of absorbent articles of which the absorbent cores contains little to no cellulose fibers or fluff pulp, as the latter tend to be quite bulky, thus rendering generally more thick absorbent cores which reduces the overall wearing comfort of the user of the absorbent article.

[0005] Hence, various absorbent cores containing little to no cellulose fibers or fluff pulp were developed in the past few years to try and overcome the above drawbacks, whereby the relative high amounts of absorbent polymer materials necessary to replace the absorption, distribution and retention capacity of the excluded cellulose fibers and/or fluff pulp were loaded, distributed and immobilized within these new absorbent cores according to several techniques. However given the ability and capacity of the absorbent core to absorb, transport and retain fluid and liquids is heavily dependent upon the form, position and/or manner wherein these absorbent polymer materials are incorporated within the absorbent core several drawback remained unsolved. In general the substantially heterogeneously distributed absorbent cores having non-continuous compartments and/or clusters of absorbent polymer material have in general proven to be better in coping with the above mentioned problems, nevertheless they also proved to remain unsatisfactory within most of the available absorbent articles. Especially problematic however, were the substantially homogenously distributed absorbent structures having continuous layers of absorbent polymer particulate material given they exhibit a substantially homogenous swollen absorbent polymer material area for second, third and next liquid insults wherein the dry and/or wetted absorbent polymer material layer may actually act as a liquid barrier. These problems and complications are especially prevalent within very flexible, thin, lightweight absorbent structures wherein high amounts of absorbent polymer material are distributed within the absorbent core of the absorbent article. Adding even more, thicker and larger overlying acquisition and dispersing layers did not at all resolve the above cited absorption, distribution and retention problems and moreover made the absorbent articles commercially unviable, environmentally unsustainable and more difficult to manufacture, store and transport.

[0006] Furthermore an existing problem which has been associated with such absorbent cores containing no or little cellulose fibers or fluff pulp is related to the migration, loss and leakage of the absorbent particulate polymer material from the absorbent article during dry and/or wet state, which leads to irritation, skin problems and overall discomfort for the user. This again is also especially true in the more homogenously distributed absorbent structures given their immobilization and liquid distribution properties remain unsatisfactory to date. This lack of effective and efficient immobilization and liquid distribution lead to dysfunctional absorbent articles due to lowered uptake capacity, gel blocking, enhanced rewet values, leakages and the creation of ruptures and/or pinholes through the liquid pervious topsheet and/or liquid impervious backsheet of such absorbent articles.

[0007] Absorbent cores generally have a high absorbent capacity and the absorbent core may expand several times its weight and volume. These increases may cause the absorbent article to deform and/or to sag in the crotch region as they become saturated with liquid. This may cause leaks to occur via a longitudinal and/or transversal edge of the absorbent article.

[0008] A further existing problem of absorbent articles is that an absorbent capacity of an absorbent core of the absorbent article is often not fully used when liquid insults are received by the absorbent core at regions which are close to an edge of the absorbent article and/or absorbent core. This might occur especially when a wearer of the absorbent article is lying down (sideways) and/or is moving frequently and/or intensively. This makes the absorbent articles prone to leakage.

[0009] US 2015/0065973 discloses an absorbent article comprising a liquid management system (LMS) and an absorbent core disposed at least partially intermediate a topsheet and a backsheet. The LMS defines one or more channels therein. The one or more channels of the LMS may at least partially overlap or not overlap with channels defined in the absorbent core.

[0010] EP 2 905 000 A1 discloses an apparatus and method for making an absorbent structure with channels embedded within the absorbent structure. The channels are strips that are free of absorbent material.

SUMMARY

[0011] The object of embodiments of the invention is to provide an absorbent article of the type stated in the preamble, with improved liquid distribution and absorption capacities.

[0012] According to an aspect of the invention there is provided an absorbent article according to claim 1.

[0013] Embodiments are based inter alia on the inventive insight that, by providing a plurality of attachment zones in the absorbent core, a corresponding plurality of channels is created in the absorbent core upon wetting such that liquid can be distributed and absorbed in an improved manner. Indeed, liquid can flow in the plurality of attachment zones and can be absorbed by the absorbent core through the side walls of the plurality of attachment zones, in addition to liquid being absorbed through the top surface of the absorbent core. Both the at least one front and at least one rear attachments zones, before swelling of the absorbent material, and the plurality of created channels, during and after swelling of the absorbent material, allow for a more rapid distribution of liquid, especially towards the transverse edges of the absorbent core. In addition to a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the longitudinal direction by providing at least one front and one rear attachment zone, the presence of the plurality of attachment zones and/or the creation of the corresponding plurality of channels leads to a more rapid and efficient distribution of liquid in the depth direction of the absorbent core. Further in addition, by providing at least one bridging zone which extends at least partially between the front and rear attachment zone, liquid distribution conditions leads to the creation of a first and second channel at the first and second attachment zone, respectively.

[0014] Embodiments are based *inter alia* on the inventive insight that, by providing a plurality of attachment zones in the absorbent core, a corresponding plurality of channels is created in the absorbent core upon wetting such that liquid can be distributed and absorbed in an improved manner. Indeed, liquid can flow in the plurality of attachment zones and can be absorbed by the absorbent core through the side walls of the plurality of attachment zones, in addition to liquid in the transverse direction is enabled and/or improved such that liquid is able to "cross" the attachments zones and/or resulting channels to flow from the first longitudinal portion and the second longitudinal portion. This may be particularly useful in situations wherein liquid insults are received at a longitudinal portion, e.g. near one of the longitudinal edges. In such situations, provided attachments zones may block liquid from flowing transversally through the absorbent core, which leads to only a longitudinal portion of the absorbent core being used to absorb the liquid, which may cause leakage since the amount of absorbent material within said one longitudinal portion is limited. However, by providing a bridging zone between a front an rear attachment zone, interconnecting two longitudinal portions of the absorbent core, liquid is enabled to flow from one longitudinal portion through the bridging zone, to a neighboring longitudinal portion. In this manner, liquid can reach the absorbent material within the neighboring longitudinal portion and may be absorbed there. In other words, by providing at least one bridging zone an available liquid absorbing capacity is increased, especially in the transverse direction of the absorbent core. Furthermore, overall liquid intake by the absorbent core is faster as a result.

[0015] According to an embodiment the bridging zone allows a liquid flow between the first longitudinal portion and the second longitudinal portion by capillary action. In this manner, liquid can flow through the absorbent material of the bridging zone without being obstructed and move between and/or beyond and/or throughout the front and/or rear attachment zone(s). By providing at least one front attachment zone and at least one rear attachment as defined above channels are created when the absorbent core is wetted. By providing a bridging zone, e.g. a capillary bridging zone, between the front and rear attachment zone, liquid taken up in absorbent material near a first side edge may migrate by capillary action in the direction of a second side edge. In other words, the liquid is on the one hand distributed by the channels and on the other hand allowed to migrate through the absorbent material from one side edge to the other side edge. This is advantageous, especially when a person wearing the absorbent article is lying down sideways. Indeed, when lying down the liquid may e.g. flow towards one side edge by gravity. This will cause a swelling of the absorbent material near that side edge, and the capillary bridge will allow the liquid to migrate towards the other side edge, in a transverse direction of the absorbent core, independently of the orientation of the absorbent article. The bridging zone enables liquid flow opposite to the forces of gravity, when a wearer of the absorbent article is lying down

sideways. The presence of the bridging zone will prevent that liquid flow from one longitudinal portion to another longitudinal portion is blocked by attachments zones and/or channels positioned between and/or in the longitudinal portions. On the other hand the channels will be able to provide for a fast liquid distribution in a longitudinal direction of the absorbent core.

[0016] The capillary bridging zone extends between the first front attachment zone and the first rear attachment zone, such that upon wetting of the absorbent material, a front and rear channel are created at said first front and rear attachment zone, respectively, wherein the capillary bridging zone extends between said front and rear channel. In that manner, after channel formation upon wetting, liquid can still flow, e.g. by capillary action, between the first rear and front attachment zone. It is noted that the capillary bridging zone may comprise temporary or semi-permanent attachment zones which loosen upon wetting, whilst the first front attachment zone and the first rear attachment zone remain attached upon wetting. Preferably, a minimum distance between the first front attachment zone and the first rear attachment zone is preferably larger than 3 mm, more preferably larger than 5 mm, even more preferably larger than 8 mm. In that way a sufficient flow can be guaranteed. This minimum distance (which is related to the capillary flow) may be varied depending on the size of the absorbent article.

[0017] According to an embodiment the bridging zone allows a liquid flow between the first longitudinal portion and the second longitudinal portion by mass flow. In this manner, liquid can benefit from channels formed by permanent and/or semi-permanent attachment zones to flow through the bridging zone and to move between and/or beyond and/or throughout the front and/or rear attachment zone(s).

[0018] According to a further embodiment, absorption capacity of the absorbent core may benefit from both capillary action and mass flow of liquid in order to enable liquid to be distributed quickly and adequately, for example when the bridging zone comprises one or more semi-permanent attachments. In reaction to a first liquid insult the liquid will be distributed by mass flow by means of the channel(s) formed at the semi-permanent attachment(s). However, in reaction to further liquid insults, the semi-permanent attachment(s) will release, loosen and/or dissolve which will lead to the bridging zone allowing the liquid to pass through by capillary action. In other words, the bridging zone may comprise a (semi-)permanent attachment in a first stage of wetting, and may comprise substantially no attachments in a further stage of wetting.

[0019] According to an embodiment, the at least one bridging zone is substantially free of attachments. In this manner, the bridging zone is formed in both a dry and a wet state of the absorbent core. No obstructions are present within the bridging zone such that liquid can flow or travel via the bridging zone from one longitudinal portion to a neighboring longitudinal portion.

[0020] According to an embodiment the at least one bridging zone comprises at least one semi-permanent attachment. In this manner, the bridging zone comprises one or more attachments in a dry state of the absorbent core. This may allow liquid to be distributed via corresponding channels formed at the one or more attachments, during a first liquid insult. In other words, liquid may flow through the bridging zone by mass flow. However, the bridging zone is transformed in a wet state of the absorbent core when the semi-permanent attachments are loosened because of the swelling of nearby absorbent material. When liquid is absorbed by the absorbent core in proximity of the semi-permanent attachments, the semi-permanent attachments will be released, such that no obstructions are present within the bridging zone such that liquid can flow or travel via the bridging zone from one longitudinal portion to a neighboring longitudinal portion via capillary action.

[0021] According to an embodiment the at least one bridging zone comprises fluff fibers. In this manner, the bridging zone is provided in both a dry and a wet state of the absorbent core such that liquid can flow or travel via the fluff fibers from one longitudinal portion to a neighboring longitudinal portion.

[0022] According to an embodiment the at least one bridging zone comprises at least one strip of airlaid material. In this manner, the bridging zone is provided in both a dry and a wet state of the absorbent core. No obstructions are present within airlaid material such that liquid can flow or travel via the airlaid material from one longitudinal portion to a neighboring longitudinal portion.

[0023] According to an embodiment a minimal width of the bridging zone is at least 5mm, preferably at least 10mm and more preferably at least 15mm. In this manner, a sufficient width is available to allow liquid to flow and/or travel through the bridging zone. The minimal width of the bridging zone is the smallest distance between the front attachment zone and the rear attachment zone between which liquid is allowed to flow.

[0024] The front attachment zone and the rear attachment zone are continuous attachment zones and have a length, seen in the longitudinal direction, of at least 30mm, preferably at least 40mm and more preferably at least 50mm. In this manner, by providing continuous attachment zones with a suitable length, a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core is achieved, while enabling a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the transverse direction of the absorbent core via the bridging zone(s) between the front attachment zone and the rear attachment zone.

[0025] According to an embodiment the front attachment zone and rear attachment zone extend in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core; and/or an angle between the front attachment zone and the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core and an angle between the rear attachment zone and the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core is smaller than 10°, preferably smaller than 5°. In this manner, by providing front an rear

attachment zones which extend in a substantially longitudinal direction of the absorbent core, a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core is achieved, while enabling a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the transverse direction of the absorbent core via the bridging zone(s) between the front attachment zone(s) and the rear attachment zone(s).

[0026] According to an embodiment the plurality of attachment zones further comprises a second front attachment zone and/or a second rear attachment zone, wherein the at least one bridging zone extends between, on the one hand the first and/or second front attachment zones and, on the other hand the first and/or second rear attachment zones.

[0027] According to an embodiment said first and second front attachment zone extend next to each other from a crotch region in the direction of the first transverse edge. In this manner, by providing front attachment zones which extend in a substantially longitudinal direction of the absorbent core, a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core is achieved, while enabling a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the transverse direction of the absorbent core via the bridging zone(s) between the front attachment zone(s) and the rear attachment zone(s).

[0028] According to an embodiment said first and second rear attachment zone extend next to each other from a crotch region in the direction of the second transverse edge. In this manner, by providing rear attachment zones which extend in a substantially longitudinal direction of the absorbent core, a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core is achieved, while enabling a fast and adequate distribution of liquid in the transverse direction of the absorbent core via the bridging zone(s) between the front attachment zone(s) and the rear attachment zone(s).

[0029] According to an embodiment a distance between said first and second front attachment zone is larger than a distance between said first and second rear attachment zone. In this manner, a surface of absorbent material extending between the first and second front attachment zone is increased. By having a broader region of absorbent material located near the front part of the absorbent core, the absorbent core is especially suited for incorporation in absorbent articles for male users, since male users typically produce liquid insults closer to a front portion of the absorbent core as compared to liquid insults produced by female users.

[0030] According to an embodiment a distance between said first and second rear attachment zone is larger than a distance between said first and second front attachment zone. In this manner, a surface of absorbent material extending between the first and second rear attachment zone is increased. By having a broader region of absorbent material located near the central/rear part of the absorbent core, the absorbent core is especially suited for incorporation in absorbent articles for female users, since female users typically produce liquid insults closer to a central/rear portion of the absorbent core as compared to liquid insults produced by male users.

[0031] According to an embodiment the absorbent material comprises cellulosic fluff pulp.

[0032] According to an embodiment the absorbent material is substantially fluffless.

[0033] According to an embodiment attachments between the top core wrap sheet and the back core wrap sheet being any one of the following or a combination thereof: pressure bonding, thermal bonding, sonic bonding, chemical bonding, adhesive.

[0034] The skilled person will understand that the hereinabove described technical considerations and advantages for absorbent article embodiments also apply to the described absorbent core embodiment described below, mutatis mutandis.

[0035] According to a further aspect there is provided an absorbent core comprising an absorbent material between a top core wrap sheet and a back core wrap sheet, said absorbent core having a first and second longitudinal edge and a first and second transverse edge. The absorbent core is provided with a plurality of attachment zones comprising at least one front attachment zone extending from a crotch region in the direction of the first transverse edge and at least one rear attachment zone extending from the crotch region in the direction of the second transverse edge, wherein the front attachment zone and the rear attachment zone are continuous attachments zones and have a length, seen in the longitudinal direction, of at least 30mm, preferably at least 40mm and more preferably at least 50mm, wherein in said front attachment zone (140) and said rear attachment zone (160) the top core wrap sheet is attached to the back core wrap sheet, and with at least one bridging zone extending at least partially between said front and rear attachment zone, wherein the at least one front attachment zone and at least one rear attachment zone, when projected on a longitudinal direction of the absorbent core, do not overlap or overlap only partially; and the bridging zone extends from a first longitudinal portion of the absorbent core to a second longitudinal portion of the absorbent core. The first longitudinal portion is defined between the first longitudinal edge and a longitudinal center axis of the absorbent core and the second longitudinal portion is defined between the second longitudinal edge and the longitudinal center axis of the absorbent core, such that upon wetting of the absorbent material, a front and rear channel are created at said front and rear attachment zone, respectively, wherein the bridging zone allows a liquid flow between the first longitudinal portion and the second longitudinal portion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

[0036] The accompanying drawings are used to illustrate presently preferred non-limiting exemplary embodiments of devices of the present invention. The above

and other advantages of the features and objects of the invention will become more apparent and the invention will be better understood from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1A is a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a diaper;

Figure 1B is a top plan view of the diaper of figure 1A;

Figure 1C is a schematic cross-section along line C-C of figure 1B;

Figure 1D is a schematic cross-section along line D-D of figure 1B;

Figure 2A is a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a diaper which is not within the scope of the claims;

Figure 2B is a top plan view of the diaper of figure 2A;

Figures 3-8 are perspective view of other exemplary embodiments of a diaper, the embodiments of figures 5, 6 and 8 are not within the scope of the claims;

Figure 9A and 9B are cross-sectional views illustrating the effect of liquid being absorbed by the absorbent core of an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent article; and

Figure 10 illustrates schematically an exemplary embodiment of a method and apparatus for manufacturing an absorbent article;

Figure 10A shows a cross section of an insert placed at a non-suction zone of the exemplary embodiment of figure 10;

Figure 10B shows a top view indicating how inserts may be positioned in order to create non-suction zones for the exemplary embodiment of figure 10;

Figure 10C shows a cross section of the absorbent core when the second sheet 120 is being applied;

Figure 10D shows a cross section of the absorbent core before attaching the first sheet 110 to the second sheet 120;

Figures 10E-10H illustrate an alternate method for manufacturing an absorbent article, wherein 10E shows glue application to the bottom core wrap, 10F shows glue application to the top core wrap, 10G shows the combined bottom and top core wraps, and 10F shows the absorbent article after the manufacturing steps.

Figure 11A shows a top view of an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent core with four attachment zones using a first exemplary embodiment of a sealing pattern;

Figure 11B shows a top view of an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent core with four attachment zones using a second exemplary embodiment of a sealing pattern;

Figure 11C shows a top view of an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent core with four attachment zones using a third exemplary embodiment of a sealing pattern;

Figure 11D illustrates a fourth exemplary embodiment of a possible sealing pattern;

Figure 11E illustrates a fifth exemplary embodiment of a possible sealing pattern;

Figure 12 is a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a diaper in a wetted state;

Figures 13A and 13B are cross-sectional views illustrating the effect of liquid being absorbed by a traditional absorbent core and liquid being absorbed by an absorbent core according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention, respectively;

Figure 14 illustrates a schematic cross-section of an absorbent core, wherein three possible locations are indicated for the attachment zones;

Figures 15A-15X illustrate exemplary embodiments of an absorbent corewherein the embodiments of figures 15A, 15B, 15D, 15E, 15F, 15J, 15L, 15N, 150, 15P, 15Q, 15R, 15S, 15T, 15X are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 16A-16S illustrate other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 16A-16E, 16G, 16H, 16P-16S are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 17A-17V illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 17A, 17B, 17H, 17J, 17K, 17M, 17N, 170, 17Q, 17R are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 18A-18G illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 18B, 18E-18G are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 19A-19D illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 19C and 19D are not within the

scope of the claims;

Figures 20A-20Z illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 20A-20P, 20R-20X, 20Z are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 21A-21Z illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 21A-21M, 21O-21Z are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 22A-22Z illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 22A-22M, 22O-22Z are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 23A-23V illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 23A-23T are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 24A-24C are photographs of an exemplary embodiment of a diaper in a dry and wetted state;

Figures 25A-25Z illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 25A-25C, 25G, 251, 25K, 25O are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 26A-26T illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core wherein the embodiments of figures 26B, 26H, 26P are not within the scope of the claims;

Figures 27A-27P illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core according to the invention;

Figures 28A- 28F illustrate schematically different embodiments of providing attachment zones by attaching a top core wrap sheet to a bottom core wrap sheet and

Figures 29A and 29B illustrate another exemplary embodiment of an absorbent article according to the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0037] As used herein, the following terms have the following meanings:

"A", "an", and "the" as used herein refers to both singular and plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. By way of example, "an edge barrier" refers to one or more than one edge barrier.

"About" as used herein referring to a measurable value such as a parameter, an amount, a temporal duration, and the like, is meant to encompass variations of +/-20% or less, preferably +/-10% or less, more preferably +/-5% or less, even more preferably +/-1% or variations are appropriate to perform in the disclosed invention. However, it is to be understood that the value to which the modifier "about" refers is itself also specifically disclosed.

"Absorbent article", "absorbent garment", "absorbent product", "absorbing article", "absorbing garment", "absorbing product" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to devices that absorb and contain bodily exudates, and more specifically, refers to devices that are placed against or in proximity to the body of the wearer to absorb and contain the various liquids discharged from the body. Absorbent articles include but are not limited to feminine hygiene garments, baby diapers and pants, adult incontinence garments, various diaper and pants holders, liners, towels, absorbent inserts and the like.

"Absorbent core" as used herein refers to a three-dimensional part of the absorbent structure, comprising liquid-absorbing material, useful to permanently absorb and/or retain bodily exudates.

"Absorbent component" as used herein refers to a structural constituent of an absorbent article, e.g., a piece of an absorbent core, such as one of multiple pieces in a multi-piece absorbent core.

"Absorbent element" as used herein refers to a part of a functional constituent of an absorbent structure, e.g., a acquisition layer, a dispersion layer, core layer or a release structure formed of a material or materials having particular liquid handling characteristics suitable for the specific function.

"Absorbent fibrous polymer material" as used herein refers to an absorbent polymer material which is in threadlike from such as fibers, filaments, and the like so as to be less flowable in the dry state than particulates.

"Absorbent insert" as used herein refers to a device adapted for insertion into an "Absorbent layer" as used herein refers to a term referring to a discrete, identifiable sheet-like or web-like element of an absorbent article which may remain detached and relatively movable with respect to another such element or may be attached or joined so as to remain permanently associated with another such element. Each absorbent layer may itself include a laminate or combination of several layers, sheets and/or webs of similar or diverse compositions.

"Absorbent polymer material", "absorbent gelling material", "AGM", "superabsorbent", "superabsorbent material", "super absorbent polymer", "SAP" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to any suitable particulate (e.g., flaked, particulate, granular, or powdered) or fibrous cross linked polymeric materials that can absorb at least 5 times and preferably at least about 10 times or more its weight of an aqueous 0.9% saline solution as measured using the Centrifuge Retention Capacity test (EDANA 441.2-01).

"Absorbent polymer material area" as used herein refers to the area of the absorbent structure wherein adjacent layers are separated by a multiplicity of absorbent polymer material. Incidental contact areas between these adjacent layers within the absorbent particulate polymer material area may be intentional (e.g bond area's) or unintentional (e.g. manufacturing artifacts).

"Absorbent particulate polymer material" as used herein refers to an absorbent polymer material which is in particulate form such as powders, granules, flakes and the like so as to be flowable in the dry state.

"Absorption" as used herein refers to the process by which a liquid is taken up within a material.

"Absorption rate" as used herein refers to the rate of absorption of liquid, i.e. the amount of liquid which is absorbed per unit of time, typically by an absorbent component, element and/or absorbent layer of the absorbent article, structure and/or core.

"Acquisition layer", "acquisition region", "acquisition surface" or "acquisition material" and the like as used herein refer to the layer overlying the absorbent core having a faster liquid uptake and/or distribution capability.

"Absorbency" is the ability of a material to take up fluids by various means including capillary, osmotic, solvent, chemical and/or other action.

"Adult incontinence garment" as used herein refers to absorbent articles intended to be worn by incontinent adults, for absorbing and containing bodily exudates.

"Adhesion" as used herein refers to the force that holds different materials together at their interface.

"Adhesive" as used herein refers to a material, which may or may not be flowable in solution or when heated, that is used to bond materials together.

"Adsorption" as used herein refers to the process by which a liquid is taken up by the surface of a material.

"Airlaying" as used herein refers to forming a web by dispersing fibers or particles in an air stream and condensing them from the air stream onto a moving screen by means of a pressure and/or vacuum; a web of fibers produced by airlaying is herein referred to an "airlaid"; an airlaid web bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity is herein referred to an "airlaid nonwoven".

"Apparent density", "density" as used herein refers to the basis weight of the sample divided by the caliper with appropriate unit conversions incorporated therein. Apparent density used herein has the unit g/cm^3.

"Attach", "attached" and "attachment" as used herein are synonymous with their counterparts of the terms "fasten", "affix", "secure", "bind", "join" and "link".

"Baby diaper" as used herein refers to absorbent articles intended to be worn by children, for absorbing and containing bodily exudates which the user draws up between the legs and fastens about the waist of the wearer.

"Baby pants" as used herein refers to absorbent articles marketed for use in transitioning children from diapers to underwear intended to cover the lower torso of children, so as to absorb and contain body exudates which article is generally configured like a panty garment and manufactured with a completed waist encircling portion, thereby eliminating the need for the user to fasten the article about the waist of the wearer.

"Back region" as used herein refers to the portion of an absorbent article or part thereof that is intended to be positioned proximate the back of a wearer.

"Backing" as used herein refers to a web or other material that supports and reinforces the back of a product.

"Basis weight" is the weight per unit area of a sample reported in grams per square meter, g/m^2 or gsm.

"Bodily exudates", "body exudates", "bodily fluids", "body fluids", "bodily discharges", "body discharges", "fluid(s)", " liquid(s)", "fluid(s) and liquid(s) and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to, but are not limited to urine, blood, vaginal discharges, breast milk, sweats and fecal matter.

"Binder", "adhesive", "glue", "resins", "plastics" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and

refer to substances, generally in a solid form (e.g. powder, film, fiber) or as a foam, or in a liquid form (e .g. emulsion, dispersion, solution) used for example by way of impregnation, spraying, printing, foam application and the like used for attaching or bonding functional and/or structural components, elements and materials, for example including heat and/or pressure sensitive adhesives, hot-melts, heat activated adhesives, thermoplastic materials, chemical activated adhesives/solvents, curable materials and the like.

"Bond strength" as used herein refers to the amount of adhesion between bonded surfaces. It is a measure of the stress required to separate a layer of material from the base to which it is bonded.

"Capillary action", "capillarity", or "capillary motion" and the like as used herein are used to refer to the phenomena of the flow of liquid through porous media.

"Chassis" as used herein refers to a foundational constituent of an absorbent article upon which the remainder of the structure of the article is built up or overlaid, e.g., in a diaper, the structural elements that give the diaper the form of briefs or pants when configured for wearing, such as a backsheet, a topsheet, or a combination of a topsheet and a backsheet.

"Cellulose fibers" as used herein refers to naturally occurring fibers based on cellulose, such as, for example cotton, linen, etc.; wood pulp fibers are one example of cellulose fibers; man-made fibers derived from cellulose, such as regenerated cellulose (rayon), or partially or fully acetylated cellulose derivatives (e.g. cellulose acetate or triacetate) are also considered as cellulose fibers.

"Cluster" or the like as used herein refers to an agglomeration of particles and/or fibers.

"Chemically stiffened fibers", chemically modified fibers", "chemically cross-linked fibers", "curly fibers" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to any fibers which have been stiffened by chemical means to increase stiffness of the fibers under both dry and aqueous conditions, for example by way of addition of chemical stiffening agents (e.g. by coating, impregnating, etc), altering the chemical structure of the fibers themselves (e.g. by cross-linking polymer chains, etc) and the like.

"Cohesion" as used herein refers to the resistance of similar materials to be separated from each other.

"Compartment" as used herein refers to chambers, cavities, pockets and the like.

"Comprise," "comprising," and "comprises" and "comprised of" as used herein are synonymous with "include", "including", "includes" or "contain", "containing", "contains" and are inclusive or open-ended terms that specify the presence of what follows e.g. a component and do not exclude or preclude the presence of additional, non-recited components, features, elements, members, steps, known in the art or disclosed therein.

"Coverstock" as used herein refers to a lightweight non-woven material used to contain and conceal an underlying absorbent core material; examples are the facing layer or materials that cover the absorbent cores of feminine hygiene garment s, baby diapers and pants and adult incontinence garments.

"Crotch region" of an absorbent article as used herein refers to about 50% of the absorbent article's total length (i.e., in the γ-dimension), where the crotch point is located in the longitudinal center of the crotch region. That is, the crotch region is determined by first locating the crotch point of the absorbent article, and then measuring forward and backward a distance of 25% of the absorbent article's total length.

"Cross direction (CD)", "lateral" or "transverse" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to a direction which is orthogonal to the longitudinal direction and includes directions within $\pm 45°$ of the transversal direction.

"Curing" as used herein refers to a process by which resins, binders or plastics are set into or onto fabrics, usually by heating, to cause them to stay in place; the setting may occur by removing solvent or by cross-linking so as to make them in soluble.

"Diaper", "conventional diaper", "diaper-like", "diaper-like garment" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to disposable absorbent articles, which typically include a front waist portion and a back waist portion which may be releasable connected about the hips of the wearer during use by conventional fasteners such as adhesive tape fasteners or hook and loop type fasteners. In use, the article is positioned between the legs of the wearer and the fasteners are releasable attached to secure the back waist portion to the front waist portion of the diaper, thereby securing the diaper about the waist of the wearer. The front waist portion and a back waist portion are connected by relatively non-stretchable or stretchable members (the term "stretchable" as used herein refers to materials that are extensible when forces are applied to the material, and offer some resistance to extension). Hence,

such articles are generally not configured to be pulled up or down over the hips of the wearer when the fasteners are attached.

"Dispersion layer", "dispersion region", "dispersion surface" or "dispersion material" and the like as used herein refer to the layer overlying the absorbent core having a faster liquid uptake and dispersion capability.

"Disposable" is used herein to describe articles that are generally not intended to be laundered or otherwise restored or reused (i.e., they are intended to be discarded after a single use and, preferably, to be recycled, composted or otherwise disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner).

"Drylaying" as used herein refers to a process for making a nonwoven web from dry fiber; these terms apply to the formation of carded webs, as well as to the air laying formation of random webs; a web of fibers produced by drylaying is herein referred to as a "drylaid"; a drylaid web bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity is herein referred to a "drylaid nonwoven".

"Dry strength" as used herein refers to the strength of ajoint determined in dry state conditions, immediately after drying under specified conditions or after a period of conditioning in the standard laboratory atmosphere.

"Essentially cellulose free" or "little to no cellulose fibers" as used herein refers to an absorbent article, structure, core component and/or element containing less than 20% by weight cellulosic fibers, less than 10% cellulosic fibers, less than 5% cellulosic fibers, no cellulosic fibers, or no more than an immaterial amount of cellulosic fibers which do not materially affect the thinness, flexibility or absorbency thereof.

"Essentially fluffless", "substantially fluffless" or "little to no fluff pulp" as used herein refers to an absorbent article, structure, core, component and/or element containing less than 20% by weight fluff pulp, less than 10% fluff pulp, less than 5% fluff pulp, no fluff pulp, or no more than an immaterial amount of fluff pulp which do not materially affect the thinness, flexibility or absorbency thereof.

"Fabric" as used herein refers to a sheet structure made from fibers, filaments and/or yarns.

"Feminine hygiene garments" as used herein refer to absorbent hygiene articles intended to be worn by woman, for absorbing and containing body exudates.

"Fiber" as used herein refers to the basic threadlike structure from which nonwovens, yarns and textiles are made. It differs from a particle by having a length at least 4 times its width; "Natural fibers" are either of animal (wool, silk), vegetable (cotton, flax, jute) or mineral (asbestos) origin, while "Man-made fibers" may be either polymers synthesized from chemical compounds (polyester, polypropylene, nylon, acrylic etc.) or modified natural polymers (rayon, acetate) or mineral (glass). "Fiber" and "filament" are used interchangeably.

"Fluff pulp" or "Pulp fluff" as used herein refers to wood pulp specially prepared to be drylaid. The fibers can be either natural or synthetic or a combination thereof.

"Front region" as used herein refers to the portion of an absorbent article or part thereof that is intended to be positioned proximate the front of a wearer.

"Garment facing layer" as used herein refers to elements of the chassis that form the outer surface of the absorbent article, such as the backsheet, the side panels, the waist fasteners, and the like, when such elements are present.

"Heat activated adhesive" as used herein refers to a dry adhesive that is rendered tacky or fluid by application of heat or heat and pressure to the assembly.

"Heat sealing adhesive" as used herein refers to a thermoplastic adhesive which is melted between the adherent surfaces by heat application to one or both of the adjacent adherent surfaces.

"High loft" as used herein refers to general term of low density, thick or bulky fabrics.

"Hot-melt adhesive" as used herein refers to a solid material that melts quickly upon heating, then sets to a firm bond upon cooling; used for almost instantaneous bonding.

"Hydrophilic" as used herein refers to having an affinity for being wetted by water or for absorbing water.

"Hydrophobic" as used herein refers to lacking the affinity for being wetted by water or for absorbing water.

"Immobilization layer" as used herein refers to a layer able to be applied to the absorbent polymer material or absorbent polymer material area with the intent to gather, bond and/or immobilize absorbent material and/or absorbent layer.

"Join", "joined" and "joining" as used herein refers to encompassing configurations wherein an element is directly secured to another element by affixing the element directly to the other element, as well as configurations wherein the element is indirectly secured to the other element by affixing the element to an intermediate member or members which in turn is or are affixed to the other element.

"Knitting" as used herein refers to the technique for interlocking loops of fibers with needles or similar devices.

"Layer" refers to identifiable components of the absorbent article, and any part referred to as a "layer" may actually comprise a laminate or combination of several sheets or webs of the requisite type of materials. As used herein, the term "layer" includes the terms "layers" and "layered." "Upper" refers to the layer of the absorbent article which is nearest to and/or faces the wearer facing layer; conversely, the term "lower" refers to the layer of the absorbent article which is nearest to and/or faces the garment facing layer. "Layer" is three dimensional structure with a x dimension width, y dimension length, and z-dimensions thickness or caliper, said x-y dimensions being substantially in the plane of the article, however it should be noted that the various members, layers, and structures of absorbent articles according to the present invention may or may not be generally planar in nature, and may be shaped or profiled in any desired configuration .

"Machine direction (MD)", "longitudinal" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to a direction running parallel to the maximum linear dimension of the structure and includes directions within $\pm 45°$ of the longitudinal direction.

"Major surface" as used herein refers to a term used to describe the surfaces of greatest extent of a generally planar or sheet-like structural element and to distinguish these surfaces from the minor surfaces of the end edges and the side edges, i.e., in an element having a length, a width, and a thickness, the thickness being the smallest of the three dimensions, the major surfaces are those defined by the length and the width and thus having the greatest extent.

"Mass flow" as used herein refers to the flow of a liquid from one absorbent element or component to another absorbent element or component by channel flow action.

"Mechanical bonding" as used herein refers to a method of bonding fibers by entangling them. This can be achieved by needling, stitching with fibers or by the use of high-pressure air or water jets and the like.

"Nonwoven" as used herein refers to manufactured sheet, web or batt of directionally or randomly orientated fibers, bonded by friction, and/or cohesion and/or adhesion, excluding paper and products which are woven, knitted, tufted, stitch-bonded incorporating binding yarns or filaments, or felted by wet-milling, whether or not additionally needled. The fibers may be of natural or man-made origin and may be staple or continuous filaments or be formed in situ. Commercially available fibers have diameters ranging from less than about 0.001 mm to more than about 0.2 mm and they come in several different forms: short fibers (known as staple, or chopped), continuous single fibers (filaments or monofilaments), untwisted bundles of continuous filaments (tow), and twisted bundles of continuous filaments (yarn). Nonwoven fabrics can be formed by many processes such as melt blowing, spun bonding, solvent spinning, electrospinning, and carding. The basis weight of nonwoven fabrics is usually expressed in grams per square meter (gsm).

"Pant", "training pant", "closed diapers", "prefastened diapers", "pull-on diapers" and "diaper-pants" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to absorbent articles which are typically applied to the wearer by first leading the feet into the respective leg openings and subsequently pulling the pants from the feet to waist area over the hips and buttocks of the wearer and which are capable of being pulled up or down over the hips of the wearer. Typically, such articles may include a front waist portion and a back waist portion which may be connected about the hips of the wearer by integral or releasable members. A pant may be preformed by any suitable technique including, but not limited to, joining together portions of the article using refastenable and/or nonrefastenable bonds (e.g., seam, weld, adhesive, cohesive bond, fastener, etc.). A pant may be preformed anywhere along the circumference of the article (e.g., side fastened, front waist fastened).

"Polymer" as used herein refers to but is not limited to, homopolymers, copolymers, such as for example, block, graft, random and alternating copolymers, terpolymers, etc. and blends and modifications thereof. Unless otherwise specifically limited, the term "polymer" includes all possible spatial configurations of the molecule and include, but are not limited to isotactic, syndiotactic and random symmetries.

"Rear" as used herein refers to the portion of an absorbent article or part thereof that is intended to be positioned proximate the back of the wearer.

"Release structure", "release region", "release surface" or "release material" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to a structure in fluid communication with the absorbent core having a larger relative liquid absorption capacity and/or rate allowing it to quickly take up, temporarily hold and releasing liquids.

"Resin" as used herein refers to a solid or semisolid polymeric material.

"Thermobonding" as used herein refers to a method of bonding fibers by the use of heat and/or high-pressure.

"Thermoplastic" as used herein refers to polymeric materials that have a melting temperature and can flow or be formed into desired shapes on the application of heat at or below the melting point.

"Ultrasonic" as used herein refers to the use of high frequency sound to generate localized heat through vibration thereby causing thermoplastic fibers to bond to one another.

"Water-absorbing", "liquid-absorbing", "absorbent", "absorbing" and the like as used herein are used interchangeably and refer to compounds, materials, products that absorb at least water, but typically also other aqueous fluids and typically other parts of bodily exudates such as at least urine or blood.

"Wearer facing layer" as used herein refers to elements of the chassis that form the inner surface of the absorbent article, such as the topsheet, the leg cuffs, and the side panels, etc., when such elements are present.

"Weaving" as used herein refers to the process of interlacing two or more sets of yarns at right angles to form a fabric; a web of fibers produced by weaving is herein referred to as a "woven".

"Web material" as used herein refers to an essentially endless material in one direction, i.e. the longitudinal extension or the length, or the x- direction in Cartesian coordinates relative to the web material. Included in this term is an essentially unlimited sequence of pieces cut or otherwise separated from an essentially endless material. Often, though not necessarily, the web materials will have a thickness dimension (i.e. the z-direction) which is significantly smaller than the longitudinal extension (i.e. in x-direction). Typically, the width of web materials (they-direction) will be significantly larger than the thickness, but less than the length. Often, though not necessarily, the thickness and the width of such materials is essentially constant along the length of the web. Without intending any limitation, such web materials may be cellulosic fiber materials, tissues, woven or nonwoven materials and the like. Typically, though not necessarily, web materials are supplied in roll form, or on spools, or in a folded state in boxes. The individual deliveries may then be spliced together to form the essentially endless structure. A web material may be composed of several web materials, such as multilayer non-woven, coated tissues, nonwoven/film laminates. Web materials may comprise other materials, such as added binding material, particles, hydrophilizing agents and the like.

"Wet burst strength" is a measure of a layer's ability to absorb energy, when wet and subjected to deformation normal to the plane of the web.

"Wet strength" as used herein refers to the strength of a joint determined immediately after removal from a liquid in which it has been immersed under specified conditions of time, temperature and pressure. The term is commonly used in the art to designate strength after immersion in water.

"Wetlaying" as used herein refers to the forming a web from an aqueous dispersion of fibers by applying modified paper making techniques; a web of fibers produced by wetlaying is herein referred to as a "wetlaid".

"Wood pulp" as used herein refers to cellulosic fibers used to make viscose rayon, paper and the absorbent cores of products such as feminine hygiene garments, baby diapers and pants and adult incontinence garments.

"X-y dimension" as used herein refers to the plane orthogonal to the thickness of the article, structure or element. The x- and γ-dimensions correspond generally to the width and length, respectively, of the article, structure or element.

"Z-dimension" as used herein refers to the dimension orthogonal to the length and width of the article, structure or element. The z-dimension corresponds generally to the thickness of the article, structure or element.

[0038] Unless otherwise defined, all terms used in disclosing the invention, including technical and scientific terms, have the meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. By means of further guidance, term definitions are included to better appreciate the teaching of the present invention.

[0039] The same or similar features and components are indicated with the same reference numerals throughout the figures.

[0040] Figure 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D illustrate an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent article, here a diaper. Figure 1B shows the absorbent article in its flat out, uncontracted state with the wearer side facing the viewer. The skilled person understands that the absorbent article may also be a pant or an adult incontinence garment or the like. The absorbent article 100 comprises a liquid pervious topsheet, a liquid impervious backsheet, and an absorbent core 130 positioned in between the topsheet and the backsheet. The absorbent core 130 comprises absorbent material 105 between a top core wrap sheet 110 and a back core wrap sheet 120. Absorbent core 130 has a first and second longitudinal edge 131, 132 and a first and second transverse edge 133, 134.

[0041] The absorbent core 130 is provided with a plurality of attachment zones 145, 155, 165, 175 comprising at least a first attachment zone 145 and a second attachment zone 155. The first and second attachment zones extend next to each other from the crotch region CR in the direction of the first and/or second transverse edge 133, 134. In first and second attachment zone 145, 155 the top core wrap sheet 110 is attached to the back core wrap sheet 120

- along an attachment which extends, seen in a transverse direction of the absorbent core, over a transverse distance which is at least 1 mm, preferably at least 2 mm, more preferably at least 3mm, most preferably at least 4mm; and/or

- along a discontinuous attachment at a plurality of locations at a distance of each other, seen in the transverse direction of the absorbent core. In that manner, upon wetting of the absorbent material, a first and second channel 140, 150 are created at said first and second attachment zone 145, 155, respectively.

[0042] Absorbent article 100 is provided at said top core wrap sheet with at least a first and a second attachment zone 145, 155 located a distance d12 of each other. In that manner a first and second channel 140, 150 formed upon wetting, each extend from a crotch region CR in the direction of the first transverse edge 133. Preferably the distance d12 is between 10 mm and 50 mm, more preferably between 15 and 30 mm. Preferably, the length of the first and second channel is substantially the same, more preferably the length 11 of the first channel and the length 12 of the second channel is between 60 mm and 140 mm, more preferably between 75 mm and 125 mm. Preferably, the distance between the first attachment zone 145 and the first longitudinal side 131 is between 20 and 30 mm, and the distance between the second attachment zone 155 and the second longitudinal side 132 is between 20 and 30 mm. Preferably, the distance between the first/second attachment zone 145, 155 and the transverse edge 133 is between 50 and 125 mm, more preferably between 75 and 115 mm.

[0043] First channel 140 and second channel 150 are substantially parallel and run in the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130. However, it is also possible for first and second channel 140, 150 to extend under a small angle with respect to the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130, e.g. an angle between 5 and 10°. For example, first and second attachment zone 145, 155 (and hence first and second channel 140, 150) may be diverging slightly outwardly in the direction of first transverse edge 133. Preferably first channel 140 and second channel 150 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a longitudinal center line CL of absorbent core 130.

[0044] Absorbent article 100 is further provided with a third and a fourth channel 160, 170 located at a distance d34 of each other. Third and fourth channel 160, 170 each extend from crotch region CR in the direction of second transverse edge 134. The distance d12 between first and second channel 140, 150 is different from the distance d34 between third and fourth channel 160, 170. Preferably the distance d34 is between 25 mm and 80 mm, more preferably between 35 mm and 55 mm Preferably, the length of the third and fourth channel 160, 170 is substantially the same, more preferably the length 13 of the third channel and the length 14 of the fourth channel is between 30 mm and 130 mm, more preferably between 30 mm and 70 mm. Preferably, the distance between the third attachment zone 165/third channel 160 and the first longitudinal side 131 is between 20 and 30 mm, and the distance between the fourth attachment zone 175 and the second longitudinal side 132 is between 20 and 30 mm. Preferably, the distance between the third/fourth attachment zone 165, 175 and the transverse edge 134 is between 30 mm and 100 mm, more preferably between 40 mm and 75 mm

[0045] Third channel 160 and fourth channel 170 are substantially parallel and run in the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130. However, it is also possible for third and fourth channel 160, 170 to extend under a small angle with respect to the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130, e.g. an angle between 5 and 10°. For example, third and fourth channel 160, 170 may be diverging slightly outwardly in the direction of second transverse edge 134. Preferably third channel 160 and fourth channel 170 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a longitudinal center line CL of absorbent core 130.

[0046] Preferably, the distance between an end point 141 of first channel 140 and an end point 161 of third channel 160 is smaller than 25 mm, more preferably smaller than 20 mm. Similarly, preferably, the distance between an end point 151 of second channel 150 and an end point 171 of fourth channel 170 is smaller than 25 mm, more preferably smaller than 20 mm. More preferably, endpoints 141, 151, 161 and 171 are located on substantially the same transverse line L functioning as a fold line along which the diaper can be folded in two.

[0047] First, second, third and fourth channel 140, 150, 160, 170 each have a bottom which forms the attachment zone 145, 155, 165, 175, see figurer 1C and figure 1D.

At bottom 145, 155, 165, 175 top core wrap sheet 110 is attached to back core wrap sheet 120. The width w of the bottom, seen in a transverse direction of absorbent core 130, is preferably larger than 2 mm, more preferably larger than 3 mm and even more preferable larger than 4 mm. To that end the attachment between top core wrap sheet 110 and the back core wrap sheet 120 may be an attachment extending over a transverse distance which is at least 2 mm, preferably at least 3 mm, more preferably at least 4 mm; and/or the attachment may be a discontinuous attachment in a plurality of locations at a distance of each other, seen in a transverse direction of absorbent core 130. Preferably the attachment at the bottom between the top core wrap sheet and the back core wrap sheet is realized by any one of the following or a combination thereof: pressure bonding, thermobonding, sonic bonding, chemical bonding, adhesive, mechanical bonding.

[0048] Outside of the plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170, absorbent core 130 has a maximum thickness t. Preferably, each channel 140, 150, 160, 170 extends through at least 90 % of the maximum thickness of absorbent core 130, more preferably through 100% of the thickness of absorbent core 130, such that, in the channel 140, 150, 160, 170, substantially no absorbent material is present that between top core wrap sheet 110 and back core wrap sheet 120. It is noted that the channel 140, 150, 160, 170 may be located below and/or above the attachment zones 145, 155, 165, 175, as will be explained in more detail below with reference to figure 14.

[0049] In a possible embodiment the attachment 145, 155, 165, 175 between top core wrap sheet 110 and back core wrap sheet 120, here at a bottom of each channel 140, 150, 160, 170, is a semi-permanent attachment configured to release after having been in contact with urine for a predetermined period of time, wherein said predetermined period of time is preferably smaller than 30 s.

[0050] In another possible embodiment the attachment 145, 155, 165, 175 between top core wrap sheet 110 and back core wrap sheet 120, here at the bottom of each channel 140, 150, 160, 170, is a permanent attachment; and absorbent core 130 is configured such that, in a wetted state of absorbent core 130, the absorbent material extends over bottom 145, 155, 165, 175 of channel 140, 150, 160, 170. This is illustrated in figures 9A and 9B for first and second channels 140, 150. Channels 140, 150, 160, 170 guide urine U or any other aqueous liquid through the side walls of channels 140, 150, 160, 170 into absorbent core 130. Those side walls create an additional path along which the liquid can flow into absorbent core 130 and enhance the diffusion of the liquid into absorbent core 130. Also, because of the swelling of the core material of absorbent core 130, the outer bands of absorbent core 130 will rotate around channels 140, 150, 160, 170 as indicated by arrows A in figure 9B. In that manner the diaper takes the shape of a tub or cup, such that any liquid NL which would not yet be absorbed by the absorbent material 105 is maintained in the tub shape. This results in a better protection against leakage and a diaper fitting perfectly to the body. Hence the diaper of figures 1A-1D will create more freedom of movement for the wearer of a wetted diaper.

[0051] It is clear to the skilled person that the attachment zones may be provided by means of continuous attachments in the transversal direction of the absorbent core and/or continuous attachments in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core and/or discontinuous attachments in the transversal direction of the absorbent core and/or discontinuous attachments in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core.

[0052] Absorbent core 130 has a front portion 130a extending at one side of a transverse crotch line which corresponds in this embodiment with fold line L, and a rear portion 130b extending at the other side of the transverse crotch line L. First and second channel 140, 150 extend at least in front portion 130a of absorbent core 130, and third and fourth channel 160, 170 extend at least in rear portion 130b of the absorbent core 130. Preferably the distance d12 between first and second channel 140, 150 in front portion 130a is smaller than the distance d34 between third and fourth channel 160, 170 in rear portion 130b.

[0053] The plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170 together cover at least 60%, preferably at least 70% of the length la of absorbent core 130; indeed, in the embodiment of figure 1A-1D the channels cover a length equal to 11+13 which is more than 60% of the length la of absorbent core 130.

[0054] The plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170 may be indicated with a color and/or with a pattern which is different from the color and/or pattern of topsheet. More in particular the area of the channels may comprise a print allowing a user to visually distinguish the channels. This print may be arranged on the topsheet, on the top core wrap sheet, on the back core wrap sheet, on the backsheet, or on any sheet in between the topsheet and the backsheet, as long as it is visible for a user. As the sheets may be partially transparent, the print may be arranged on a sheet in between the topsheet and the backsheet, as long as it is visible through the topsheet and/or the backsheet. Preferably the print is visible when looking at the topsheet of the diaper. For example, a topsheet area above first and second channels 140, 150 may be printed with an ink of a first color and a topsheet area above third and fourth channels 160, 170 may be printed with the same color or with a different color. In that manner a user will be able to easily recognize the front and rear portion of a diaper, and will recognize more easily how to put on the diaper.

[0055] The chassis of the diaper 100 in figures 1A-1D comprises a liquid pervious topsheet (not shown in figures 1C and 1D, but the topsheet is a layer above top core wrap sheet 110) and liquid impervious backsheet (not shown in figures 1C and 1D, but the backsheet is a layer below back core wrap sheet 110). The topsheet may be attached to the top core wrap sheet 110, e.g. in

the attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170. Also, the backsheet may be attached to the back core wrap sheet 120, e.g. in the attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170. Preferably the chassis further includes side panels or ears 210, elasticized leg cuffs 230 and elastic waist elements (not shown). A front end portion of diaper 100 is configured as a front waist region 100a. The opposite rear end portion is configured as a back waist region 100b of diaper 100. An intermediate portion of diaper 100 is configured as crotch region CR, which extends longitudinally between first and second waist regions 100a and 100b. Waist regions 100a and 100b may include elastic waist elements such that they gather about the waist of the wearer to provide improved fit and containment. Crotch region CR is that portion of diaper 100 which, when the diaper 100 is worn, is generally positioned between the wearer's legs. The periphery of diaper 100 is defined by the outer edges of the diaper 100 in which longitudinal edges 101, 102 run generally parallel to a longitudinal axis of diaper 100 and transverse end edges 103, 104 run between the longitudinal edges 101, 102 generally parallel to a transverse axis of diaper 100. The chassis also comprises a fastening system, which may include at least one fastening or securing member 212 and at least one landing zone 220. The various components within diaper 100 may be bound, joined or secured by any method known in the art, for example by adhesives in uniform continuous layers, patterned layers or arrays of separate lines, spirals or spots. Top core wrap sheet, topsheet, back core wrap sheet, backsheet, absorbent material and other components may be assembled in a variety of well-known configurations and are well known in the art.

[0056] Backsheet covers absorbent core 130 and preferably extends beyond the absorbent core 130 toward longitudinal edges 101, 102 and end edges 103, 104 of diaper 100 and may be joined with top sheet. Backsheet prevents bodily exudates absorbed by the absorbent core 130 and contained within diaper 100 from soiling other external articles that may contact the wearer, such as bed sheets and undergarments. In preferred embodiments, backsheet is substantially impervious to bodily exudates and comprises a laminate of a nonwoven and a thin plastic film such as a thermoplastic film. Backsheet may comprise breathable materials that permit vapor to escape from diaper 100 while still preventing bodily exudates from passing through backsheet. It may be semi-rigid, non-elastic and can be made fully or partially elasticized and include backing.

[0057] The top sheet which is located above the top core wrap sheet 110, is preferably soft, exhibits good strikethroughs and has a reduced tendency to rewet from the liquid absorbent material. Top sheet may be semi-rigid and non-elastic, or may be fully or partially elasticized. Topsheet is intended to be placed in close proximity to the skin of the wearer when diaper 100 is worn. Topsheet permits bodily exudates to rapidly penetrate it so as to flow more quickly toward absorbent core 130 via a top surface thereof and via the plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170, preferably not allowing such bodily exudates to flow back through topsheet. Topsheet may be constructed from any one of a wide range of liquid and vapor permeable, preferably hydrophilic, materials. The upper and lower surface of topsheet may be treated differently. Topsheet may include e.g. a surfactant on the upper surface so as to facilitate liquid transfer there through, especially at a central zone or area of topsheet located over absorbent core 130, and/or a hydrophobic agent on the lower surface to minimize the liquid contained within absorbent core 130 from contact wetting topsheet thereby reducing rewet values. Topsheet may be coated with a substance having rash preventing or rash reducing properties. Preferably, topsheet covers substantially the entire wearer facing area of diaper 100, including substantially all of front waist region 100a, back waist region 100b, and crotch region CR. Optionally, side panels 210, 210' and/or waist feature layers of the inner region may be formed from the same single topsheet material. Alternatively, topsheet may be formed from multiple different materials which vary across of topsheet. Such a multiple piece design allows for creation of preferred properties and different zones of the topsheet.

[0058] Absorbent core 130 may comprise any absorbent material that is generally compressible, conformable, non-irritating to the wearer's skin, and capable of absorbing and retaining bodily exudates. Absorbent core 130 may comprise a wide variety of liquid absorbent materials commonly used in absorbent articles. Preferably, absorbent core 130 comprises fluff material, typically cellulosic fluff pulp. However, in other embodiments, absorbent core 130 may be substantially fluffless and comprise superabsorbent polymers. Also, absorbent core 130 may comprise a combination of cellulosic fluff pulp and superabsorbent polymers. Absorbent core 130 may be configured to extend substantially the full length and/or width of diaper 100. However, as in the embodiment of figures 1A-1D, preferably absorbent structure 130 is not coextensive with the entire diaper 100 and is limited to certain regions of diaper 100 including crotch region CR. In various embodiments, the absorbent core 300 extends to the edges of diaper 100 but the absorbent material is concentrated in the crotch region CR or another target zone of the diaper 100. In figures 1A-1D, absorbent core 130 is shown as having a substantially rectangular configuration, however, absorbent core 130 may be shaped differently, such as, elliptical, dogbane shaped, T-shaped or I-shaped. More in particular the width of the front portion 130a may be smaller than the width of the rear portion 130b of the absorbent core.

[0059] Examples of commonly occurring absorbent materials used for absorbent core 130 are cellulosic fluff pulp, tissue layers, highly absorbent polymers (so called superabsorbents), absorbent foam materials, absorbent nonwoven materials or the like. It is common to combine cellulosic fluff pulp with superabsorbent polymers in an absorbent core. Superabsorbent polymers are water-

swellable, water-insoluble organic or inorganic materials capable of absorbing at least about 20 times its weight and in an aqueous solution containing 0.9 weight percent of sodium chloride.

[0060] Diaper 100 may also utilize a pair of containment walls or cuffs 230. Each cuff 230 is a longitudinally extending wall structure preferably positioned on each side of absorbent core 130 and spaced laterally from the center line CL. Preferably, cuffs 230 are attached, for example, by adhesive or sonic bonding to the lower structure. Preferably, cuffs 230 are equipped with elastic members. When released or otherwise allowed relaxing, the elastic members retract inwardly. When diaper 100 is worn, the elastic members function to contract cuffs 230 about the buttocks and the thighs of the wearer in a manner, which forms a seal between diaper 100, the buttocks and the thighs.

[0061] The waist regions 100a and 100b each comprise a central region and a pair of side panels or ears 210, 210' which typically comprise the outer lateral portions of the waist regions. These side panels 210, 210' may be unitary with the chassis or may be attached or joined thereto by any means know in the art. Preferably, the side panels 210 positioned in the back waist region 100b are flexible, extensible and/or elastic in at least the lateral direction. In another embodiment the side panels 210 are non-elastic, semi-rigid, rigid and/or stiff. In order to keep diaper 100 in place about the wearer, preferably at least a portion of the back waist region 100b is attached by fastening or securing members 212 to at least a portion of the front waist region 100a. The fastening or securing members 212 may be e.g. adhesive, mechanical fasteners, hook and loop features, conceivable strings and/or combinations thereof. The fastening or securing members 212 may also be co-adhesive such that they adhere to each other but not other materials. Preferably the materials making up the fastening or securing members 212 are flexible, extensible and/or elastic, allowing them to better conform to the shape and movements of the body and thus, to reduce the likelihood that the fastening system will irritate or injure the wearer's skin. Alternatively, the absorbent article may be pants and the like. In this configuration, the absorbent article may or may not have fastening members.

[0062] Diaper 100 may also employ additional layers, such as an acquisition layer and/or dispersion layer situated between topsheet and absorbent core 130, and/or coverstock layers, and/or other layers situated between absorbent core 130 and backsheet. An acquisition layer and/or dispersion layer serves to slow down the flow so that the liquid has adequate time to be absorbed by absorbent core 130. Figure 9A and 9B show an acquisition layer 190 above top core wrap layer 110.

[0063] Diaper 100 may also include such other features, components and elements as are known in the art including waistbands, waist cap features, elastics and the like to provide better fit, containment and aesthetic characteristics. These features may be assembled in a variety of well-known configurations and are well known in the art.

[0064] Figures 2A and 2B illustrate another exemplary embodiment of a diaper 100. Diaper 100 comprises a liquid pervious topsheet, a liquid impervious backsheet, and an absorbent core 130 positioned in between topsheet and backsheet. Absorbent core 130 has a first and second longitudinal edge 131, 132 and a first and second transverse edge 133, 134. Absorbent article 100 is provided at the top core wrap sheet 110 with a first and a second attachment zone 145, 155 for creating a first and second channel 140, 150 located a distance d12 of each other. First and second channel 140, 150 each extend from a crotch region CR in the direction of the first transverse edge 133 and the second transverse edge 134. In this embodiment, preferably, first and second channel extend over more than 80% of the length of absorbent core 130. Preferably the distance d12 is between 10 mm and 50 mm, more preferably between 15 and 30 mm. Preferably, the length of the first and second channel is substantially the same, more preferably the length 11 of the first channel and the length 12 of the second channel is between 100 mm and 300 mm, more preferably between 100 mm and 250 mm. Preferably, the distance between the first/second attachment zone 145, 155 and the transverse edge 133 is between 50 and 125 mm, more preferably between 75 and 115 mm, and the distance between the first/second attachment zone 145, 155 and the transverse edge 134 is between 50 and 125 mm, more preferably between 75 and 115 mm

[0065] First channel 140 and second channel 150 are substantially parallel and run in the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130. However, it is also possible for first and second channel 140, 150 to extend under a small angle with respect to the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130, e.g. an angle between 5 and 10°. For example, first and second channel 140, 150 may be diverging slightly outwardly in the direction of first transverse edge 133 and may be diverging slightly outwardly in the direction of second transverse edge 134. Preferably first channel 140 and second channel 150 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a longitudinal center line CL of absorbent core 130.

[0066] Absorbent article 100 is further provided with a third and a fourth channel 160, 170 located a distance d34 of each other. Third and fourth channel 160, 170 each extend from crotch region CR in the direction of first and second transverse edge 134. The distance d12 between first and second channel 140, 150 is different from the distance d34 between third and fourth channel 160, 170. Preferably the distance d34 is between 25 mm and 85 mm, more preferably between 35 mm and 55 mm. Preferably, the length of the third and fourth channel 160, 170 is substantially the same, more preferably the length 13 of the third channel and the length 14 of the fourth channel is between 50 mm and 150 mm, more preferably between 60 mm and 140 mm. Preferably, the distance between the third attachment zone 165 and the first lon-

gitudinal side 131 is between 10 and 30 mm, and the distance between the second attachment zone 175 and the second longitudinal side 132 is between 10 and 30 mm.

[0067] Third channel 160 and fourth channel 170 are substantially parallel and run in the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130. However, it is also possible for third and fourth channel 160, 170 to extend under a small angle with respect to the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130, e.g. an angle between 5 and 10°. For example, third and fourth channel 160, 170 may be diverging slightly outwardly in the direction of first transverse edge 133 and second transverse edge 134. Preferably third channel 160 and fourth channel 170 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a longitudinal center line CL of absorbent core 130.

[0068] In this embodiment, first, second, third and fourth channel 140, 150, 160, 170 each have a bottom 145, 155, 165, 175, similar to the bottom illustrated in figure 1C and figure 1D for the first embodiment of figures 1A-1D. At bottom 145, 155, 165, 175 top core wrap sheet 110 is attached to back core wrap sheet 120 as described previously. Outside of the plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170, absorbent core 130 has a maximum thickness t. Preferably, each channel 140, 150, 160, 170 extends through at least 90 % of the maximum thickness of absorbent core 130, more preferably through 100% of the thickness of absorbent core 130, such that, in the channel 140, 150, 160, 170, substantially no absorbent material is present that between top core wrap sheet 110 and back core wrap sheet 120.

[0069] Absorbent core 130 has a front portion 130a extending at one side of a transverse crotch line T, and a rear portion 130b extending at the other side of the transverse crotch line T. First, second, third and fourth channel 140, 150, 160, 170 each extend both in front portion 130a and rear portion 130b of absorbent core 130. Preferably the distance d12 between first and second channel 140, 150 is smaller than the distance d34 between third and fourth channel 160, 170, and the length 11 of first and second channel 140, 150 is bigger than the length 13 of third and fourth channel 160, 170. Such a channel pattern has the advantage that liquid can be distributed over substantially the entire absorbent core 130, and that any leakage risks in various positions of the wearer can be reduced.

[0070] The plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170 together cover at least 60%, preferably at least 70% of the length la of absorbent core 130; indeed, in the embodiment of figures 1A-1D the channels cover a length equal to 11 which is more than 70% of the length la of absorbent core 130.

[0071] The plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170 may be indicated in a color and/or with a pattern which is different from the color and/or pattern of topsheet. More in particular the area of the channels may comprise a print allowing a user to visually distinguish the channels. For example, an area of the topsheet above front portions of channels 140, 150, 160, 170 may be printed with an ink of a first color and an area of the topsheet above rear portions the channels 140, 150, 160, 170 may be printed with a different color. In that manner a user will be able to easily recognize the front and rear portion of a diaper, and will recognize more easily how to put on the diaper.

[0072] Topsheet, backsheet and absorbent core 130 may have the same features as described above in connection with figures 1A-1D.

[0073] Figure 3 illustrates a variant of diaper 100 of figures 1A-1D. The features and characteristics are similar with this difference that a fifth channel 180 is provided in top core wrap sheet 110, in between third and fourth channel 160, 170 and extending along a longitudinal center line of diaper 100. Further, the first and second channels are slightly longer and extend over transverse fold line L in the direction of second transverse edge 134. The third and fourth channel are slightly shorter compared to the embodiment of figures 1A-1D. By the additional channel 180 the distribution of the liquid can be further improved, especially for larger absorbent articles.

[0074] Figure 4 illustrates a further variant of diaper 100 of figures 1A-1D. The features and characteristics are similar with this difference that the first and second channels are slightly longer and extend over transverse fold line L in the direction of second transverse edge 134, in between third and fourth channel 160, 170. Depending on the shape and size of the absorbent article, the distribution of the liquid and the creation of the cup/tub shape can be further improved by this additional length.

[0075] Figure 5 illustrates a variant of diaper 100 of figure 4. The features and characteristics are similar with this difference that first channel 140 is connected to third channel 160 through a first transverse channel portion 147 and that second channel 150 is connected to fourth channel 170 through a second transverse channel portion 157. In that manner any liquid can flow from the first channel 140 to the third channel 160 and vice versa, and liquid can flow from the second channel 150 to the fourth channel 170 and vice versa, resulting in an even better distribution of the liquid. Also, channel portions 147, 157 may help in creating the tub shape upon wetting of the absorbent core 130. Preferably first and second channel 140, 150 extend in a longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130 over a length which is longer than the length of third and fourth channel 160, 170, wherein third and fourth channel extend between crotch region CR and second transverse edge 134 and first and second channel extend between crotch region CR and first transverse edge 133.

[0076] Figure 6 illustrates another more basic exemplary embodiment of a diaper 100. Diaper 100 comprises a liquid pervious topsheet, a liquid impervious backsheet, and an absorbent core 130 positioned in between topsheet and backsheet. Absorbent core 130 has a first and second longitudinal edge 131, 132 and a first and second transverse edge 133, 134. Absorbent article 100 is provided with a first and a second attachment zone for cre-

ating a first and a second channel 140, 150 located a distance d12 of each other, upon wetting of the diaper 100. First and second channel 140, 150 each extend from a crotch region CR in the direction of the first transverse edge 133 and the second transverse edge 134. In this embodiment, preferably, first and second channel extend over more than 80% of the length of absorbent core 130. Preferably the distance d12 is between 10 mm and 90 mm, more preferably between 20 mm and 80 mm, even more preferably between 30 mm and 50 mm. Preferably, the length of the first and second channel is substantially the same, more preferably the length 11 of the first channel and the length 12 of the second channel is between 100 mm and 350 mm, more preferably between 150 mm and 300 mm. Preferably, the distance between the first channel 140 and the first longitudinal side 131 is between 10 mm and 30 mm, and the distance between the second channel 150 and the second longitudinal side 132 is between 10 mm and 30 mm. Preferably, the distance between the first/second channel 140, 150 and the transverse edges 133, 134 is between 20 mm and 100 mm, more preferably between 30 mm and 75 mm.

[0077] First channel 140 and second channel 150 are substantially parallel and run in the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130. However, it is also possible for first and second channel 140, 150 to extend under a small angle with respect to the longitudinal direction of absorbent core 130, e.g. an angle between 5 and 10°. For example, first and second channel 140, 150 may be diverging slightly outwardly in the direction of first transverse edge 133 and may be diverging slightly outwardly in the direction of second transverse edge 134. Preferably first channel 140 and second channel 150 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a longitudinal center line CL of absorbent core 130.

[0078] First and second channel 140, 150 may each have a bottom 145, 155, similar to the bottom illustrated in figurer 1C for the first embodiment of figures 1A-1D. However, it is noted that the channels 140, 150, 160, 170 may be located below and/or above the attachment zones 145, 155, 165, 175, as will be explained in more detail below with reference to figure 14.

[0079] At the attachment zones 145, 155, 165, 175 top core wrap sheet 110 is attached to back core wrap sheet 120 as described previously. Outside of the plurality of channels 140, 150, 160, 170 absorbent core 130 has a maximum thickness t. Preferably, in the unwetted state, each channel 140, 150, 160, 170 extends through at least 90 % of the maximum thickness of absorbent core 130, more preferably through 100% of the thickness of absorbent core 130, such that, in the channel 140, 150, 160, 170, substantially no absorbent material is present between top core wrap sheet 110 and back core wrap sheet 120.

[0080] The areas of the channels 140 and/or 150 and/or 160 and/or 170 may be indicated in a color and/or with a pattern which is different from the color and/or pattern of topsheet. More in particular the area of the channels may comprise a print allowing a user to visually distinguish the channels. This print may be arranged on the topsheet, on the top core wrap sheet, on the back core wrap sheet, on the backsheet, or on any sheet in between the topsheet and the backsheet, as long as it is visible for a user. Preferably the print is visible when looking at the topsheet of the diaper.

[0081] For example, a front portion of the channel 140 and/or 150 and/or 160 and/or 170 may be indicated with an ink of a first color and a rear portion the channels 140 and/or 150 and/or 160 and/or 170 may be indicated with a different color. In that manner a user will be able to easily recognize the front and rear portion of a diaper. Indeed, the user will know that the first color has to be on the left and the second color on the right. Hence he will recognize more easily how to put on the diaper.

[0082] Topsheet, backsheet and absorbent core 130 may have the same features as described above in connection with figures 1A-1D.

[0083] Figures 7 and 8 illustrate baby pants variants of the baby diaper embodiments of figures 1A and 2A. In the embodiments of figures 7 and 8 the side panels 210, 210' are larger compared to the embodiments of figures 1A and 2A. It is clear to the skilled person that any embodiment described in view of baby diapers, is applicable in a similar manner to baby pants, mutatis mutandis.

[0084] Figure 10 illustrates an embodiment of a method for manufacturing an absorbent article according to the invention. The method comprises in a first step guiding a first sheet material 110 along an optional guide roller 5, and further along a rotating member 10, wherein a surface 15 of said rotating member 10 is provided with a pattern with suction zones 13, 13' and non-suction zones 11, 12; 11', 12'. The first sheet material 110 is shown in a transparent manner to reveal the suction and non-suction zones of the rotating member 10. The suction zones 13, 13' may be provided with holes, and the non-suction zones 11, 12; 11', 12' are formed of closed material. For example, the non-suction zones 11, 12; 11', 12' may be provided with inserts as shown in figure 10A. As shown in figure 10A, the inserts 11, 12; 11', 12', may have a trapezoidal cross section. Figure 10B shows an insert pattern with four non-suction zones 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b per absorbent core. The inserts may be fixed e.g. with screws on the rotating member 10. At an inner area of the rotating member 10 a vacuum is applied, see VACUUM 1. The non-suction zones 11, 12; 11', 12' comprise at least a first elongate zone 11, 11' and a second elongate zone 12, 12' extending in a circumferential direction of the rotating member 10. In a second step an absorbent material F is applied via a hopper 40 on said first sheet material 110 on the rotating member 10 such that the suction zones 13, 13' are covered with absorbent material and substantially no absorbent material is present on the non-suction zones 11, 12; 11', 12'. In a third step a second sheet material 120 is applied on top of the absorbent material on the first sheet material 110, e.g. using

a further rotating member 20. This is shown also in figure 10C where a cross section through the absorbent core is shown during the application of the second sheet material 120. Figure 10D shows the cross section of the absorbent core downstream of rotating member 10. One of said first and second sheet material is a top core wrap sheet material, and the other one is a back core wrap sheet material. In the illustrated embodiment it is assumed that the first sheet material 110 is the top core wrap sheet material. In a fourth step the first sheet material 110 is attached to the second sheet material 120 at least in the areas where substantially no absorbent material is present, and such that at least a first and a second channel 140, 150 are formed in said top core wrap sheet material 110. The attaching may be done by applying pressure and heat on the top core wrap sheet material 110 and/or on the back core wrap sheet material 120 in the areas where substantially no absorbent material is present, e.g. by a rotating member 30 and/or opposite rotating member 30' which is provided with at least a first and a second seal rib 31, 32 dimensioned for applying pressure and heat on the top core wrap sheet material 110 in the areas where substantially no absorbent material is present in order to create the first and second channel 140, 150, respectively.

[0085] While the above-described method of manufacturing absorbent articles has good results, the top core wrap sheet and the back core wrap sheet may not be sufficiently strongly attached to one another, especially in cases where a significant amount of liquid is absorbed. Therefore, it may be desirable to additionally use a binder, such as glue, to strengthen the bond between the top and back core wrap sheets.

[0086] It is however inadvisable to apply this binder to the entire surface area of the wrap sheet being guided over rotating member 10, since this may lead to the absorbent material and/or binder contaminating the attachments zones 140, 150, 160, 170, and therefore hindering the formation of channels.

[0087] Therefore it is advantageous to use a specific method to apply the glue to the back and/or top wrap sheets. In figures 10E-10H, a manufacturing method including application of a binder is demonstrated which does not have this drawback.

[0088] In particular, taking as an example the possible manufacturing process for the embodiment of figures 1A and 1B, while the first sheet material 110 is being guided along an optional guide roller and further along a rotating member a binder, such as glue, may first be applied to the first sheet material, but only in substantially parallel stripes which do not overlap with the intended locations of the attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170. Note that in this embodiment, the first sheet material forms the bottom core wrap, but in other embodiments this can also be the top core wrap. The skilled person will be aware of various method of binder/glue application, such as spraying, contact application and so on.

[0089] Fig. 10E shows a possible pattern for the application of glue to the first sheet material, which will be the back core wrap. In particular, in this example there are three stripes 111, 111', 111", but a different number of substantially parallel stripes, either continuous, intermittent and/or discontinuous in the longitudinal direction, may also be chosen depending on the shape and locations of the attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170, which preferably cover a substantial portion of the surface of the bottom core wrap while not overlapping with the intended location of the attachment zones, and preferably while keeping some distance from the intended location of the attachment zones. Although, Fig. 10E illustrates an application pattern of stripes, it is clear to the skilled person that the application pattern can be adapted and tuned depending on the intended shape, configuration and location of the one or more attachment zones. Moreover, the skilled person will know how to best adapt the binder application zones on the first and second sheet materials 110, 120 for other configurations of attachments zones, such as the ones described in the present application. Preferably, the application of the glue to the bottom core wrap takes place while the bottom core wrap is moved towards the rotating number, and before the absorbent material is added to it. In such a way, the sheet material on the rotating member is already provided with binder, and may subsequently have absorbent material attached thereto via the hopper.

[0090] Please note that the dotted line indicating the intended location of the attachment zones is there for illustrative purposes only: it does not correspond to anything on the first sheet material 110.

[0091] Figure 10F shows application of glue to the second sheet material 120, which in this case will become the top core wrap. In this case too the application of the binder preferably happens along substantially parallel stripes 121, 121', which preferably are complementary to the stripes on the first sheet material 110. Preferably, the application of glue to the top core wrap sheet happens at a distance from hopper 40, to minimize the chance of contamination, i.e. absorbent material sticking to the areas that are to become attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170. For instance, the binder may be applied before or while the sheet material is guided along further rotating member 20. Note that here, too, the dotted lines merely indicate the intended position of the attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170; they do not indicate any interruption or change in the binder application. As before, the skilled person will be aware of various method of binder/glue application, such as spraying, contact application and so on.

[0092] Figure 10G shows the result after the third step described above has taken place, i.e. after the second sheet material 120, which here is the top core wrap sheet, is applied on top of the absorbent material on the first sheet material 110, e.g. using a further rotating member 20. Note that the pattern fill indicates the presence of binder, and not the presence of absorbent material, since the absorbent material will not be present in the areas

indicated by the dotted lines. These areas will be bonded together in a fourth step such as described above, such that channels 140, 150, 160 and 170 are formed in said back core wrap sheet materials 110 and/or 120, for instance by applying pressure and heat on the back core wrap sheet material 110 and/or on the top core wrap sheet material 120 in the areas where substantially no absorbent material is present, e.g. by a rotating member 30 and/or opposite rotating member 30' which is provided with at least a first and a second seal rib 31, 32 dimensioned for applying pressure and heat in between the core wrap sheet materials 110 and 120 in the areas where substantially no absorbent material is present in order to create the channels 140, 150, 160 and 170.

[0093] Finally, figure 10H shows the absorbent article resulting from the above-described method, in which a further step has taken place of traversal sealing in bands 122, 122' by chemical, thermal or physical binding such as for in stance glue, heat and/or pressure, which prevents the core from opening up and the front and the back. Note that this step of transversal sealing may also take place prior to the fourth step.

[0094] The above-described method may yield an absorbent article with higher dry and especially wet integrity and which avoids unwanted migration of absorbent material, while avoiding the risk of contamination in the attachment zones 140, 150, 160 and 170 which may impede the formation of channels. The skilled person will understand that this method is not limited to this particular configuration of attachment zones and will know how to best adapt the binder application zones on the first and second sheet materials 110, 120 for other configurations, such as the ones described in the present application. More in particular the skilled person understands that the method is also useful for absorbent cores with only one attachment zone or with more than two attachment zones.

[0095] Figure 11A illustrates an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent core 130 with four attachment zones creating channels 140, 150, 160, 170. In the embodiment of figure 11A, the attachment zones are formed by welding the top core wrap sheet 110 to the back core wrap sheet 112. This welding may be done according to a predetermined sealing pattern. In the embodiment of figure 11A, the pattern consists of a plurality of discrete shapes 143, here a plurality of squares. Preferably, the discrete shapes 143 have dimensions smaller than 2 mm. Preferably, the distance between adjacent discrete shapes is between 0.5 and 3 mm.

[0096] Figure 11B illustrates another exemplary embodiment of a sealing pattern that may be used in an embodiment of the invention. Here the pattern consists of a plurality of discrete shapes in the form of rounded elements 143. The rounded elements may have a length dimension between 0.5 mm and 5 mm, and a width dimension between 0.5 mm and 5 mm. Preferably, the discrete shapes are equally distributed in the attachment zones.

[0097] Figure 11C illustrates yet another embodiment where the sealing pattern consists of discrete shapes which are rounded. In this embodiment, three columns of rounded discrete elements 143 are used for each attachment zone 140, 150, 160, 170.

[0098] Figure 11D illustrates another exemplary embodiment of an attachment zone for creating a channel 140, 150, 160, 170. In this embodiment, the attachment zone is formed by a plurality of continuous line-shaped attachments 140a, 140b, 140c. The number of lines used may vary, and may be e.g. two lines or more than three adjacent lines. Preferably, the distance w between a first line 140a and a last line 140c is at least 1 mm, more preferably at least 2 mm, even more preferably more than 4 mm.

[0099] In the exemplary embodiment of figure 11E, the attachment zones creating channels 140, 150, 160, 170 may be formed of a plurality of discrete elements 143, wherein each discrete element has a width w which covers the entire width w of the attachment zone.

[0100] Figure 13A illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a traditional absorbent core. When a traditional absorbent core absorbs liquid, the core becomes bulky such that the diaper is no longer well adapted to the body. The liquid does not spread evenly but remains in the center of the absorbent core. Figure 13B illustrates an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent core of the invention. Thanks to the attachment zones and associated channels 140, 150, 160, 170, the liquid is evenly spread, resulting in the formation of tubes 301, 302, 303 which provide a tub shape to the absorbent core 130. Such a tub shape adapts perfectly to the body. Further, compared to prior art solutions, the liquid is kept in an improved manner absorbed in the absorbent core 130, and the risk on leakage is reduced. Also, because of the creation of the channels 140, 150, 160, 170, the liquid is absorbed faster. Figure 12 shows a perspective view of a diaper in the wetted state. Figure 12 clearly illustrates the formation of three tubes 301, 302, 303 giving the diaper a tub shape which is well adapted to the body.

[0101] Figure 14 illustrates an absorbent core 130 comprising an absorbent material 105 between a top core wrap sheet 110 and a back core wrap sheet 120. The absorbent core has a first and second longitudinal edge 131, 132. The absorbent core 130 is provided with a plurality of attachment zones 145. Figure 14 illustrates that the attachment zones 145 may be positioned at different locations. As illustrated on the left in figure 14, the attachment zone may be positioned more or less centrally such that an upper channel portion 140a and a lower channel portion 140b is formed. In an alternative embodiment, the attachment zone 145 may be positioned at the bottom such that an upper channel 140 is created, see the example in the middle of figure 14. According to yet another embodiment, the attachment zone 145 may be located at the top, such that the channel 140 is formed below top core wrap sheet 110. The skilled person understands that any variants thereof are also possible, as

long as the attachment zones allow the formation of channels upon wetting of the absorbent core 130.

[0102] Although the method is illustrated for two channels, the skilled person understands that the method can be adapted for forming three, four or more channels, and in particular for manufacturing any one of the absorbent articles disclosed in the present application.

[0103] Figures 15A-15X, 16A-16S, 17A-17V and 18A-F illustrate multiple advantageous positions for the attachment zones in an absorbent core.

[0104] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15A the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140, a second attachment zone 150, a third attachment zone 160 and a fourth attachment zone 170, and a central attachment zone 180. The first and second attachment zones 140 diverge from the central attachment zone 180 in the crotch region in the direction of a rear transverse edge of absorbent core. The third and fourth attachment zone 160, 170 diverge from the central attachment zone 180 in the crotch region in the direction of a front transverse edge of absorbent core.

[0105] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15B the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140, a second attachment zone 150, a third attachment zone 160 and a fourth attachment zone 170. This embodiment is similar to the embodiment of figure 2A-2B, with this difference that the outer attachment zones 160, 170 are longer than the inner attachment zones 140, 150.

[0106] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15C the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140, a second attachment zone 150, a third attachment zone 160 and a fourth attachment zone 170, and a central attachment zone 180. The first and third attachment zones 140, 160 are aligned in the longitudinal direction. Also, the second and fourth attachment zones 150, 170 are aligned and extend substantially parallel to the first and third attachment zones 140, 160.

[0107] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15D the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140 and a second attachment zone 150. The first and second attachment zones 140 are substantially parallel in the crotch region and diverge in the direction of a front transverse edge of absorbent core.

[0108] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15E the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140 and a second attachment zone 150. The first and second attachment zones 140 partially overlap in the crotch region and diverge in the direction of a front transverse edge of absorbent core.

[0109] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15F the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140 and a second longitudinal attachment zone 150 which are interconnected by an attachment portion 1045 in a front part of the absorbent core. In that manner any leakage via the front part can be reduced or avoided.

[0110] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15G the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, and a transverse attachment zone 1045 in a front part of the absorbent core. The transverse attachment zone 1045 substantially connects a front end of first longitudinal attachment zone 140 and a front end of second longitudinal attachment zone 150

[0111] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15H the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, a central longitudinal attachment zone 180. The first and second longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 extend adjacent to each other from the crotch region to a rear transverse edge of the absorbent core. The central longitudinal attachment zone 180 extends from the crotch region in the direction of the front transverse edge of the absorbent core.

[0112] The exemplary embodiment of figure 151 is similar to the embodiment of figure 15H, with this difference that the central attachment zone 180 extends also from the crotch region in the direction of the rear transverse edge, partially in between the first and second attachment zone 140, 150.

[0113] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15J the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140 and a second longitudinal attachment zone 150 which are interconnected by an attachment portion 1045 in a front part of the absorbent core and an attachment portion 1045' in a rear part of the absorbent core. In that manner any leakage via the front and rear part can be reduced or avoided.

[0114] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15K the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140, a second attachment zone 150, a third attachment zone 160 and a fourth attachment zone 170, and a central attachment zone 180. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150 extend adjacent to each other from a crotch region in the direction the front transverse edge. Also, the third and fourth attachment zones 160, 170, as well as the central attachment zone extend adjacent to each other from a crotch region in the direction the rear transverse edge. In that manner the distribution of liquid in the rear part of the absorbent core can be further enhanced.

[0115] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15L the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, and a central longitudinal attachment zone 180. The first and second longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 extend adjacent to each other over at least 60% of the length of the absorbent core. The central longitudinal attachment zone 180 extends between the first and second attachment zones 140, 150, from the crotch region in the direction of the rear transverse edge of the absorbent core.

[0116] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15M the plurality of attachment zones comprises a

first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, a central rear longitudinal attachment zone 180a, and a central front longitudinal attachment zone 180b. The first and second longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 extend adjacent to each other over at least 60% of the length of the absorbent core. The central rear and front longitudinal attachment zones 180a, 180b extends between the first and second attachment zones 140, 150, in a rear and front part of the absorbent core, respectively.

[0117] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15N the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140, a second attachment zone 150, and a central attachment zone 180. The first and second attachment zones 140 diverge from the crotch region in the direction of a front and rear transverse edge of absorbent core. The central attachment zone is provided in between the first and second attachment zone 140, 150, mainly in a front portion of the absorbent core.

[0118] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 150 the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, and a central longitudinal attachment zone 180. The first and second longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 extend adjacent and parallel to each other in the crotch region. The central longitudinal attachment zone 180 extends between the first and second attachment zones 140, 150, over at least 60% of the length of the absorbent core.

[0119] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15P the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140 and a second attachment zone 150. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150 extend from the crotch region in the direction of a front and rear transverse edge of absorbent core, and are curved such that the first and second attachment zones 140, 150 cross each other at a first crossing point in a front part of the absorbent core and in a second crossing point in the rear part of the absorbent core.

[0120] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15Q the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, a third attachment longitudinal zone 160 and a fourth longitudinal attachment zone 170. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150 extend from the crotch region in the direction of the rear transverse edge, and are interconnected via transverse attachment portions 147, 157 to third and fourth attachment zone 160, 170 extending from the crotch region to the front transverse edge, respectively.

[0121] The exemplary embodiment of figure 15R is similar to the embodiment of figure 15G with this difference that two parallel transverse attachment zones 1045a and 1045b are provided in the front region of the absorbent core.

[0122] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15S the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140, a second attachment zone 150, a third attachment zone 160 and a fourth attachment zone 170. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150 diverge from the crotch region in the direction of a front and rear transverse edge of absorbent core. The third and fourth attachment zones 160, 170 are located outwardly of the first and second attachment zones 140, 150, are shorter than the first and second attachment zones 140, 150, and also diverge from the crotch region in the direction of a front and rear transverse edge of absorbent core. In that manner, in the wetted state, a plurality of tubes is created, wherein the tubes are smaller in a center of the crotch region and gradually widen in the direction of the front and rear transverse edge of the absorbent core. In that manner the shape of the tub which is formed in the wetted state can be further improved to fit well to the body.

[0123] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15T the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140 and a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, wherein front end portions 140', 150' thereof diverge in the direction of the front transverse edge of the absorbent core.

[0124] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15U the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, a third longitudinal attachment zone 160 and a fourth longitudinal attachment zone 170, and a central longitudinal attachment zone 180. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150, as well as the central attachment zone 180 extend adjacent to each other from a crotch region in the direction the front transverse edge. Also, the third and fourth attachment zones 160, 170 extend adjacent to each other from a crotch region in the direction the rear transverse edge. In that manner the distribution of liquid in the front part of the absorbent core can be further enhanced.

[0125] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 15V the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, and a central longitudinal attachment zone 180. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150 extend adjacent to each other from a crotch region in the direction the front transverse edge. The central attachment zone 180 extends from a crotch region in the direction the rear transverse edge.

[0126] The exemplary embodiment of figure 15W is similar to the embodiment of figure 15V with this difference that the central attachment zone 180 extends partially in between the first and the second attachment zone 140, 150.

[0127] The exemplary embodiment of figure 15X is similar to the embodiment of figure 15V with this difference that the central attachment zone 180 extends all the way in between the first and the second attachment zone 140, 150 in the direction of the front transverse edge.

[0128] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 16A the plurality of attachment zones comprises a

first attachment zone 140 and a second attachment zone 150. The first and second attachment zones 140 are substantially parallel in a rear part of the crotch region, whilst the transverse distance between the first and second attachment zones gradually increases in the direction of a front transverse edge of absorbent core.

[0129] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 16B the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first attachment zone 140 and a second attachment zone 150. The first and second attachment zones 140 partially overlap in a rear part of the crotch region, whilst the transverse distance between the first and second attachment zones gradually increases in the direction of a front transverse edge of absorbent core.

[0130] According to the exemplary embodiment of figure 16C and 16D the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, a third attachment longitudinal zone 160 and a fourth longitudinal attachment zone 170. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150 extend from the crotch region in the direction of the rear transverse edge, and are interconnected via transverse attachment portions 147, 157 to third and fourth attachment zone 160, 170 extending from the crotch region to the front transverse edge, respectively. In figure 16C the distance between the first and second attachment zones is smaller than the distance between the third and fourth attachment zones, whilst in figure 16D the distance between the first and second attachment zones is bigger than the distance between the third and fourth attachment zones. The embodiment of figure 16E is similar to the embodiment of figure 16D with this difference that the third and fourth attachment zones overlap in a front portion of the absorbent core.

[0131] The embodiment of figure 16F is similar to the embodiment of figure 15U with this difference that the third and fourth longitudinal attachment zones 160, 170 are interconnected at their rear end by a transverse attachment zone 1045.

[0132] The embodiment of figure 16G is similar to the embodiment of figure 15B with this difference that the third and fourth longitudinal attachment zones 160, 170 have end portions which diverge outwardly in the direction of the front transverse edge and the rear transverse edge of the absorbent core.

[0133] The embodiment of figure 16H is similar to the embodiment of figure 150 with this difference that the first and second attachment zones 140, 150 have end portions which diverge outwardly in the direction of the front transverse edge and the rear transverse edge of the absorbent core.

[0134] The embodiment of figure 161 is similar to the embodiment of figure 15C with this difference that the first, second, third and fourth attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170 are shorter such that in a central part of the crotch region only central attachment zone 180 is present.

[0135] The embodiment of figure 16J is similar to the embodiment of figure 161 with this difference that the two central attachment zones 180 are provided between first and third attachment zones 140, 160 and second and fourth attachment zones 150, 170.

[0136] The embodiments of figures 16K and 16L the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, a third attachment longitudinal zone 160 and a fourth longitudinal attachment zone 170. The first and second attachment zones 140, 150 extend from the crotch region in the direction of the front transverse edge. The third and fourth attachment zone 160, 170 extend from the crotch region to the rear transverse edge. The distance between the first and second attachment zones 140, 150 is bigger than the distance between the third and fourth attachment zones 160, 170. In figure 16K the third and fourth attachment zones 160, 170 extend partially between the first and second attachment zones 140, 150, whilst in figure 16L, seen in the longitudinal direction, the third and fourth attachment zones 160, 170 are at a distance of the first and second attachment zones 140, 150.

[0137] In the embodiments of figures 16M, 16N and 160 the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140, a second longitudinal attachment zone 150, and outwardly diverging attachment zones 160, 170 in a front portion of the absorbent core. In figure 16M, additionally a central attachment zone 180 is provided between the first longitudinal attachment zone 140 and the second longitudinal attachment zone 150.

[0138] Figure 16P is similar to the embodiment of figure 16H with this difference that first and second attachment zones are provided more to the front of absorbent core.

[0139] In the embodiment of figures 16Q the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first longitudinal attachment zone 140 and a second longitudinal attachment zone 150 which extend over at least 60% of the length of the absorbent core. The first longitudinal attachment zone 140 and the second longitudinal attachment zone 150 are each provided at a front end and at a rear end with an outwardly directed transverse portion. In that manner leakage risks at the front and rear parts of the absorbent core can be further reduced.

[0140] Figure 16R is similar to the embodiment of figure 15B.

[0141] In the embodiment of figures 16S the plurality of attachment zones comprises a first undulated attachment zone 140 and a second undulated attachment zone 150 each extending over at least 60% of the length of the absorbent core. The undulations will increase the length of the channels 140, 150, further improving the liquid distribution in the absorbent core.

[0142] Figures 17A-17V and figures 18A-18G illustrate yet other exemplary embodiments of an absorbent core according.

[0143] Figures 17A, 17B, 17H and 17K illustrate that the first and second attachment zones 140, 150 may

comprise curved portions. Figures 17C, 17D, 17E, 17F, 17G, 17J, 17L, 17M, 17N, 170, 17P, 17Q, 17R, 17S, 17T, 17U, 17V illustrate that various patterns are possible with one or more longitudinal sections 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, and/or one or more inclined sections 160, 170, 160a, 160b, 170a, 170b and/or one or more transverse sections 1045, 1045a, 1045b, 1045c. Figure 171 illustrates that also curved transverse sections 1045a, 1045b may be used.

[0144] Figures 18A-18G illustrate further embodiments. In figure 18A the first to fourth attachment zones are similar to the first to fourth attachment zones of figure 161, but instead of a central rectilinear attachment zone, there is provided an oval attachment zone 180 in the crotch region, between the first and second attachment zone 140, 150 and the third and fourth attachment zone 160, 170. Figures 18B, 18C, 18D illustrate that various patterns are possible with one or more longitudinal sections and/or one or more inclined sections and/or one or more transverse sections as described before. Figures 18E, 18F, 18G illustrate that the first and second attachment zones 140, 150 may comprise various rectilinear sections which are oriented at an angle with respect to the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core.

[0145] Figures 19A-19D illustrate further embodiments wherein the absorbent core is provided with at least a first attachment zone 140, wherein in said first attachment zone 141 said top core wrap sheet is attached to said back core wrap sheet along an attachment which extends, seen in a transverse and/or longitudinal direction of the absorbent core, over a transverse and/or longitudinal distance which is at least 1 mm, preferably at least 2 mm, more preferably at least 3mm, most preferably at least 4mm; and/or said top core wrap sheet is attached to said back core wrap sheet along a discontinuous attachment at a plurality of locations at a distance of each other, seen in the transverse and/or longitudinal direction of the absorbent core; such that upon wetting of the absorbent material, a first channel is created at said first attachment zone 140.

[0146] In the embodiment of figure 19A, a single longitudinal attachment zone 140 is illustrated, along with a first and second transversal attachment zone 1045a, 1045b which are positioned at either end of the longitudinal attachment zone 140. The first and second transversal attachment zone 1045a, 1045b are illustrated as curved zones, but it is clear to the skilled person that the first and/or second transversal attachment zone may also be provided as straight zones. In the embodiment of figure 19B, a single longitudinal attachment zone 140 is illustrated, along with a first and second transversal attachment zone 1045a, 1045b which are positioned between the attachment zone 140 and the first transversal edge of the absorbent core. In addition to, or alternative to the embodiment of figure 19B the first and second transversal attachment zones 1045a, 1045b may be positioned between the attachment zone 140 and the second transversal edge of the absorbent core. In other words, it is clear to the skilled person that e.g. a third and/or fourth transversal attachment zone may be added. In the embodiment of figure 19C, a single longitudinal attachment zone 140 is illustrated, along with a first and second transversal attachment zone 1045a, 1045b which are positioned at either side of the longitudinal attachment zone 140. Although the transversal attachment zones 1045a, 1045b are illustrated to be connected to the longitudinal attachment zone 140, it is clear to the skilled person that other embodiments exist wherein the transversal attachment zones 1045a, 1045b are not connected to the longitudinal attachment zone 140. In the embodiment of figure 19D, a single longitudinal attachment zone 140 is illustrated. The illustrated longitudinal attachment zone 140 comprises curved sections, however, in addition or alternatively the longitudinal attachment zone 140 may comprise straight sections. It is clear to the skilled person that any of the earlier described embodiments related to at least two longitudinal attachment zones, or any combination thereof may be applied to the embodiments wherein the absorbent core comprises a single longitudinal attachment zone.

[0147] Since liquid may in many cases not be distributed evenly or symmetrically, it may be advantageous to include at least one attachment zone through which liquid may go from the first and second channels 140, 150 and vice-versa. This will allow a good distribution over the entire absorbent core as well as an improved formation of the channels and the tub-shape upon swelling of the absorbent core.

[0148] In the embodiments of figures 20A-20W, 20Z, 21G-21M, 21O-21T, 21V-21X, 21Z, 22D-22M, 22R-22Z, 23A-23L, this is achieved with a transversal attachment zone 1045 connecting the front ends of longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150. As will be clear from the figures, the presence of such a transversal attachment zone 1045 does not preclude the elements mentioned in conjunction with the previous figures, such as the presence of a central attachment zone 180 and/or variations of the length, position and/or shape of longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150. The figures furthermore show that the presence of such a transversal attachment also does not preclude the presence of third and fourth longitudinal attachment zones 160, 170, or of transversal attachment zones 147, 157 which connect the longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 to the further longitudinal attachment zones 160, 170. Furthermore, the figures show that the transversal attachment zone 1045 need not be straight: it may be rounded as in for example figures 20A-20D, rounded at the edges only as for example in figures 20E-20H, or take another shape.

[0149] In the embodiments of figures 20X-20Y, a transversal attachment zone 1045' connects the back ends of longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150. In the embodiments of figures 21A-21F, 22O-22Q, 23M-23P, there are two transversal attachment zones 1045 and 1045', respectively connecting the front and back ends of the longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170. In the

embodiments of figures 21N, 22N, 23U and 23V, there are two longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 positioned toward the back side of the absorbent core which are connected by a transversal attachment zone 1045' at their front ends, as well as two longitudinal attachment zones 160, 170 positioned toward the front side of the absorbent core which are connected by a transversal attachment zone 1045 at their back ends.

[0150] The connecting between the longitudinal channels need not be done with a transversal channel, but may also be achieved by shaping the longitudinal channels in a specific way. For example, in the embodiment of figure 23R, the four longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170 collectively form a diamond shape. Likewise, in the embodiment of Fig 23T, six longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150, 160a, 170a, 160b, 170c are so connected as to form an elongated hexagon shape. Combinations of these two methods of connecting channels are also possible. In the embodiment of figure 23Q, the longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 are connected at their front ends by a transversal attachment zone 1045 and converge to meet at their back ends. In the embodiment of figure 23S, longitudinal attachment zones 140 and 150 are connected by a transversal attachment zone 1045, while longitudinal attachment zones 160, 170, which are connected to zones 140, 150 respectively, converge at their back ends. The skilled person will be capable of envisaging other combinations and variations of the depicted embodiments.

[0151] The advantageous effect may be achieved even in cases wherein the longitudinal attachment zones are not directly connected, but merely approach each other in certain places. For example, in the embodiments of figure 20Z, 21J, 21T, the front ends of longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150 are connected by transversal attachment zone 1045, and the back ends of longitudinal attachment zones 160, 170 are shaped such that they approach one another. In other embodiments, such as the ones of figure 21U, 21Y, 22A-22C, the longitudinal attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170 approach one another either at the ends or along their path, and this may, depending on the specific configuration, be sufficient to allow for liquid to go from one channel to another.

[0152] Figures 25A-25Z and figures 26A-26T illustrate embodiments in which the dimensions of the longitudinal attachments zones 140, 150, 160, 170, 180 in the longitudinal direction have been reduced as compared to previously illustrated embodiments. Regarding the illustrated configurations of the shorter longitudinal attachments zones 140, 150, 160, 170, central attachments zones 180, 180a, 180b, 180c and transversal attachment zones 1045, 1045a, 1045b, 1045c as illustrated in figures 25A-25Z and figures 26A-26T , it is clear to the skilled person that the above described technical considerations and advantages in view of longer longitudinal attachments zones 140, 150, 160, 170, central attachments zones 180, 180a, 180b, 180c and transversal attachment zones 1045, 1045a, 1045b, 1045c as illustrated in the previous figures apply in a similar way, *mutatis mutandis.*

[0153] In addition to the perspective view as shown in figure 12, figures 24A-C are photographs representing an absorbent article comprising an exemplary embodiment of an absorbent core of the invention. Figure 24A illustrates the absorbent article when the absorbent core is in a dry state, whereas figures 24B and 24C illustrate the absorbent article when the absorbent core is in a wetted state. In figure 24A attachments zones 140, 150, 160 and 170 wherein substantially no absorbent material is present, can be distinguished. However, in the illustrated photograph 24A the attachment zones 140, 150, 160 and 170 have been slightly darkened in order to better illustrate the position thereof, since due to quality restraints of the photograph 24A a part of this visual information has been lost. Figures 24B and 24C are photographs of the absorbent article in a wetted state, wherein tubes 301, 302, 303 have formed, which leads to the attachment zones 140, 150, 160 and 170 becoming more visible as channels. Thanks to the attachment zones and associated channels 140, 150, 160 and 170 the liquid is evenly spread, resulting in the formation of tubes 301, 302, 303 which provide a tub shape to the absorbent core 130. Such a tub shape adapts perfectly to the body and can be seen, at least partially, in figure 24C where the absorbent article is not attached to a bottom surface at the corners of the absorbent article, which is the case in figures 24A and 24B. Further, compared to prior art solutions, the liquid is kept in an improved manner absorbed in the absorbent core 130, and the risk on leakage is reduced. Also, because of the creation of the channels 140, 150, 160, 170, the liquid is absorbed faster.

[0154] Figures 27A-27P are top views illustrating exemplary embodiment of an absorbent article comprising an absorbing core according to the invention. The absorbent core has a first and second longitudinal edge 131, 132 and a first and second transverse edge 133, 134. For the sake of clarity it is noted that the first longitudinal edge 131 corresponds with a left longitudinal edge, the second longitudinal edge 132 corresponds with a right longitudinal edge, the first transverse edge 133 corresponds with a front transverse edge, and the second transverse edge 134 corresponds with a rear transverse edge. For the sake of clarity, it is noted that in figure 27A the position of the absorbent core 130 within the absorbent articles is schematically illustrated, along with the above described edges 131, 132, 133 and 134 of the absorbent core. Also longitudinal portions LI, L2 of the absorbent core are illustrated, being separated by a longitudinal center axis CA. To reduce the complexity of the drawings, in figures 27B and 27C merely the position of the absorbent core 130 is indicated, whereas this indication has been omitted in the rest of figures 27D-27P. However, it is clear that for figures 27D-27P a similar positioning of the absorbent core 130 and similar definition of longitudinal zones LI, L2 applies. The absorbent core 130 is provided with a plurality of attachment zones comprising at least one front attachment zone 140 and at

least one rear attachment zone 160 and with at least one bridging zone 145 extending at least partially between said front and rear attachment zone. The front attachment zone 140 is positioned more to the front of the absorbent core as compared to the rear attachment zone 160. In other words, he front attachment zone 140 is positioned closer to the front transverse edge 133 of the absorbent core as compared to the rear attachment zone 160. Moreover, the front attachment zone 140 and rear attachment zone 150, when projected on a longitudinal direction L of the absorbent core, do not overlap or overlap only partially. For illustrative purposes the bridging zone 145 is delineated by dotted lines between the front attachment zone(s) 140, 150 and the rear attachment zone(s) 160, 170, thereby extending from a first longitudinal portion L1 of the absorbent core to a second longitudinal portion L2 of the absorbent core. It is clear that the dotted lines 145 are for illustrative purposes only and that an actual shape of the bridging zone 145 may deviate from the illustrated region surrounded by the dotted lines. Alternatively, or in addition to the dotted lines 145, the bridging zone may be indicated in the figures by an arrow F which corresponds to a flow of liquid through the bridging zone. The first longitudinal portion L1 may be defined between the first longitudinal edge 131 and a longitudinal center axis CA of the absorbent core and the second longitudinal portion L2 may be defined between the second longitudinal edge 132 and the longitudinal center axis CA of the absorbent core. Depending on embodiments the wording longitudinal center axis may have a different meaning. The wording longitudinal center axis may refer to an axis in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core and running trough the middle of the absorbent core in the transverse direction of the absorbent core, thereby dividing the absorbent core in a first longitudinal portion L1 and a second longitudinal portion L2. Alternatively, or in addition the wording longitudinal center axis may refer to an axis in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core positioned between two neighbouring longitudinal portions LI, L2. Upon wetting of the absorbent material, a front and rear channel are created at said front and rear attachment zone(s) 140, 150, 160, 170, respectively, wherein the bridging zone 145 allows a liquid flow, illustrated by arrow F, between the first longitudinal portion L1 and the second longitudinal portion L2, e.g. by capillary action and/or mass flow. It is clear that the arrow F is for illustrative purposes only and that an actual path of the liquid flowing through the bridging zone 145 may deviate from the illustrated arrow F.

[0155] Figures 27A-27G illustrate embodiments wherein the absorbent core comprises one front attachment zone 140, one rear attachment zone 160, and a bridging zone 145 at least partially between the front attachment zone 140 and rear attachment zone 160. In figure 27A the front attachment zone 140 and the rear attachment zone are aligned with each other and are oriented substantially along the longitudinal central axis CA of the absorbent core. Projections of the attachments zones 140 and 160 on the longitudinal direction L do not overlap. The attachment zones 140 and 160 divide the absorbent core into two longitudinal portions L1 and L2. The bridging zone 145 extends between the front attachment zone 140 and the rear attachment zone 160, from the first longitudinal portion L1 to the second longitudinal portion L2. The first longitudinal portion L1 may be defined between the first longitudinal edge 131 and the longitudinal center axis CA of the absorbent core and the second longitudinal portion L2 may be defined between the second longitudinal edge 132 and the longitudinal center axis CA of the absorbent core. Alternatively the first and second longitudinal portions L1 and L2 may be defined as being separated by the front and/or rear attachments zone 140, 160. However, because of the specific positioning and orientation of attachments zones 140, 160 in figure 27A, both definitions of the longitudinal portions L1 and L2 result in the same configuration of the absorbent core. When a liquid insult is received on either one of the longitudinal portions L1 or L2, the bridging zone 145 allows for liquid to travel to the other portion, where no liquid insult has been received. In this manner, although a liquid insult is received at one side (left or right) of the attachments zones 140, 150 absorbent material located at the other side (right or left) of the attachments zones 140, 150 can be utilized for absorbing the liquid. This results in improved overall absorbing capacity as compared to prior art absorbent articles wherein the absorbent core has no bridging zones which allow liquid communication through/over attachment zones wherein substantially no absorbent material is present. Figure 27B illustrates a similar embodiment as figure 27A, with the difference that the front and rear attachments zones 140, 160 are not aligned in figure 27B, however the front and rear attachments zones 140, 160 are oriented substantially parallel to each other. Projections of the attachments zones 140 and 160 on the longitudinal direction L do not overlap. Figure 27C illustrates a similar embodiment as figure 27B, with the difference that the front and rear attachments zones 140, 160 in figure 27C are positioned in such a way that projections of the attachments zones 140 and 160 on the longitudinal direction L do partially overlap. This results in a bridging zone 145 which allows for liquid to flow from one longitudinal portion to the other longitudinal portion along a curved path illustrated by the arrow F. It is clear to the skilled person that liquid may also flow along a straight angled path through the bridging zone 145, from a location more to the rear in longitudinal portion L1 to a location more to the front in longitudinal portion L2. In figure 27D, the front attachment zone 140 and rear attachment zone 160 are curved attachment zones. In this embodiment additional space for the bridging zone 145 is created by the curvature of the attachments zones 140 and 160. In figure 27E, a semi-permanent attachment 185 is provided between the front and rear attachments zones 140, 160. In this embodiment, the semi-permanent attachment 185 is aligned with the front and rear attachment zones 140, 160. In this

manner, absorption capacity of the absorbent core may benefit from both capillary action and mass flow of liquid in order to enable liquid to be distributed quickly and adequately. In reaction to a first liquid insult the liquid will be distributed by mass flow by means of the channel(s) formed at the semi-permanent attachment(s). However, in reaction to further liquid insults, the semi-permanent attachment(s) will release, loosen and/or dissolve which will lead to the bridging zone allowing the liquid to pass through by capillary action. In other words, the bridging zone 145 may comprise a semi-permanent attachment 185 in a first stage of wetting, and may comprise substantially no attachments in a further stage of wetting. In figure 27F a similar configuration as illustrated in figure 27E is shown with the difference that the semi-permanent attachment 185 is oriented substantially in the transverse direction of the absorbent core. In this manner the functionality of the bridging zone via mass flow in the transverse direction is further enhanced. In figure 27G, the capillary bridge comprises a fluff fibers 200 which allow for liquid to flow between the front and rear attachment zones 140 and 160, respectively. Alternatively, or in addition a strip of airlaid fluff material may be provided at the bridging zone to further improve liquid carrying capacity of the bridging zone.

[0156] Figures 27H-27P illustrate embodiment wherein the absorbent core comprises an additional front attachment zone 150 and/or additional rear attachment zone 170. The absorbent core according to embodiments illustrated in figures 27H-27P comprise one or more bridging zones. In figure 27H, three bridging zones may be distinguished, one bridging zone comprising no attachments between second front attachment zone 150 and rear attachment zone 160, one bridging zone comprising a semi-permanent attachment 185 between the first and second front attachment zones 140 and 150, and one bridging zone comprising a semi-permanent attachment 195 between the first and second rear attachment zones 160, 170. In figure 271, a first and second front attachment zone 140, 150 are illustrated, wherein a bridging zone is formed between the first and second front attachment zones 140, 150 on the one hand and the rear attachment zone 160 on the other hand. Alternatively the skilled person understands that on the one hand a first (partial) bridging zone is formed between the first front attachment zone 140 and the rear attachment zone 160, and that on the other hand a second (partial) bridging zone is formed between the second front attachment zone 150 and the rear attachment zone 160. In figure 27J, a similar embodiment as illustrated in figure 271 is shown, with the difference that a projection of the rear attachment zone 160 on the longitudinal direction L now partially overlaps with the projection of the first front attachment zone 140 and/or projection of the second front attachment zone 150, which result in the bridging zone taking a curved form through which liquid can flow between and/or passed the front and rear attachment zones. In figure 27K, a first and second rear attachment zone 160, 170 are illustrated, wherein a bridging zone is formed between the first and second rear attachment zones 160, 170 on the one hand and the front attachment zone 140 on the other hand. Alternatively the skilled person understands that on the one hand a first (partial) bridging zone is formed between the first rear attachment zone 160 and the front attachment zone 140, and that on the other hand a second (partial) bridging zone is formed between the second rear attachment zone 170 and the front attachment zone 160. This is illustrated by semi-permanent attachments 185 and 195. In figure 27L, a first and second rear attachment zone 160, 170 are illustrated, wherein a bridging zone, comprising substantially no attachments, is formed between the first and second rear attachment zones 160, 170 on the one hand and the front attachment zone 140 on the other hand. Alternatively the skilled person understands that on the one hand a first (partial) bridging zone, comprising substantially no attachments, is formed between the first rear attachment zone 160 and the front attachment zone 140, and that on the other hand a second (partial) bridging zone, comprising substantially no attachments, is formed between the second rear attachment zone 170 and the front attachment zone 160. In figures 27M -27P, a first and second front attachment zone 140, 150 are illustrated in combination with a first and second rear attachment zone 160, 170. In figures 27M and 27N a bridging zone comprising substantially no attachments is formed between the front attachments zones 140, 150 and the rear attachment zones 160, 170. In figure 27O, the bridging zone comprises a semi-permanent attachment 185 between the first front attachment zone 140 and the first rear attachment zone 160, and a semi-permanent attachment 195 between the second front attachment zone 150 and the second rear attachment zone 170. In figure 27P, a bridging zone is provided between the front attachment zones 140, 150 and the rear attachment zones 160, 170 which bridging zone comprises fluff fibers and/or a strip of airlaid fluff material. In the embodiments of figures 27M-27P, the first front attachment zone 140 and the second front attachment zone 150 are arranged symmetrically with respect to the longitudinal center axis of the absorbent core. Preferably the distance between the first and the second attachment zone is between 20 mm and 70 mm, more preferably between 30 mm and 60 mm, even more preferably between 40 mm and 55 mm. Especially for male persons, this distance is preferably sufficiently large such that urine is captured mainly in the area between the first front attachment zone 140 and the second front attachment zone 150.

The first front attachment zone 140 and the second front attachment zone 150 may be substantially parallel and may extend in a longitudinal direction of the absorbent core 130 as illustrated in figures 27M, 27O and 27P. Alternatively an angle between the first front attachment zone 140 and a longitudinal direction of the absorbent core and an angle between the second front attachment zone 150 and the longitudinal direction of the absorbent

core may be smaller than 5°, such as illustrated in figure 27N, wherein the first and second front attachment zones 140, 150 diverge in the direction of the front transverse edge 133.

[0157] Preferably, a minimal width of the bridging zone 145 is at least 5mm, preferably at least 10mm and more preferably at least 15mm. In this manner, a sufficient width is available to allow liquid to flow and/or travel through the bridging zone 145. The minimal width of the bridging zone 145 is the smallest distance between the front attachment zone 140, 150 and the rear attachment zone 160, 170 between which liquid is allowed to flow by means of the bridging zone.

[0158] It is clear to the skilled person that in the above described embodiments, alternatively or in addition to bridging zones comprising substantially no attachments, bridging zones comprising at least one semi-permanent attachment can be provided, and vice versa. It is further clear to the skilled person, that although not explicitly indicated in figures 15-26, these figures may illustrate alternative bridging zone configurations wherein liquid flow is enabled from one longitudinal portion to another longitudinal portion of the absorbent core wherein the liquid passes between at least one front attachment zone and one rear attachment zone

[0159] It is further clear to the skilled person that in the above described embodiments, alternatively or in addition to bridging zones comprising semi-permanent attachments which are substantially aligned with the front and/or rear attachments zones 140, 150, 160, 170, semi-permanent attachments may be provided which are positioned either substantially perpendicular to the front and/or rear attachments zones 140, 150, 160, 170, or positioned in substantially the transverse direction of the absorbent core 130. In this manner, mass flow across and/or between and/or throughout the front and/or rear attachments zones is improved in a first stage of wetting. In a second stage of wetting, when the semi-permanent attachments have resolved, capillary action can take place to allow liquid flow across and/or between and/or throughout the front and/or rear attachments zones or the corresponding channels formed thereby.

[0160] Figures 28A, 28C and 28E illustrate different embodiments of a top core wrap sheet 110 and/or bottom core wrap sheet 120 of an absorbent core. Figures 28B, 28D and 28F illustrate schematically how attachment zones may be provided by attaching the top core wrap sheet 110 to the bottom core wrap sheet 120 in the corresponding embodiments of figures 28A, 28C and 28E. Figure 28A illustrates an embodiment wherein a separate top core wrap sheet 110 and separate bottom core wrap sheet 120 are provided and wherein between the top core wrap sheet 110 and bottom core wrap sheet 120 absorbent material 105 is present. Figure 28B illustrates the embodiment of figure 28A wherein the top core wrap sheet 110 is attached to the bottom core wrap sheet 120 at attachment 140. This corresponds with the embodiments as illustrated in figures 1C and 1D. Figure 28C illustrates an embodiment wherein first core wrap sheet 110 is used in combination with a second core wrap sheet 120 wherein the second core wrap sheet 120 comprises a fibrous substrate layer 120a and absorbent material 105a embedded within the fibers 105b of substrate layer 120a. In other words, in the embodiment of figure 28B the absorbent core is an integral part of the second core wrap sheet 120. It is clear to the skilled person that the first core wrap sheet 110 may correspond to the top core wrap sheet and the second core wrap sheet 120 may correspond to the bottom core wrap sheet, or vice versa. Figure 28D illustrates the embodiment of figure 28C wherein the top core wrap sheet 110 is attached to the bottom core wrap sheet 120 at attachment 140. Figure 28E illustrates an embodiment wherein the top core wrap sheet 110 and bottom core wrap sheet 120 are made of one piece of sheet material. In other words, the top core wrap sheet 110 is formed integrally with the bottom core wrap sheet 120. The piece of sheet material 110, 120 is wrapped around the absorbent material 105 such that an upper portion of the sheet material can be considered to be the top core wrap sheet 110 and a bottom portion of the sheet material can be considered to be the bottom core wrap sheet 120. Figure 28F illustrates the embodiment of figure 28E wherein the top core wrap sheet 110 is attached to the bottom core wrap sheet 120 at attachment 140. Preferably the attachment 140 between the top core wrap sheet 110 and the bottom core wrap sheet 120 is realized by any one of the following or a combination thereof: pressure bonding, thermobonding, sonic bonding, chemical bonding, adhesive, mechanical bonding. It is clear to the skilled person, that when attachment zones are described within this disclosure, the attachment between the top core wrap sheet and back core wrap sheet may be interpreted to be formed according to any one of the above described embodiments or combinations thereof.

[0161] Figure 29A illustrates a top view of an absorbent article, here a diaper 100, in its flat out, un-contracted state with the wearer side facing the viewer. The skilled person understands that the absorbent article may also be a pant or an adult incontinence garment or the like. Preferably the chassis includes side panels or ears 210, elasticized leg cuffs and elastic waist elements. A front end portion of diaper 100 is configured as a front waist region 100a. The opposite rear end portion is configured as a back waist region 100b of diaper 100. Waist regions 100a and 100b may include elastic waist elements such that they gather about the waist of the wearer to provide improved fit and containment. The periphery of diaper 100 is defined by the outer edges of the diaper 100 in which longitudinal edges 101, 102 run generally parallel to a longitudinal axis of diaper 100 and transverse end edges 103, 104 run between the longitudinal edges 101, 102 generally parallel to a transverse axis of diaper 100. The chassis also comprises a fastening system, which may include at least one fastening or securing member 212 and at least one landing zone (not visible). The var-

ious components within diaper 100 may be bound, joined or secured by any method known in the art, for example by adhesives in uniform continuous layers, patterned layers or arrays of separate lines, spirals or spots. Top core wrap sheet, topsheet, back core wrap sheet, backsheet, absorbent material and other components may be assembled in a variety of well-known configurations and are well known in the art.

[0162] Figure 29B illustrates the absorbent core 130 of the absorbent article of figure 29A. The absorbent article 100 comprises a liquid pervious topsheet, a liquid impervious backsheet, and the absorbent core 130 positioned in between the topsheet and the backsheet. The absorbent core 130 comprises absorbent material between a top core wrap sheet and a back core wrap sheet, in a similar manner as described in the other embodiments. Absorbent core 130 has a first and second side edge 131, 132, a front edge 133 and a rear edge 134, wherein the absorbent core is provided with a plurality of attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170 where the top core wrap sheet is attached to the back core wrap sheet, and where preferably substantially no absorbent material is present. Seen in a longitudinal direction of the absorbent core 130, looking from the front edge 133 to the rear edge 134, the absorbent core 130 comprises subsequently a first, second, third, fourth and fifth zone Z1, Z2, Z3, Z4, Z5.

[0163] The absorbent core 130 comprises a front portion 130a extending between the front edge 133 and a transverse crotch line L of the absorbent core, and a rear portion 130b extending between the rear edge 134 and the transverse crotch line L of the absorbent core 130. The first, second and third zone Z1, Z2, Z3 extend in the front portion of the absorbent core and the fourth and fifth zone Z4, Z5 extend in the rear portion. Preferably, in said first and fifth zone substantially no permanent attachment zones are present. The second zone Z2 comprises a first and a second permanent elongate front attachment zone 130, 140, said first and second front attachment zones 130, 140 extending from an edge of the first zone Z1 in the direction of the third zone Z3.

[0164] The fourth and third zone comprises a first and second rear elongate attachment zone 160, 170, said first and second rear attachment zone extending from an edge of the fifth zone Z5 in the direction of the third zone Z3. At least one of said second, third and fourth zone comprises a capillary bridging zone B allowing a liquid flow F between the first and the second side edge 131, 132 by capillary action through the absorbent material. The capillary bridging zone B extends between the first front attachment zone 140 and the first rear attachment zone 160, such that upon wetting of the absorbent material, a front and rear channel are created at said first front and rear attachment zone 140, 160, respectively, wherein the capillary bridging zone B extends between said front and rear channel. Preferably a minimum distance x between the first front attachment zone 140 and the first rear attachment zone 160 is larger than 3 mm more preferably larger than 5 mm. The capillary bridging zone B further extends between the second front attachment zone 150 and the second rear attachment zone 170, such that upon wetting of the absorbent material, a front and rear channel are created at said second front and rear attachment zone 150, 170, respectively, wherein the capillary bridging zone B further extends between said front and rear channel. Preferably a minimum distance x between the second front attachment zone 150 and the second rear attachment zone 170 is larger than 3 mm more preferably larger than 5 mm.

[0165] The first and second rear elongate attachment zones 160, 170 extend from the fourth zone into the third zone Z3 so that an absorbent article is formed that fits well to the body of the wearer. Preferably a distance between the transverse crotch line L and a transverse center line T extending perpendicular on the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core, through the middle of the absorbent core, is smaller than 10%, more preferably smaller than 5% of the length of the absorbent core.

[0166] The first zone Z1 extends over a length corresponding with at least 5%, preferably at least 10% of the length la of the absorbent core seen in the longitudinal direction, e.g. between 10% and 20%. The fifth zone Z5 extends over a length corresponding with at least 10% of the length la of the absorbent core seen in the longitudinal direction, preferably at least 20%, more preferably at least 25%, e.g. between 20% and 40%.

[0167] Preferably the second, the third and/or the fourth zone Z1, Z2, Z3 each extends over a length corresponding with at least 10% of the length la of the absorbent core seen in the longitudinal direction, preferably at least 15%, e.g. between 10% and 20% of the length of the absorbent core. Preferably the first front attachment zone 140 and the second front attachment zone 150 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a longitudinal center axis CL of the absorbent core 130. Preferably the distance d12 between the first and the second attachment zone is between 20 mm and 70 mm, more preferably between 30 mm and 60 mm, even more preferably between 40 mm and 55 mm. As explained in the summary, such a configuration is especially suitable for male persons.

[0168] Preferably the first rear attachment zone 160 and the second rear attachment zone 170 are arranged symmetrically with respect to the longitudinal center axis CL of the absorbent core. Preferably the distance d34 between the first and the second rear attachment zone 160, 170 is between 10 mm and 50 mm, more preferably between 15 mm and 40 mm, even more preferably between 20 mm and 30 mm

[0169] The capillary bridging zone B extends from a first portion of the absorbent core, in the second and/or third zone Z2, Z3, to a second portion of the absorbent core, in the second and/or third zone, wherein the first portion is defined between the first side edge 131 and the longitudinal center axis CL of the absorbent core 130 and the second portion is defined between the second side edge 132 and the longitudinal center axis CL of the

absorbent core 130. The capillary bridging zone B may comprise temporary attachments between the top and back core wrap sheet which are configured to detach when wetted.

[0170] A first smallest distance d12 between the first and the second front attachment zone 140, 150 is bigger than a second smallest distance d34 between the first and the second rear attachment zone 160, 170. The first and the second front attachment zone 140, 150 extend in a longitudinal direction of the absorbent core over a length 11 which is less than the length 13 of the first and second rear attachment zone. Preferably, the length of the first and second front attachment zone 140, 150 is larger than 30 mm, more preferably larger than 40 mm, even more preferably larger than 50 mm.

[0171] The plurality of attachment zones 140, 150, 160, 170 may be permanent attachment zones which remain attached when wetted. The plurality of attachment zones may extend, seen in the transverse direction of the absorbent core, over the transverse distance which is at least 1 mm, preferably at least 3 mm, more preferably at least 4 mm, even more preferably at least 5 mm, most preferably at least 6 mm

[0172] The areas AI, A2, A3 may have a different amount of absorbent material per surface area. Preferably the central area A3 has a larger amount of absorbent material per surface area than the intermediate area A2. Preferably, the intermediate area A2 has a larger amount of absorbent material per surface area than a circumferential area A1.

[0173] Features described above for other embodiments described above may apply in a similar manner for the embodiment of figures 29A and 29B.

[0174] Whilst the principles of the invention have been set out above in connection with specific embodiments, it is to be understood that this description is merely made by way of example and not as a limitation of the scope of protection which is determined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. An absorbent article comprising a liquid pervious topsheet, a liquid impervious backsheet, and an absorbent core comprising an absorbent material between a top core wrap sheet and a back core wrap sheet, said absorbent core being positioned in between said topsheet and said backsheet, said absorbent core having a first and second longitudinal edge and a first and second transverse edge, wherein the absorbent core is provided with a plurality of attachment zones comprising at least one front attachment zone (140) extending from a crotch region in the direction of the first transverse edge and at least one rear attachment zone (160) extending from the crotch region in the direction of the second transverse edge, wherein the front attachment zone and the rear attachment zone are continuous attachments zones and have a length, seen in the longitudinal direction, of at least 30mm, preferably at least 40mm and more preferably at least 50mm, wherein in said front attachment zone (140) and said rear attachment zone (160) the top core wrap sheet is attached to the back core wrap sheet, and with at least one bridging zone (145) extending at least partially between said front and rear attachment zone, wherein

   - the at least one front attachment zone (140) and at least one rear attachment zone (150), when projected on a longitudinal direction (L) of the absorbent core, do not overlap or overlap only partially;
   - the bridging zone extends from a first longitudinal portion (L1) of the absorbent core to a second longitudinal portion (L2) of the absorbent core, wherein the first longitudinal portion (L1) is defined between the first longitudinal edge (101) and a longitudinal center axis (CA) of the absorbent core and the second longitudinal portion (L2) is defined between the second longitudinal edge (102) and the longitudinal center axis (CA) of the absorbent core;

   such that upon wetting of the absorbent material, a front and rear channel are created at said front and rear attachment zone, respectively, wherein the bridging zone allows a liquid flow (arrow F) between the first longitudinal portion (L1) and the second longitudinal portion (L2).

2. The absorbent article according to claim 1, wherein the bridging zone allows a liquid flow between the first longitudinal portion (L1) and the second longitudinal portion (L2) by capillary action.

3. The absorbent article according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the bridging zone allows a liquid flow between the first longitudinal portion (L1) and the second longitudinal portion (L2) by mass flow.

4. The absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one bridging zone (145) is substantially free of attachments.

5. The absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one bridging zone (145) comprises at least one semi-permanent attachment (185, 195) configured to release after having been in contact with liquid.

6. The absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the at least one bridging zone comprises fluff fibers (200).

7. The absorbent article according to any one of the

preceding claims, wherein a minimal width (mw) of the bridging zone is at least 5mm, preferably at least 10mm and more preferably at least 15mm.

8. The absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the front attachment zone and rear attachment zone extend in the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core; and/or wherein an angle between the front attachment zone and the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core and an angle between the rear attachment zone and the longitudinal direction of the absorbent core is smaller than 10°, preferably smaller than 5°.

9. The absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the plurality of attachment zones further comprises a second front attachment zone (150) and/or a second rear attachment zone (170), and wherein the at least one bridging zone extends between, on the one hand the first and/or second front attachment zones (140, 150) and, on the other hand the first and/or second rear attachment zones (160, 170).

10. The absorbent article according to claim 9, wherein said first and second front attachment zone extend next to each other from the crotch region in the direction of the first transverse edge.

11. The absorbent article according to claim 9 or 10, wherein said first and second rear attachment zone extend next to each other from the crotch region in the direction of the second transverse edge.

12. The absorbent article according to claims 9-11, wherein a distance between said first and second front attachment zone is larger than a distance between said first and second rear attachment zone.

13. The absorbent article according to claims 9-11, wherein a distance between said first and second rear attachment zone is larger than a distance between said first and second front attachment zone.

14. The absorbent article according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the attachment between the top core wrap sheet and the back core wrap sheet is any one of the following or a combination thereof: pressure bonding, thermal bonding, sonic bonding, chemical bonding, adhesive.

Patentansprüche

1. Saugfähiger Artikel mit einer flüssigkeitsdurchlässigen Oberschicht, einer flüssigkeitsundurchlässigen Unterschicht sowie einem saugfähigen Kern mit einem saugfähigen Material zwischen einer oberen Kernumhüllungsschicht und einer unteren Kernumhüllungsschicht, wobei der saugfähige Kern zwischen der Oberschicht und der Unterschicht positioniert ist, wobei der saugfähige Kern eine erste und eine zweite Längskante sowie eine erste und eine zweite Querkante aufweist, wobei der saugfähige Kern mit einer Vielzahl von Befestigungszonen versehen ist, die mindestens eine vordere Befestigungszone (140), welche sich von einem Zwickelbereich in Richtung der ersten Querkante erstreckt, und mindestens eine hintere Befestigungszone (160) aufweisen, welche sich von dem Zwickelbereich in Richtung der zweiten Querkante erstreckt, wobei die vordere Befestigungszone und die hintere Befestigungszone durchgehende Befestigungszonen sind und, bei Betrachtung in der Längsrichtung, eine Länge von mindestens 30mm, vorzugsweise mindestens 40mm, und weiter bevorzugt mindestens 50mm haben, wobei in der vorderen Befestigungszone (140) und der hinteren Befestigungszone (160) die obere Kernumhüllungsschicht an der hinteren Kernumhüllungsschicht befestigt ist, und wobei mindestens eine Überbrückungszone (145) zumindest teilweise zwischen der vorderen und der hinteren Befestigungszone verläuft, wobei

sich die mindestens eine vordere Befestigungszone (140) und die mindestens eine hintere Befestigungszone (150) bei Abbildung auf eine Längsrichtung (L) des saugfähigen Kerns nicht überlagern oder nur teilweise überlagern;
die Überbrückungszone von einem ersten Längsabschnitt (L1) des saugfähigen Kerns zu einem zweiten Längsabschnitt (L2) des saugfähigen Kerns verläuft, wobei der erste Längsabschnitt (L1) zwischen der ersten Längskante (101) und einer Längsmittelachse (CA) des saugfähigen Kerns definiert ist und der zweite Längsabschnitt (L2) zwischen der zweiten Längskante (102) und der Längsmittelachse (CA) des saugfähigen Kerns definiert ist;
so dass sich bei Befeuchten des saugfähigen Materials ein vorderer und ein hinterer Kanal an der vorderen bzw. hinteren Befestigungszone bilden, wobei die Überbrückungszone einen Flüssigkeitsdurchfluss (Pfeil F) zwischen dem ersten Längsabschnitt (L1) und dem zweiten Längsabschnitt (L2) ermöglicht.

2. Saugfähiger Artikel nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Überbrückungszone einen Flüssigkeitsdurchfluss zwischen dem ersten Längsabschnitt (L1) und dem zweiten Längsabschnitt (L2) durch Kapillarwirkung ermöglicht.

3. Saugfähiger Artikel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Überbrückungszone einen Flüssigkeitsdurchfluss zwischen dem ersten Längsabschnitt (L1) und

dem zweiten Längsabschnitt (L2) durch Massendurchfluss ermöglicht.

4. Saugfähiger Artikel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die mindestens eine Überbrückungszone (145) im Wesentlichen frei von Befestigungen ist.

5. Saugfähiger Artikel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die mindestens eine Überbrückungszone (145) mindestens eine teilpermanente Befestigung (185, 195) aufweist, die so ausgeführt ist, dass sie sich nach dem Kontakt mit Flüssigkeit löst.

6. Saugfähiger Artikel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die mindestens eine Überbrückungszone Flockenfasern (200) enthält.

7. Saugfähiger Artikel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei eine minimale Breite (mw) der Überbrückungszone mindestens 5mm, vorzugsweise mindestens 10mm und weiter bevorzugt mindestens 15mm beträgt.

8. Saugfähiger Artikel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei sich die vordere Befestigungszone und die hintere Befestigungszone in der Längsrichtung des saugfähigen Kerns erstrecken; und/oder wobei ein Winkel zwischen der vorderen Befestigungszone und der Längsrichtung des saugfähigen Kerns und ein Winkel zwischen der hinteren Befestigungszone und der Längsrichtung des saugfähigen Kerns kleiner als 10°, vorzugsweise kleiner als 5° sind.

9. Saugfähiger Artikel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Mehrzahl von Befestigungszonen weiterhin eine zweite vordere Befestigungszone (150) und/oder eine zweite hintere Befestigungszone (170) aufweist, und wobei sich die mindestens eine Überbrückungszone zwischen einerseits der ersten und/oder zweiten vorderen Befestigungszone (140, 150) und andererseits der ersten und/oder zweiten hinteren Befestigungszone (160, 170) erstreckt.

10. Saugfähiger Artikel nach Anspruch 9, wobei sich die erste und zweite vordere Befestigungszone nebeneinander von dem Zwickelbereich in Richtung der ersten Querkante erstrecken.

11. Saugfähiger Artikel nach Anspruch 9 oder 10, wobei sich die erste und zweite hintere Befestigungszone nebeneinander von dem Zwickelbereich in Richtung der zweiten Querkante erstrecken.

12. Saugfähiger Artikel nach den Ansprüchen 9 bis 11, wobei ein Abstand zwischen der ersten und der zweiten vorderen Befestigungszone größer als ein Abstand zwischen der ersten und der zweiten hinteren Befestigungszone ist.

13. Saugfähiger Artikel nach den Ansprüchen 9 bis 11, wobei ein Abstand zwischen der ersten und der zweiten hinteren Befestigungszone größer als ein Abstand zwischen der ersten und der zweiten vorderen Befestigungszone ist.

14. Saugfähiger Artikel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Befestigung zwischen der oberen Kernumhüllungsschicht und der unteren Kernumhüllungsschicht aus einer der folgenden oder einer Kombination aus diesen besteht: Druckverklebung, Wärmeverklebung, Ultraschallverklebung, chemische Verklebung, Klebstoff.

Revendications

1. Article absorbant comprenant une feuille supérieure perméable au liquide, une feuille arrière imperméable au liquide, et une âme absorbante comprenant un matériau absorbant entre une feuille d'enveloppe d'âme supérieure et une feuille d'enveloppe d'âme arrière, ladite âme absorbante étant positionnée entre ladite feuille supérieure et ladite feuille arrière, ladite âme absorbante présentant des premier et second bords longitudinaux et des premier et second bords transversaux, dans lequel l'âme absorbante comporte une pluralité de zones de fixation comprenant au moins une zone de fixation avant (140) s'étendant à partir d'une zone d'entrejambe dans la direction du premier bord transversal et au moins une zone de fixation arrière (160) s'étendant à partir de la zone d'entrejambe dans la direction du second bord transversal, dans lequel la zone de fixation avant et la zone de fixation arrière sont des zones de fixation continues et présentent une longueur, vues dans la direction longitudinale, supérieure ou égale à 30 mm, de préférence, supérieure ou égale à 40 mm et plus préférablement, supérieure ou égale à 50 mm, dans lequel, dans ladite zone de fixation avant (140) et ladite zone de fixation arrière (160), la feuille d'enveloppe d'âme supérieure est fixée sur la feuille d'enveloppe d'âme arrière, et au moins une zone de jonction (145) s'étendant au moins partiellement entre lesdites zones de fixation avant et arrière, dans lequel

les au moins une zone de fixation avant (140) et au moins une zone de fixation arrière (150), lorsqu'elles sont projetées sur une direction longitudinale (L) de l'âme absorbante, ne se recouvrent pas ou se recouvrent seulement partiellement ;

la zone de jonction s'étend à partir d'une première partie longitudinale (L1) de l'âme absorbante vers une seconde partie longitudinale (L2) de l'âme absorbante, dans lequel la première partie longitudinale (L1) est définie entre le premier bord longitudinal (101) et un axe central longitudinal (CA) de l'âme absorbante et la seconde partie longitudinale (L2) est définie entre le second bord longitudinal (102) et l'axe central longitudinal (CA) de l'âme absorbante ;
de telle sorte que lors du mouillage du matériau absorbant, des canaux avant et arrière sont créés respectivement, au niveau desdites zones de fixation avant et arrière, dans lequel la zone de jonction permet un écoulement de liquide (flèche F) entre la première partie longitudinale (L1) et la seconde partie longitudinale (L2).

2. Article absorbant selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la zone de jonction permet un écoulement de fluide entre la première partie longitudinale (L1) et la seconde partie longitudinale (L2) par action capillaire.

3. Article absorbant selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel la zone de jonction permet un écoulement de liquide entre la première partie longitudinale (L1) et la seconde partie longitudinale (L2) par écoulement gravitaire.

4. Article absorbant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la au moins une zone de jonction (145) est sensiblement exempte d'éléments de fixation.

5. Article absorbant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la au moins une zone de jonction (145) comprend au moins un élément de fixation semi-permanent (185, 195) configuré de manière à se libérer après avoir été en contact avec un liquide.

6. Article absorbant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la au moins une zone de jonction comprend des fibres de bourre (200).

7. Article absorbant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une largeur minimale (mw) de la zone de jonction est supérieure ou égale à 5 mm, de préférence, supérieure ou égale à 10 mm et plus préférablement, supérieure ou égale à 15 mm.

8. Article absorbant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la zone de fixation avant et la zone de fixation arrière s'étendent dans la direction longitudinale de l'âme absorbante ; et/ou dans lequel un angle entre la zone de fixation avant et la direction longitudinale de l'âme absorbante et un angle entre la zone de fixation arrière et la direction longitudinale de l'âme absorbante est inférieur à 10°, de préférence, inférieur à 5°.

9. Article absorbant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la pluralité de zones de fixation comprend, en outre, une seconde zone de fixation avant (150) et/ou une seconde zone de fixation arrière (170), et dans lequel la au moins une zone de jonction s'étend entre, d'une part, les première et/ou seconde zones de fixation avant (140, 150) et, d'autre part, les première et/ou seconde zones de fixation arrière (160, 170).

10. Article absorbant selon la revendication 9, dans lequel lesdites première et seconde zones de fixation avant s'étendent à proximité l'une de l'autre à partir de la zone d'entrejambe dans la direction du premier bord transversal.

11. Article absorbant selon la revendication 9 ou 10, dans lequel lesdites première et seconde zones de fixation arrière s'étendent à proximité l'une de l'autre à partir de la zone d'entrejambe en direction du second bord transversal.

12. Article absorbant selon les revendications 9 à 11, dans lequel une distance entre lesdites première et seconde zones de fixation avant est supérieure à une distance entre lesdites première et seconde zones de fixation arrière.

13. Article absorbant selon les revendications 9 à 11, dans lequel une distance entre lesdites première et seconde zones de fixation arrière est supérieure à une distance entre lesdites première et seconde zone de fixation avant.

14. Article absorbant selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la liaison entre la feuille d'enveloppe d'âme supérieure et la feuille d'enveloppe d'âme arrière est l'une quelconque des suivantes ou une association de celles-ci : une liaison par pression, une liaison à chaud, une liaison par ultrason, une liaison chimique, une liaison adhésive.

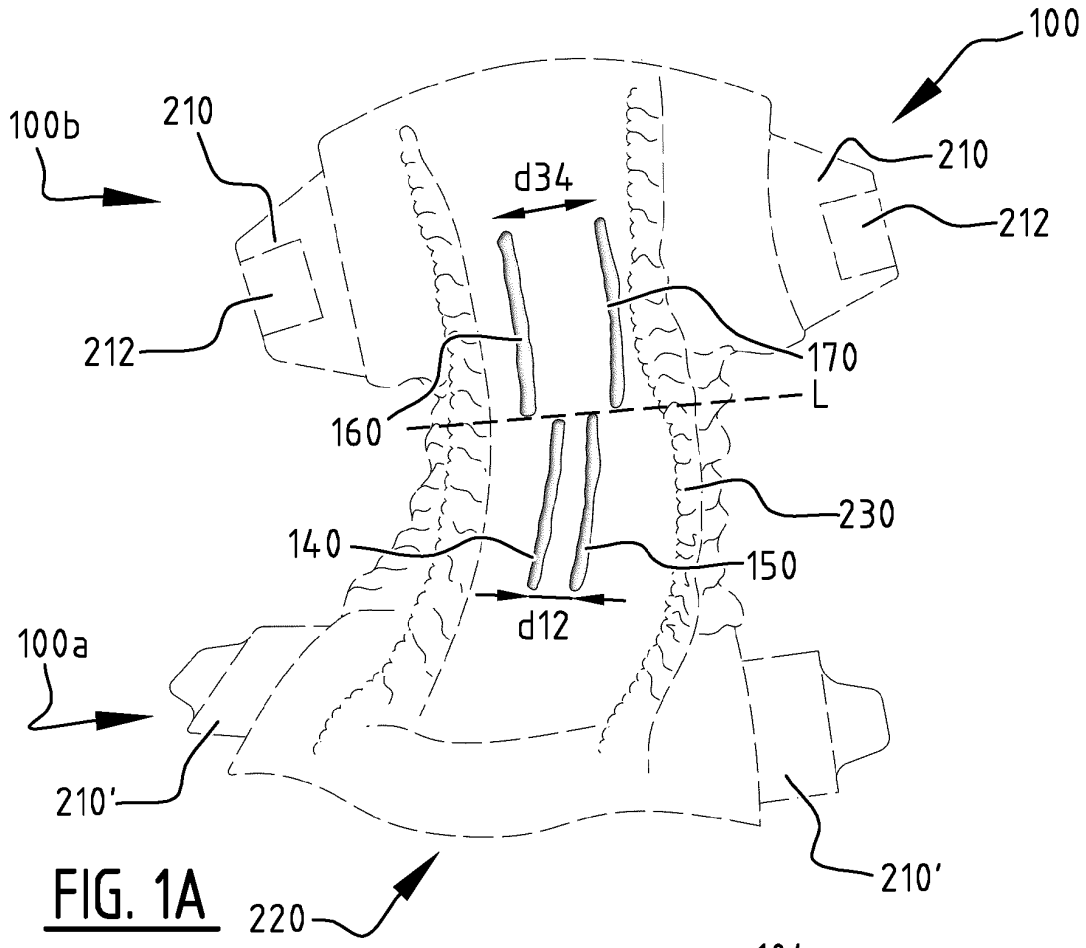

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d12
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FIG. 1A

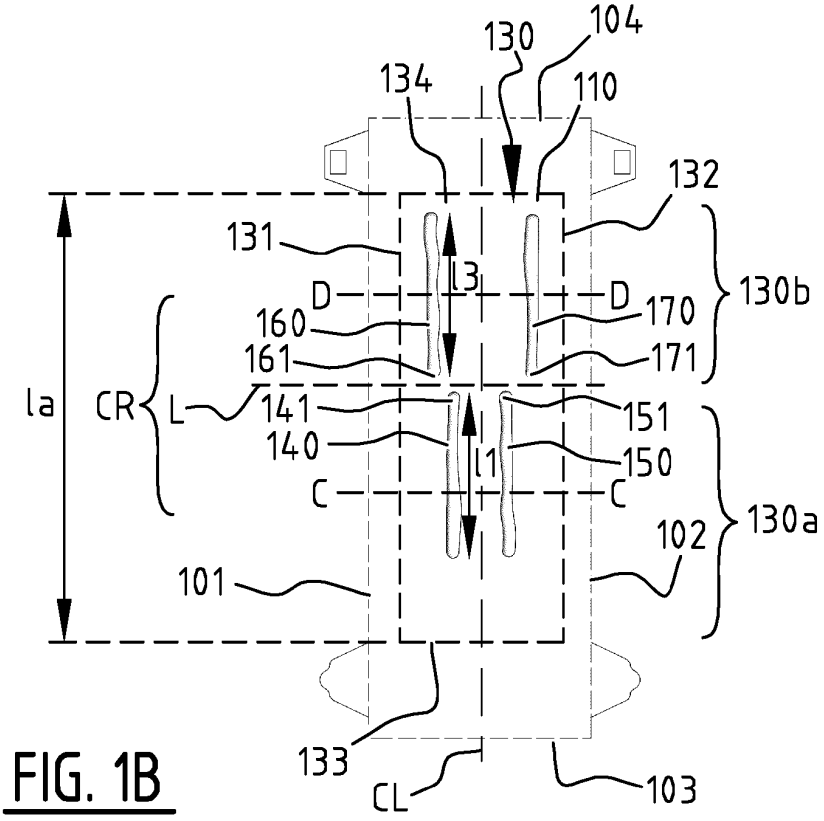

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130a
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FIG. 1B

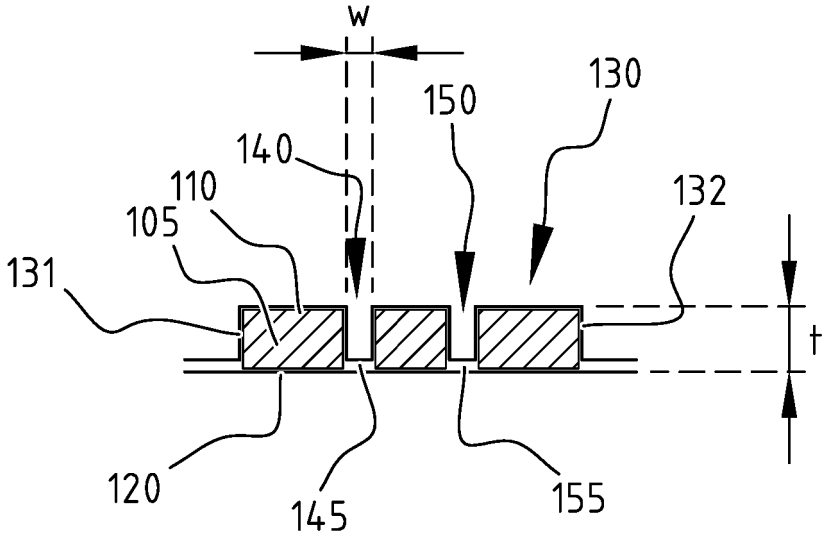

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FIG. 1C

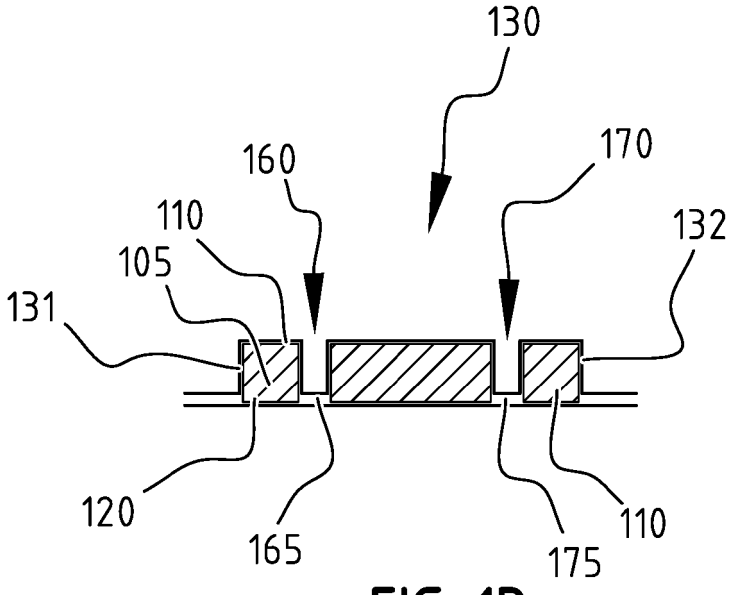

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FIG. 1D

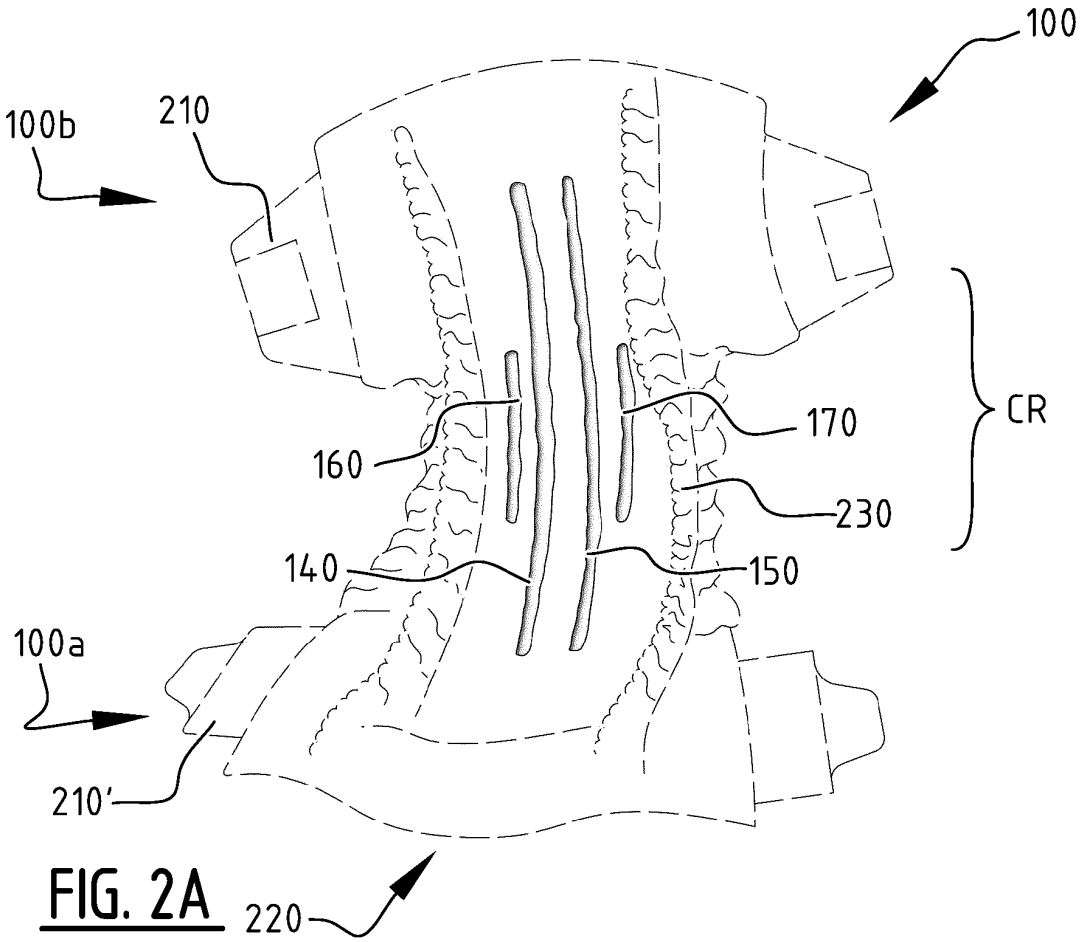

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FIG. 2A

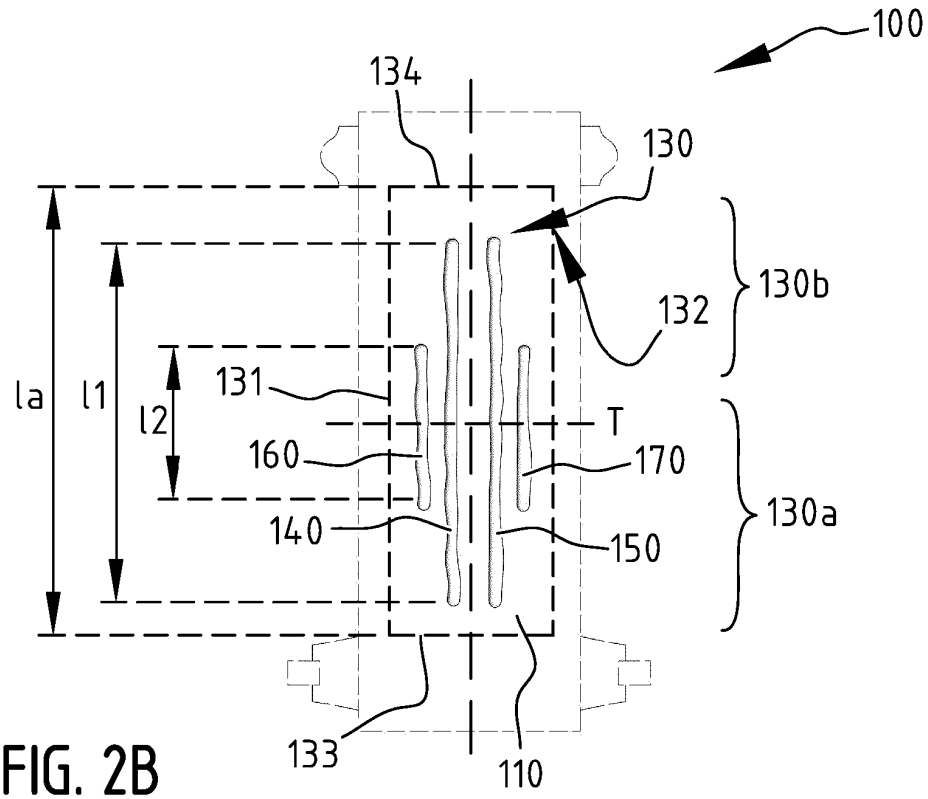

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130a
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FIG. 2B

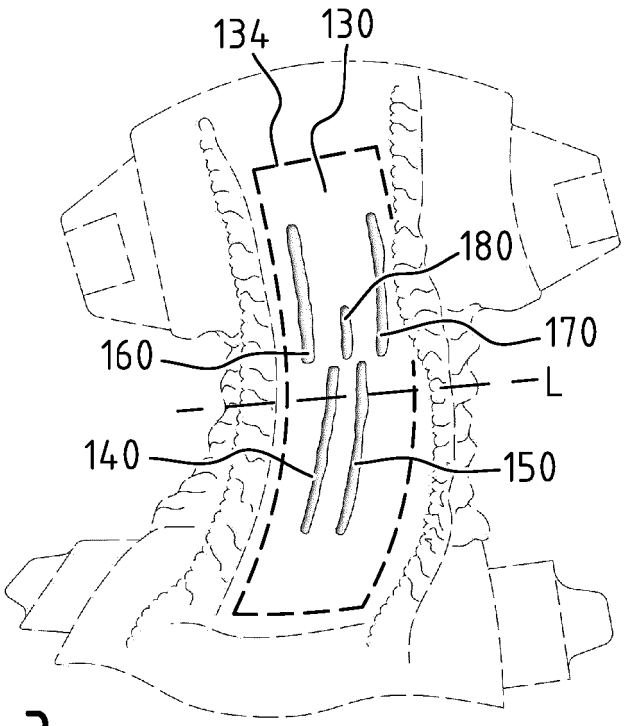


FIG. 3

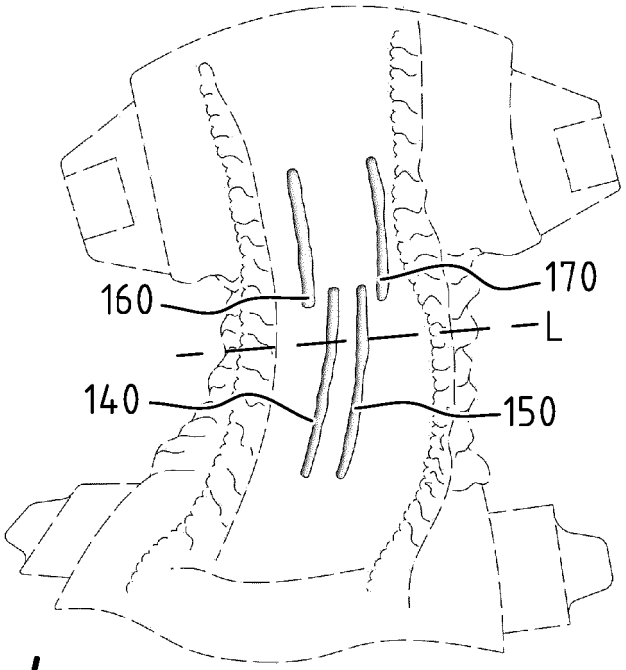


FIG. 4

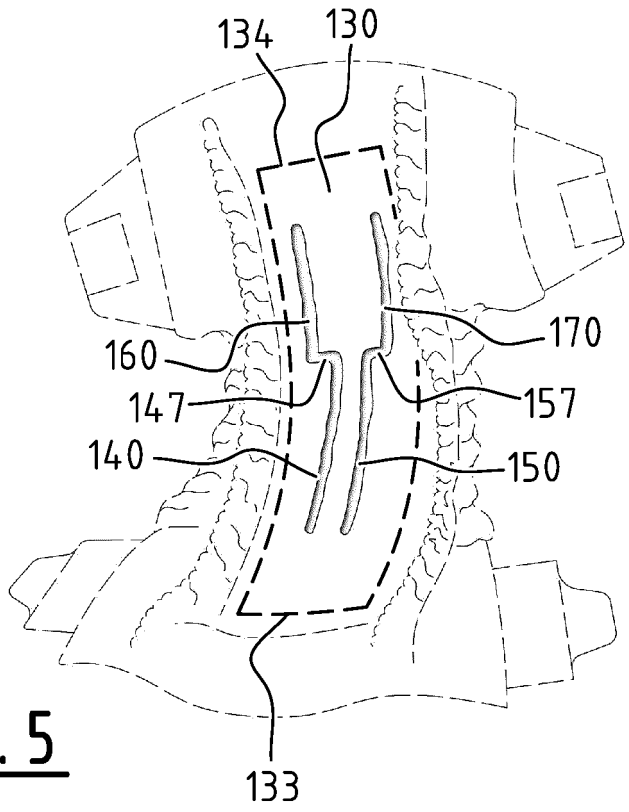

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FIG. 5

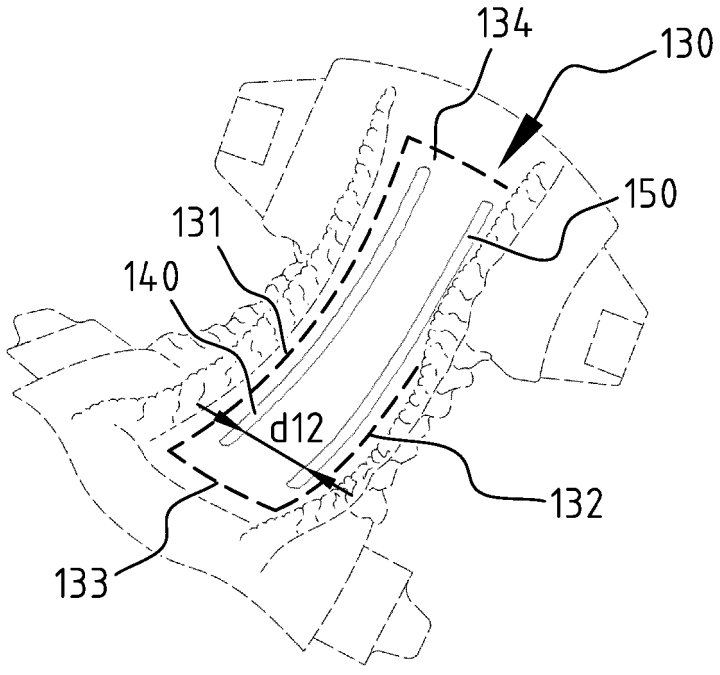

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FIG. 6

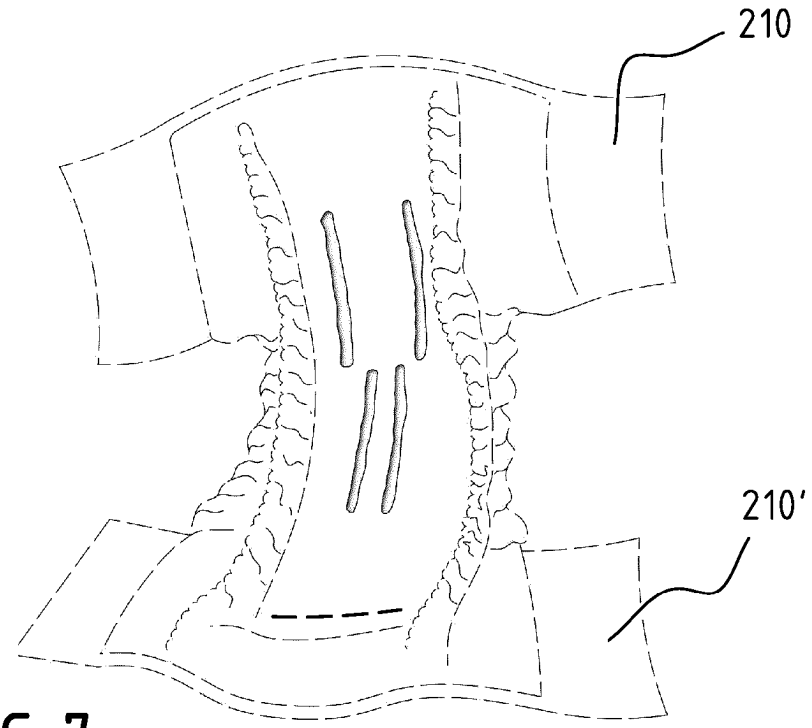


FIG. 7

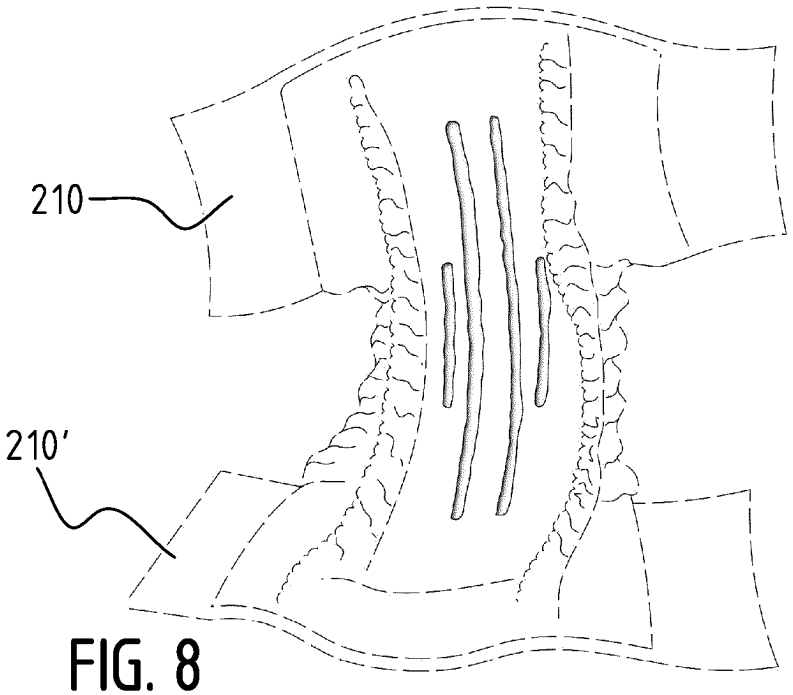


FIG. 8

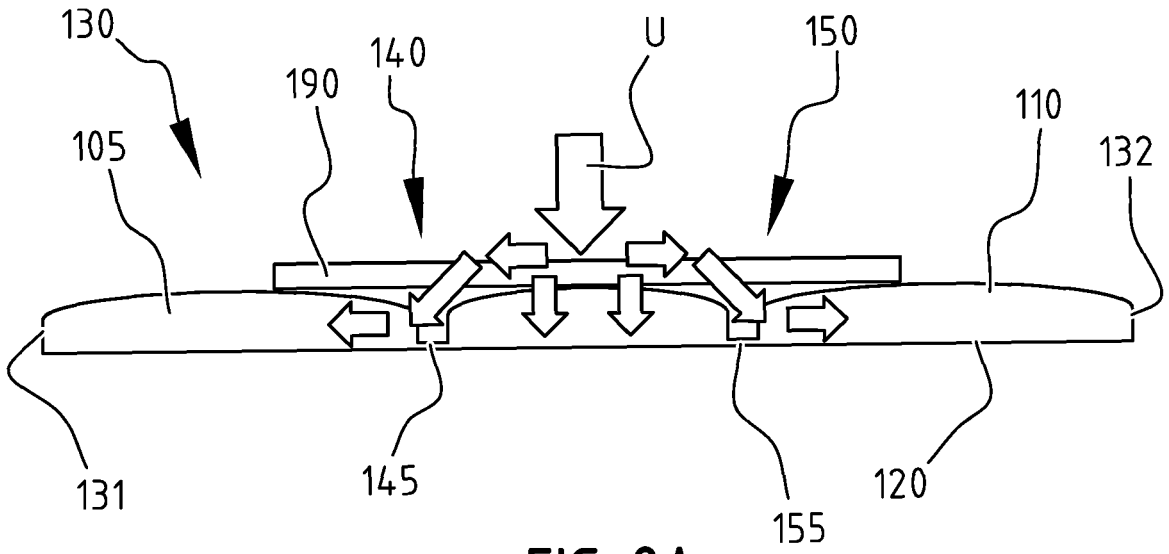

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FIG. 9A

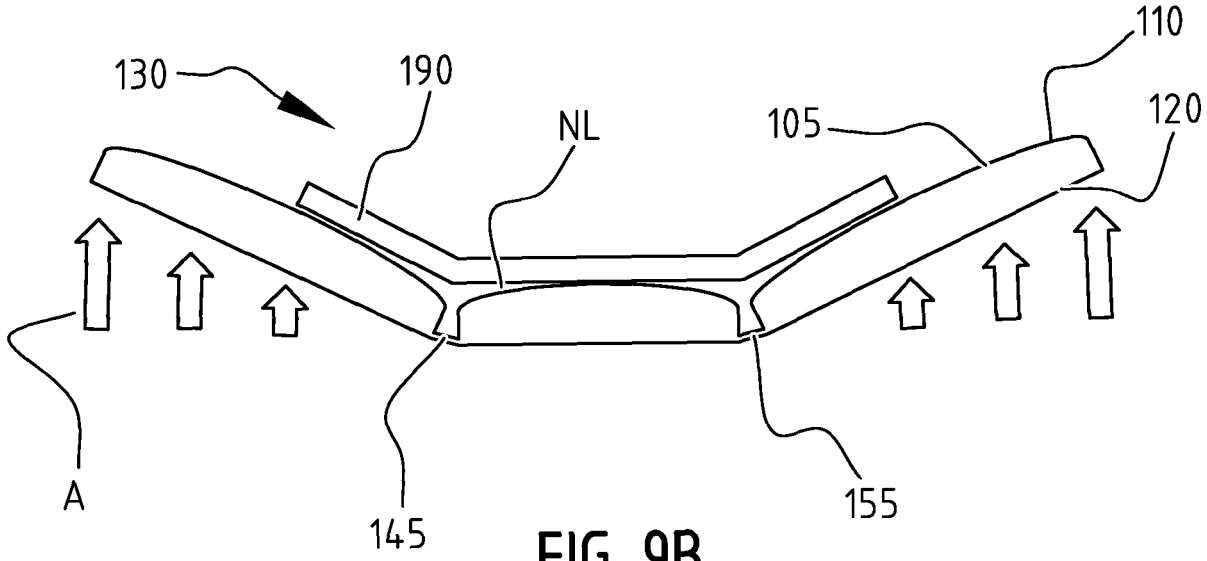

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FIG. 9B

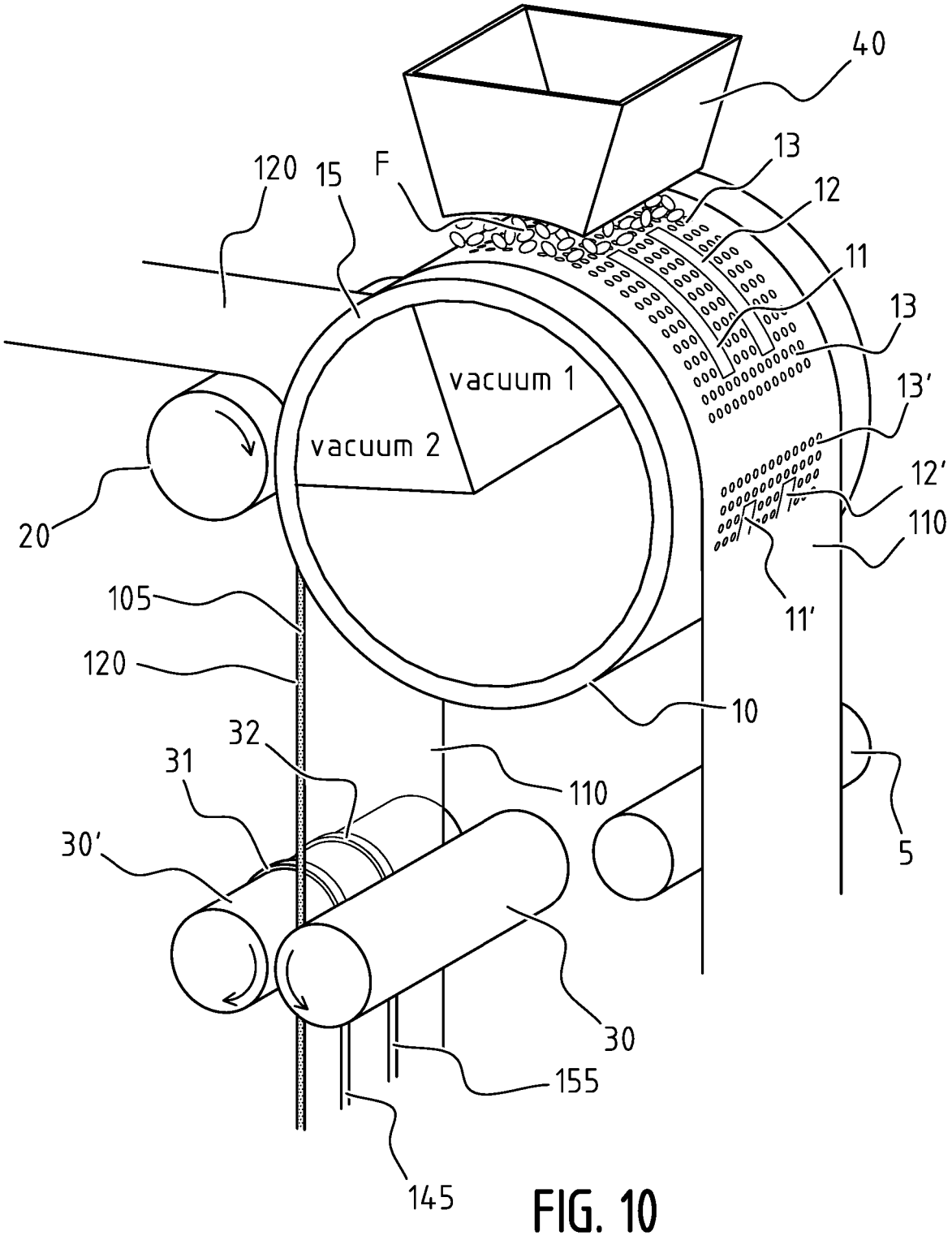

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11
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12'
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11'
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vacuum 1
vacuum 2
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145

FIG. 10

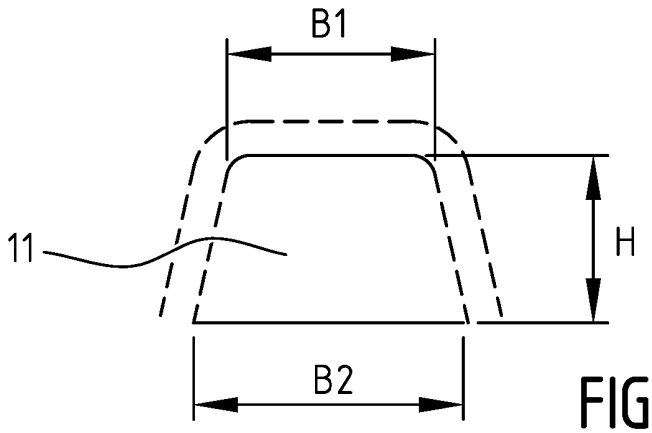


FIG. 10A

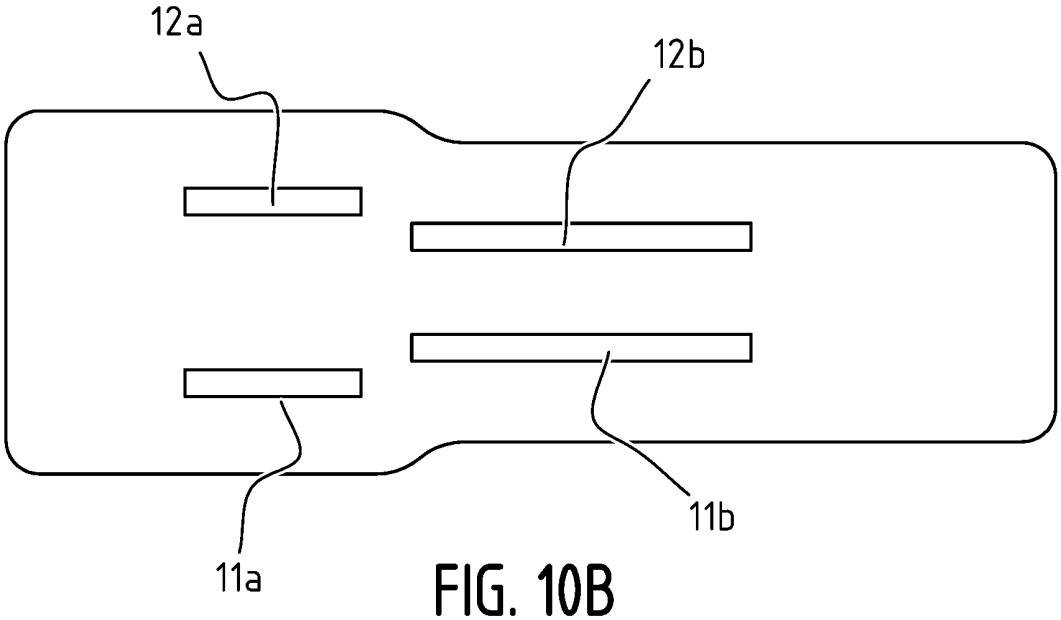


FIG. 10B

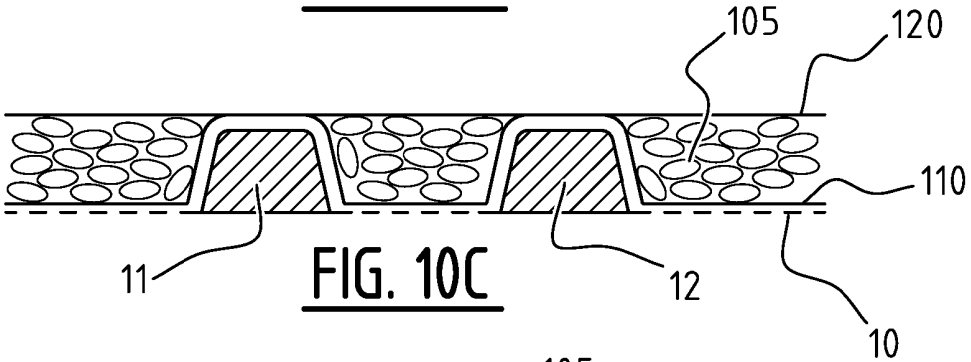


FIG. 10C

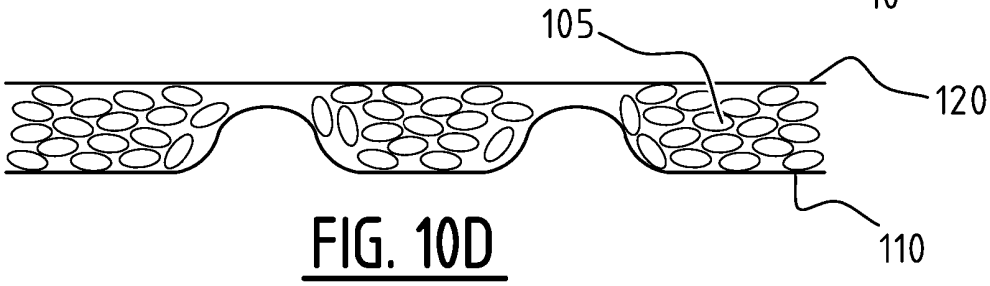


FIG. 10D

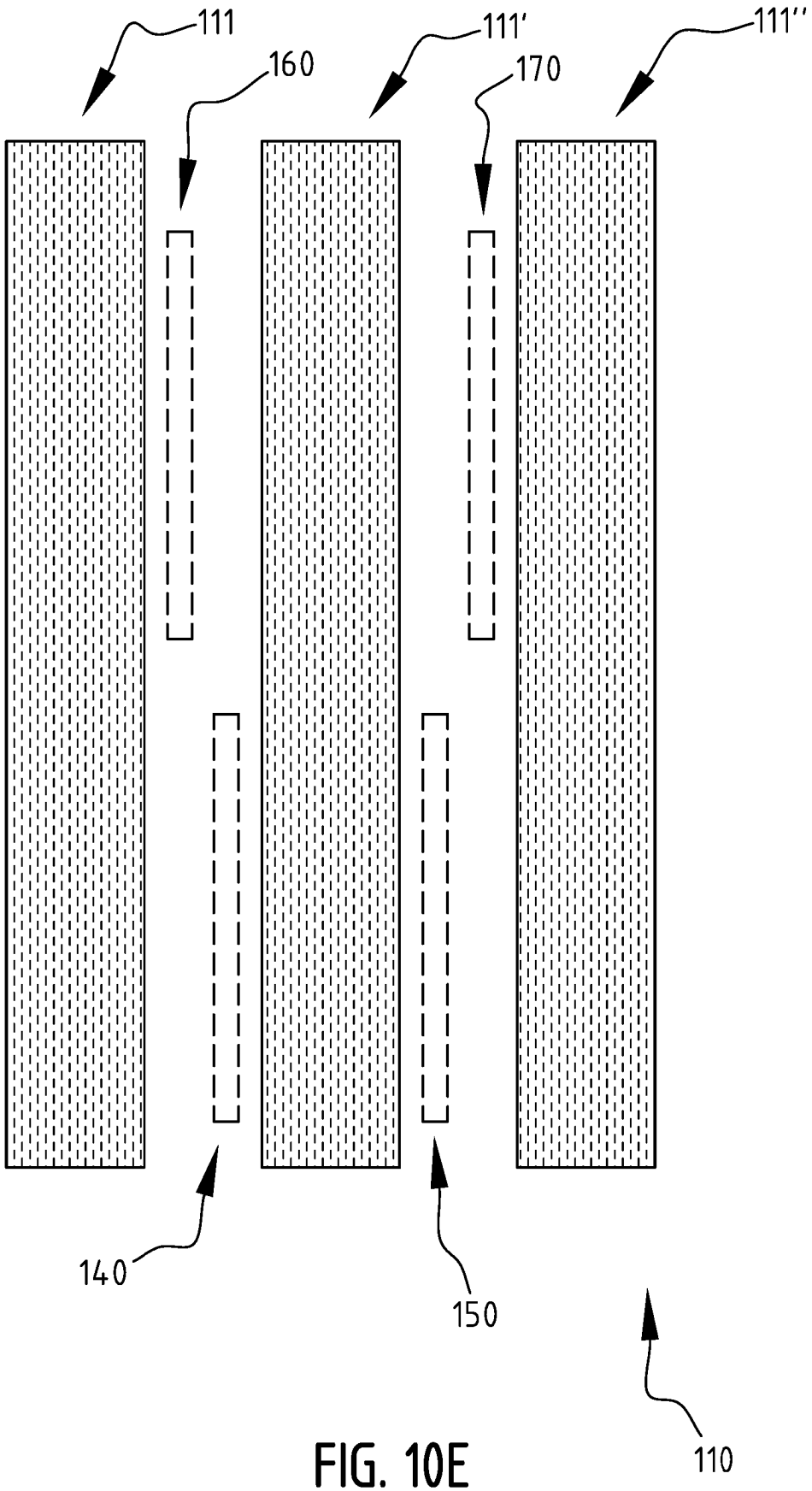


FIG. 10E

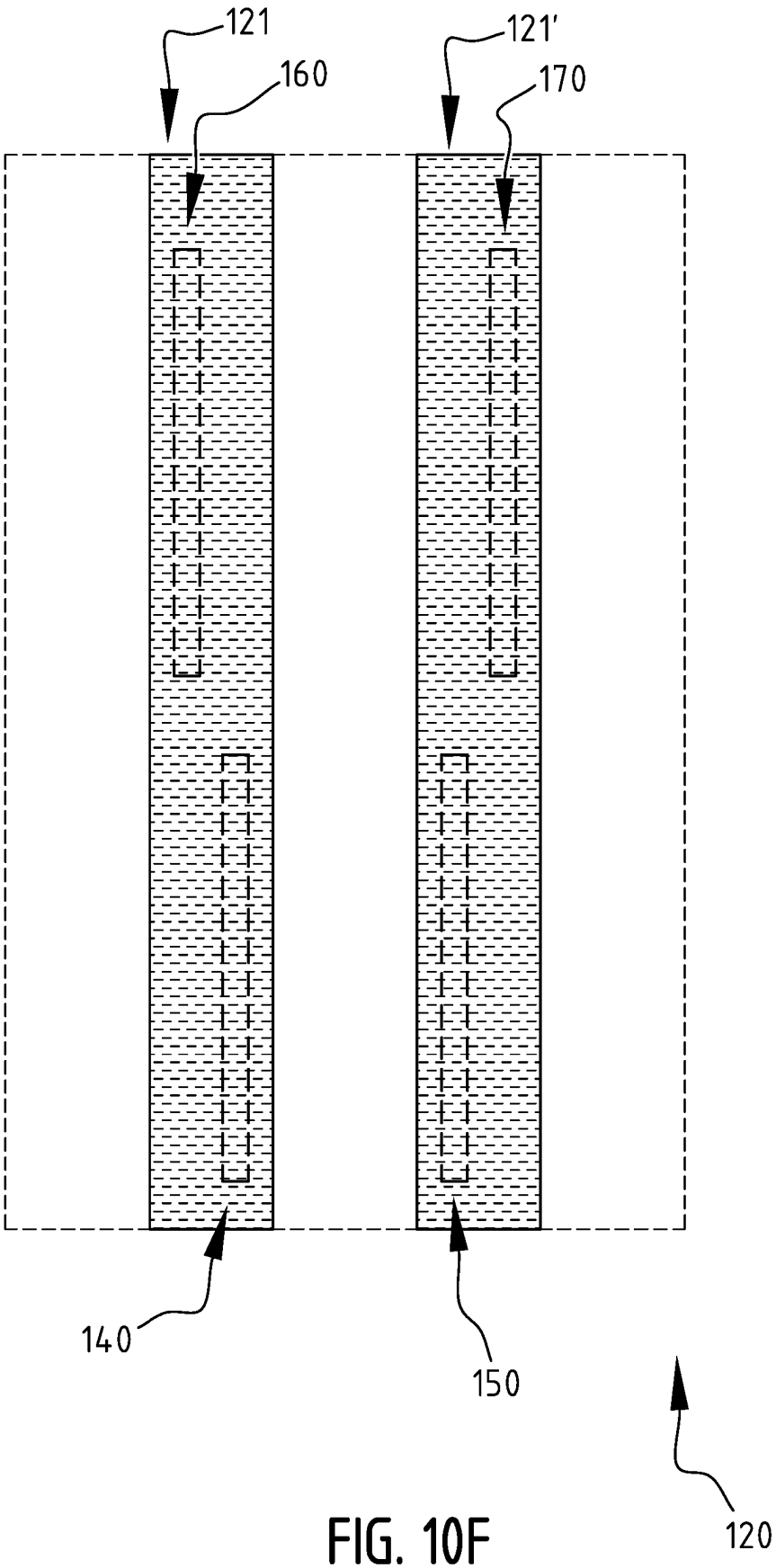


FIG. 10F

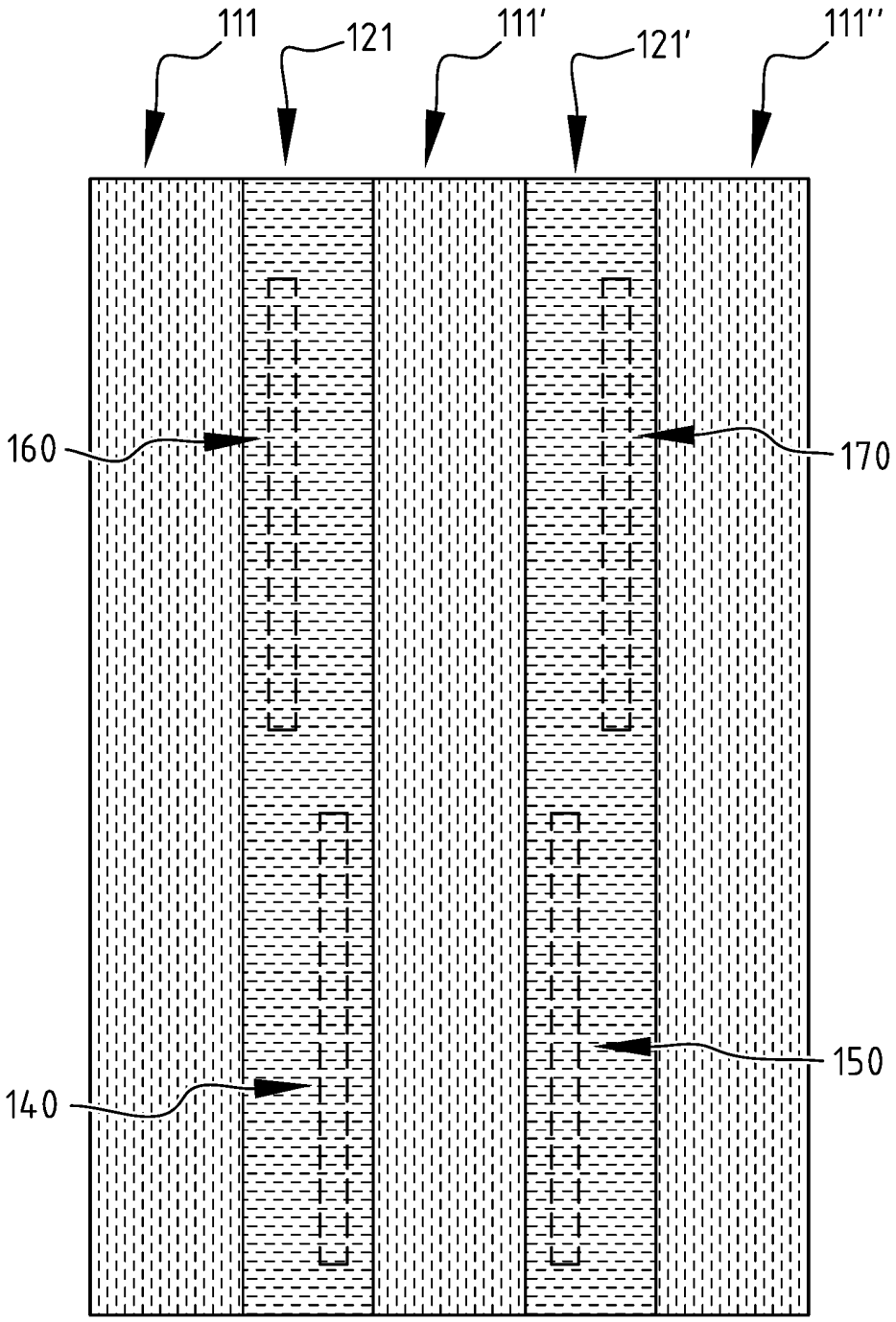


FIG. 10G

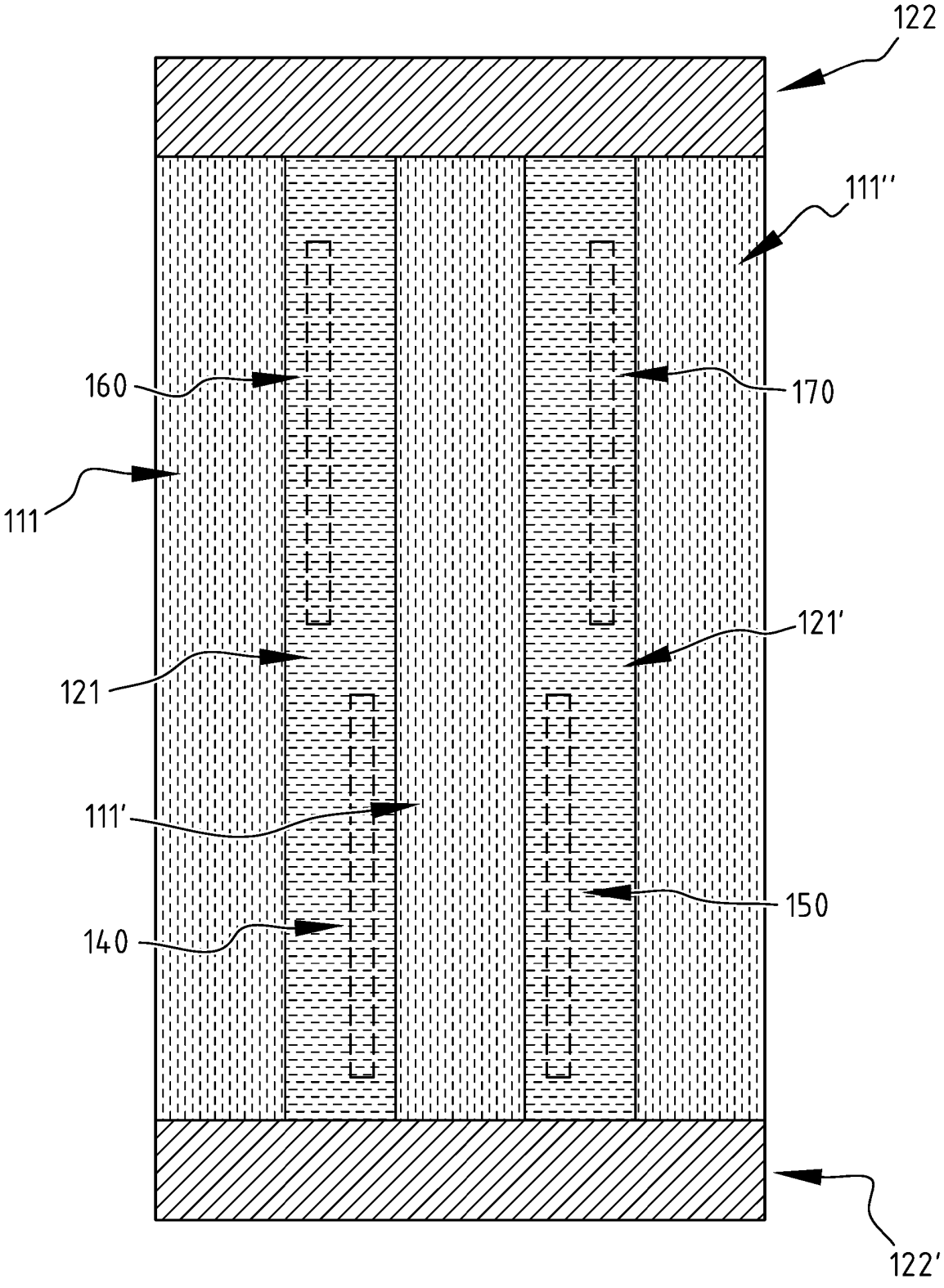


FIG. 10H

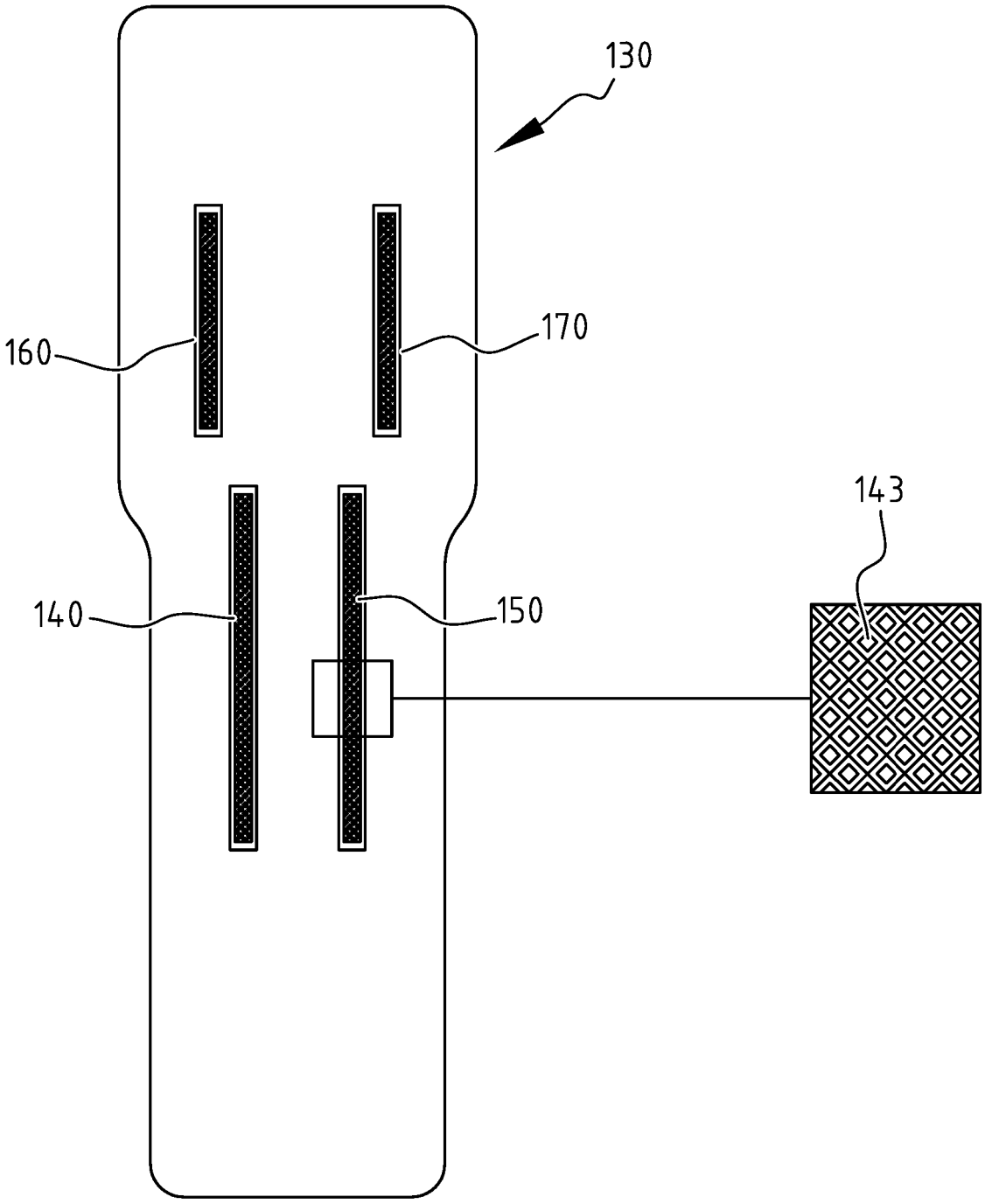


FIG. 11A

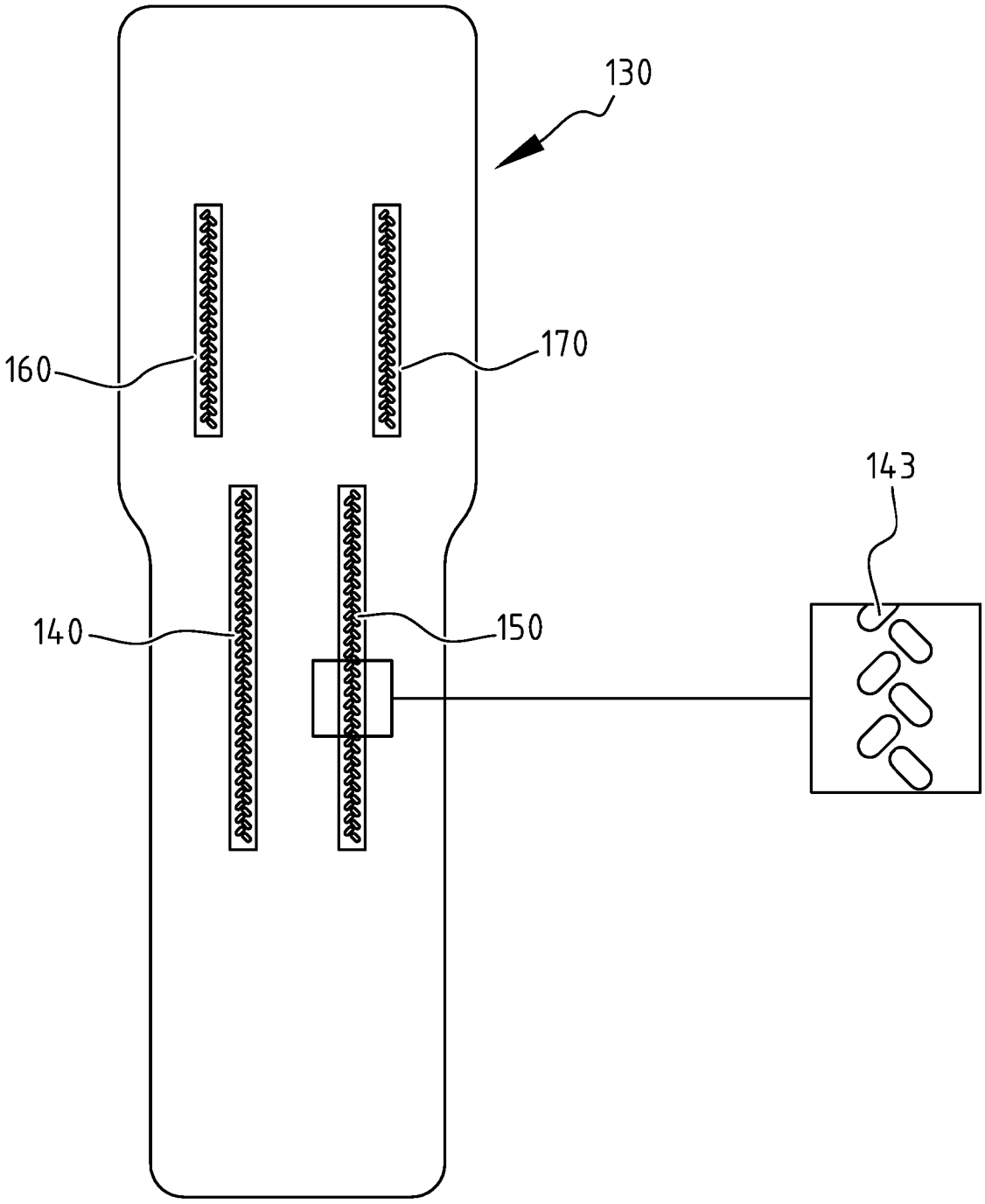


FIG. 11B

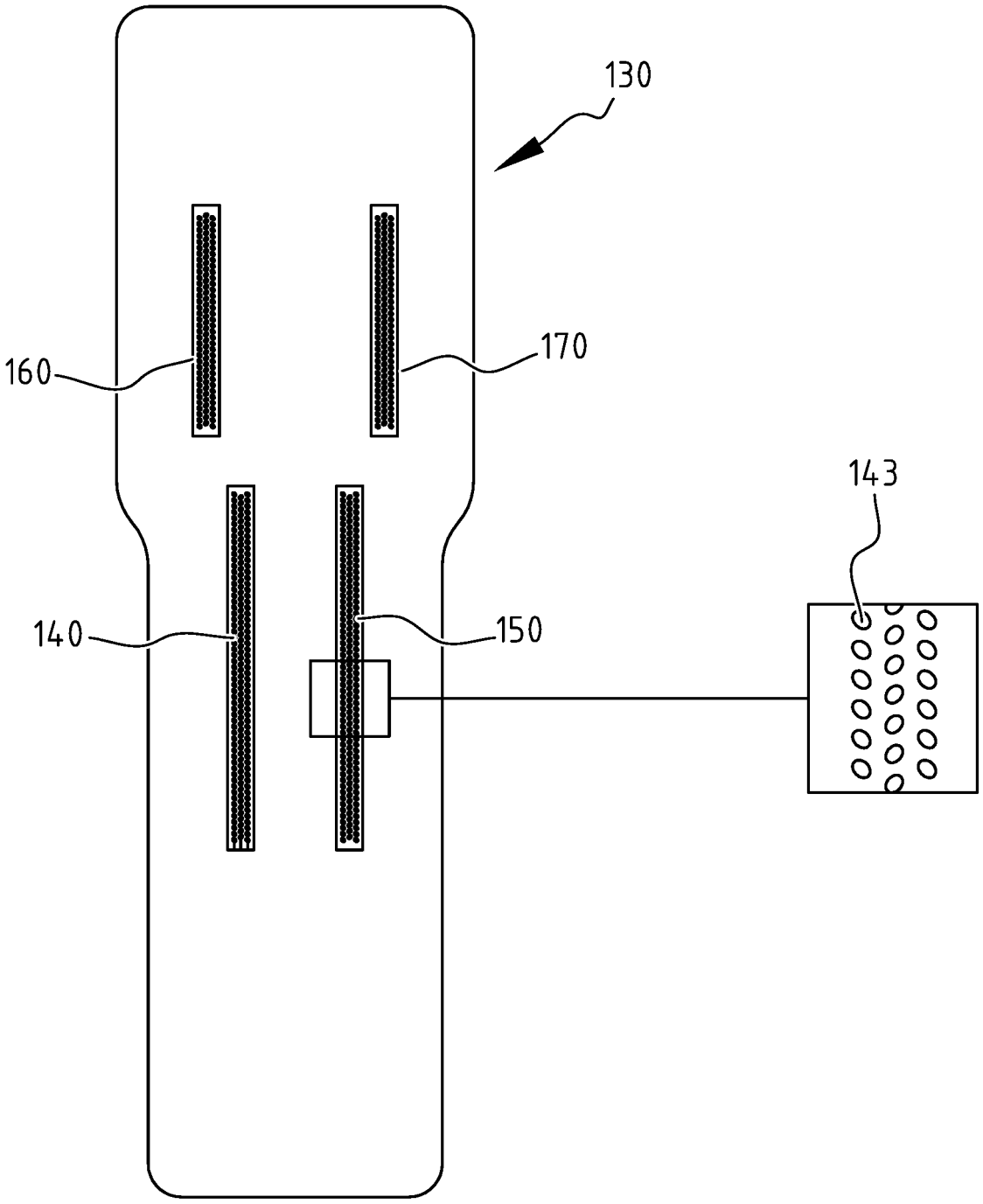


FIG. 11C

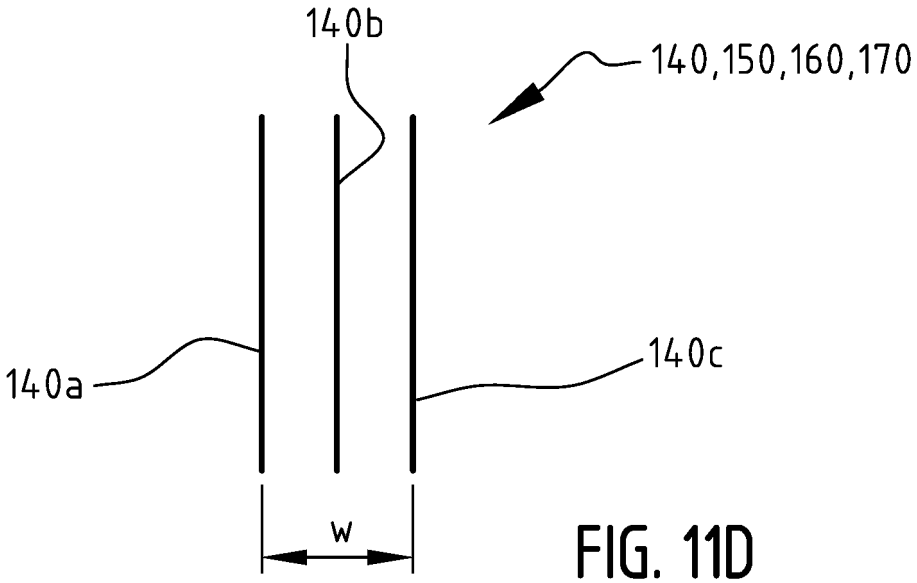


FIG. 11D

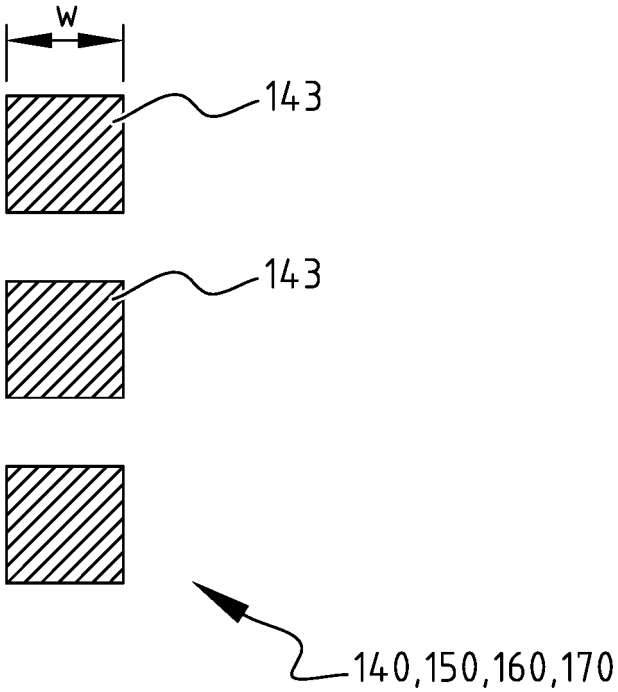


FIG. 11E

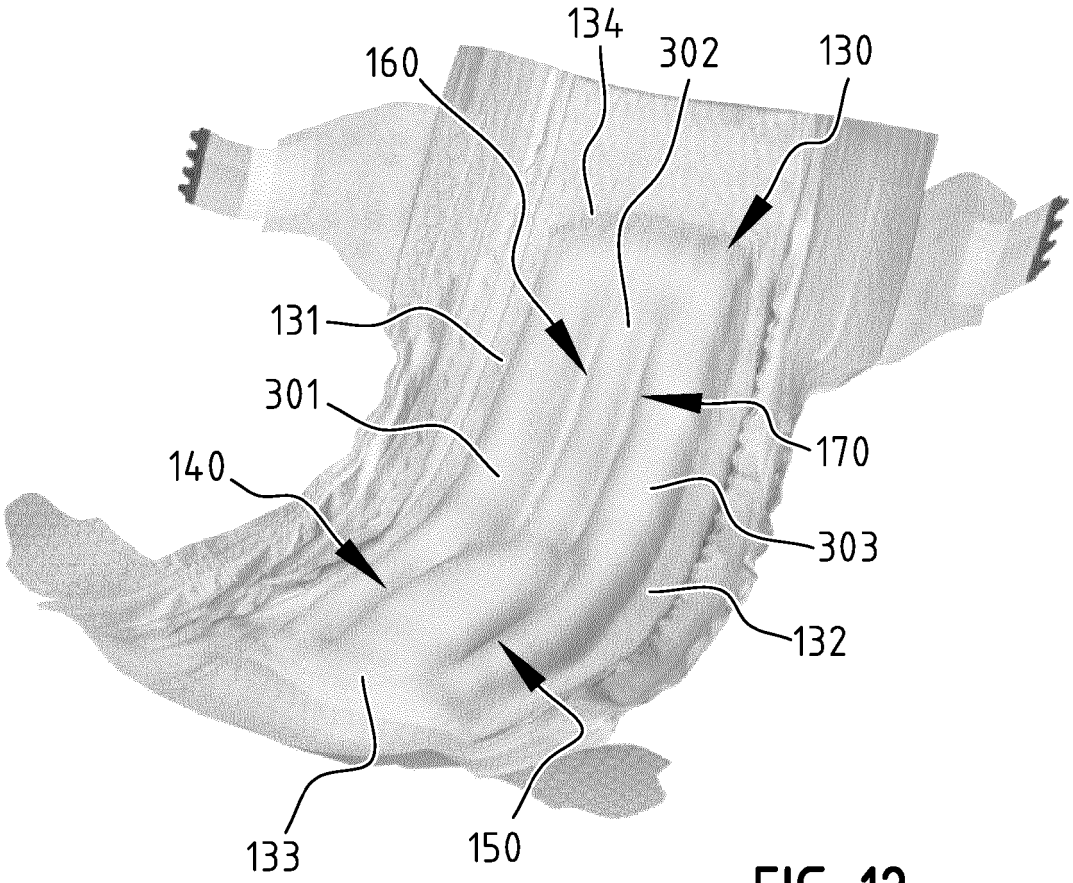


FIG. 12

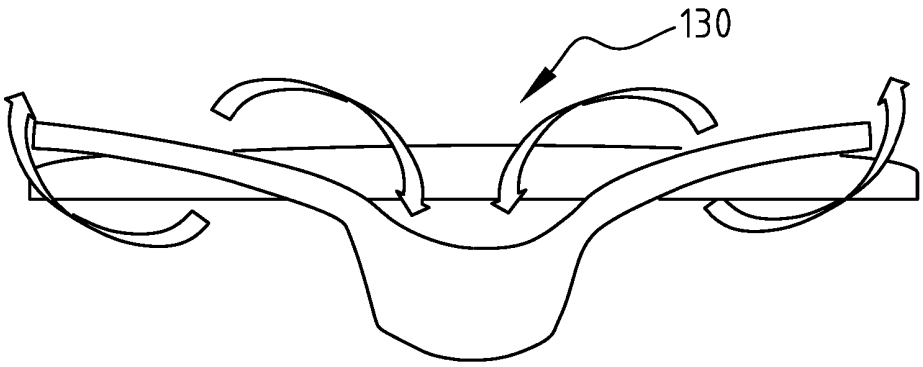


FIG. 13A

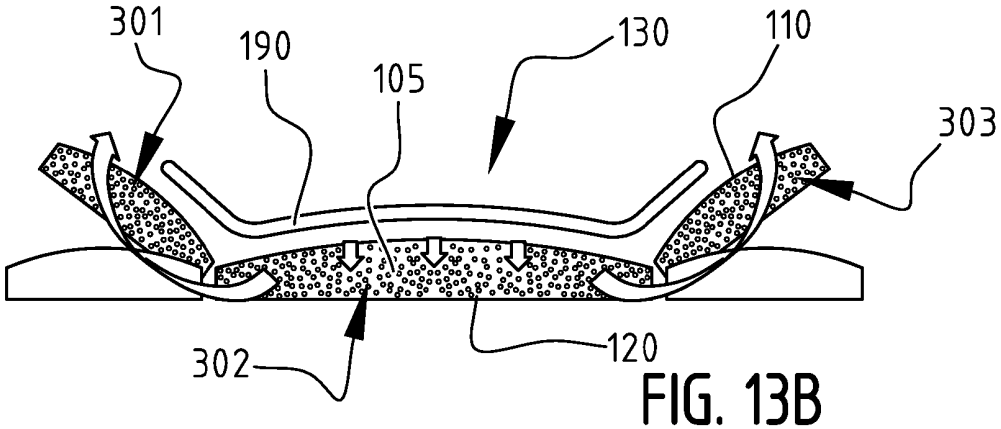


FIG. 13B

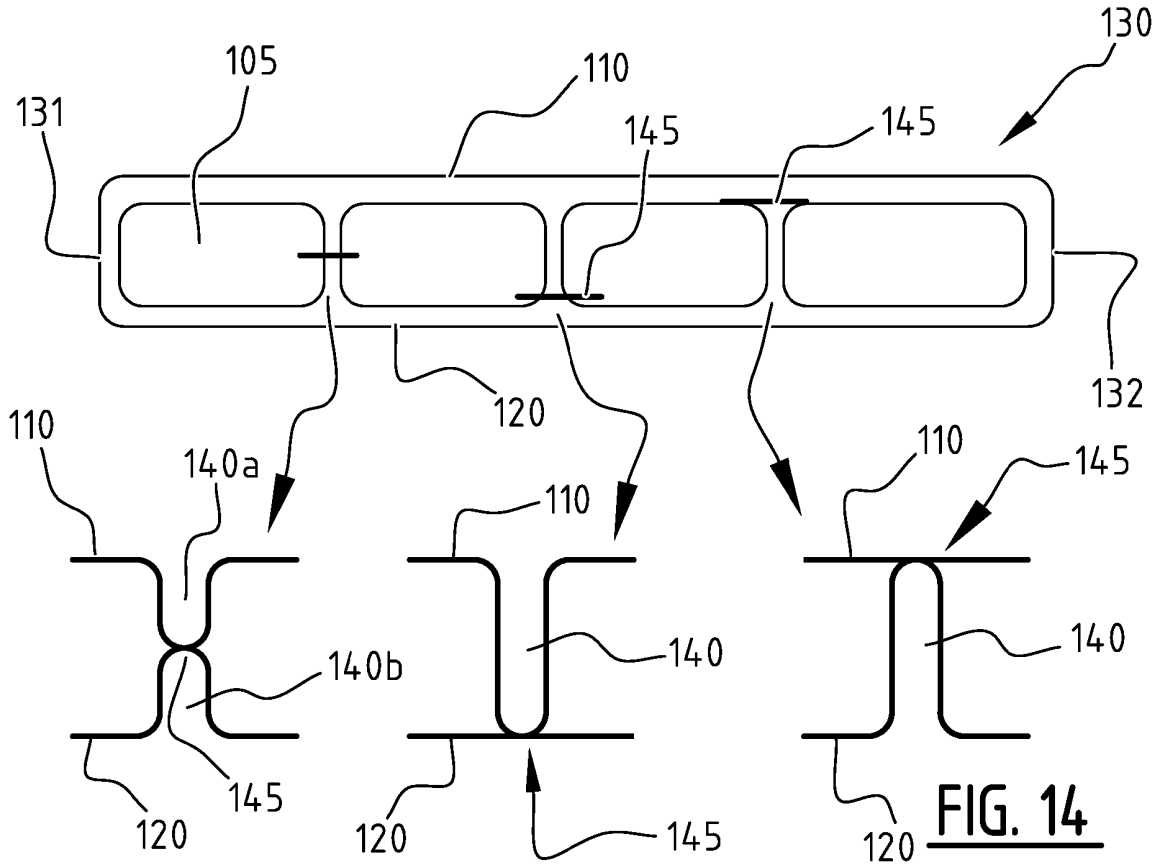


FIG. 14

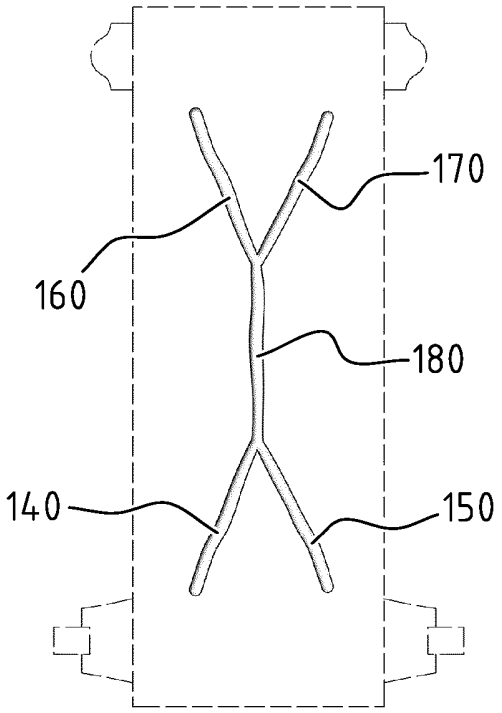


FIG. 15A

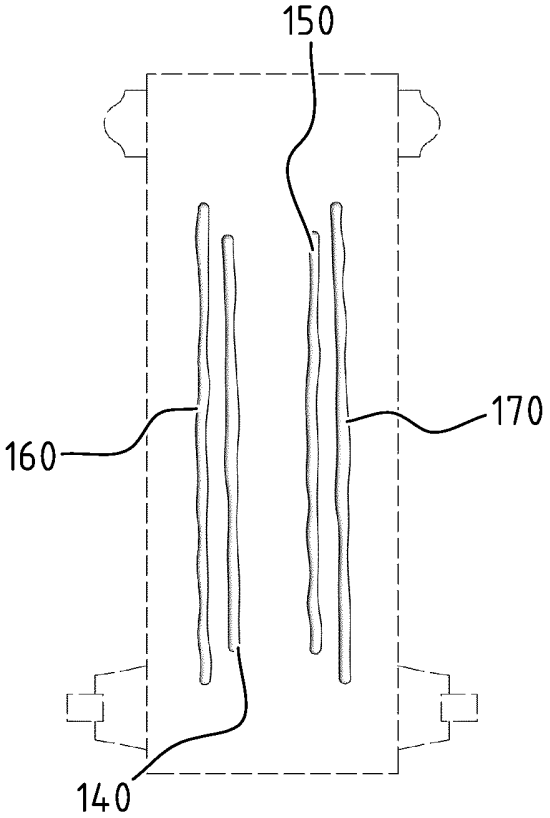


FIG. 15B

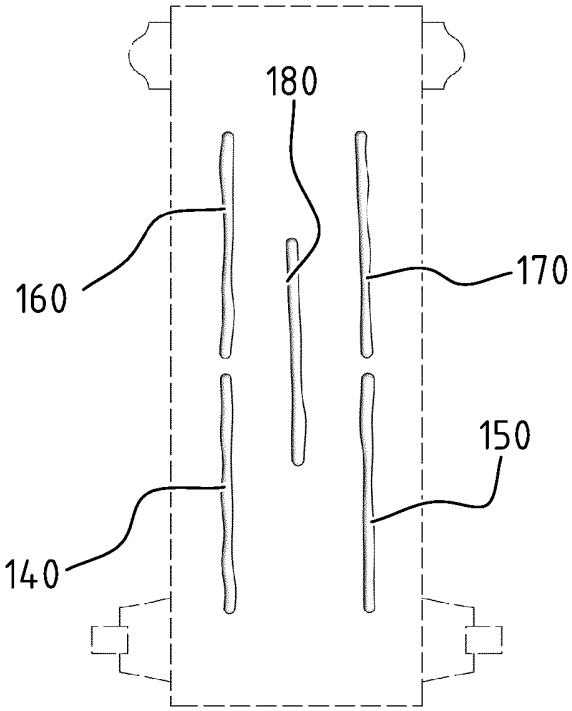


FIG. 15C

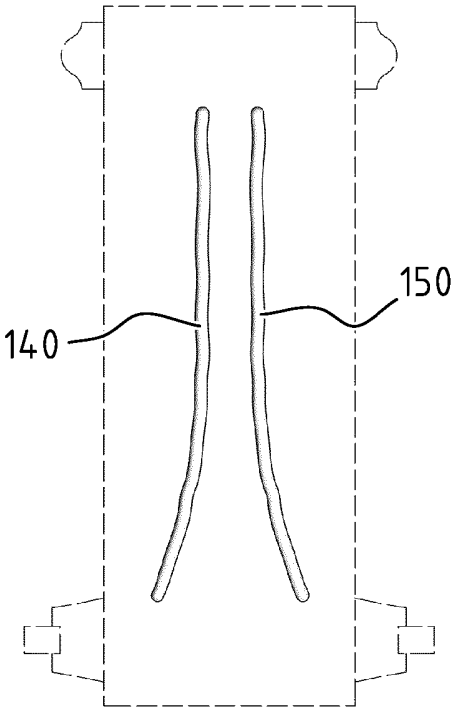


FIG. 15D

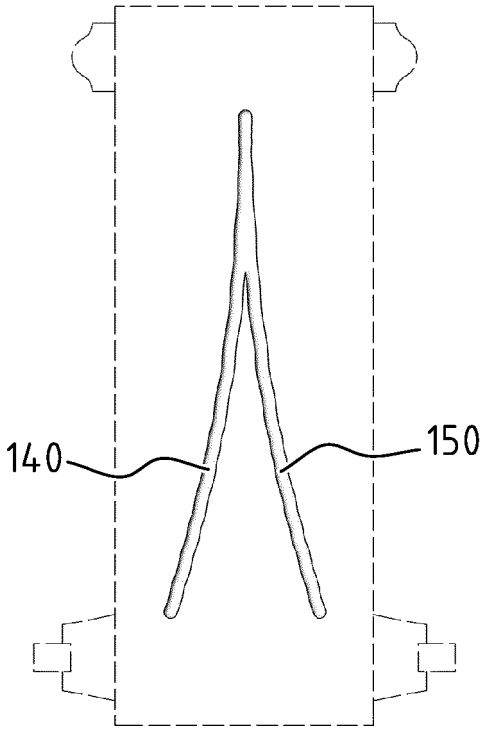


FIG. 15E

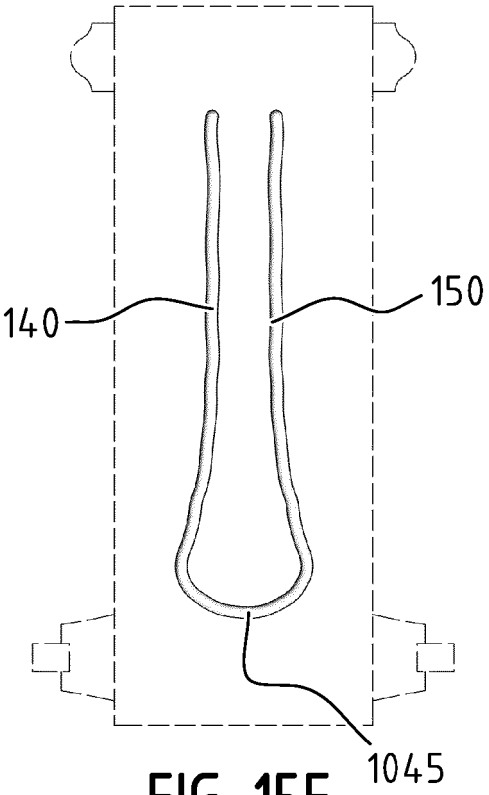


FIG. 15F

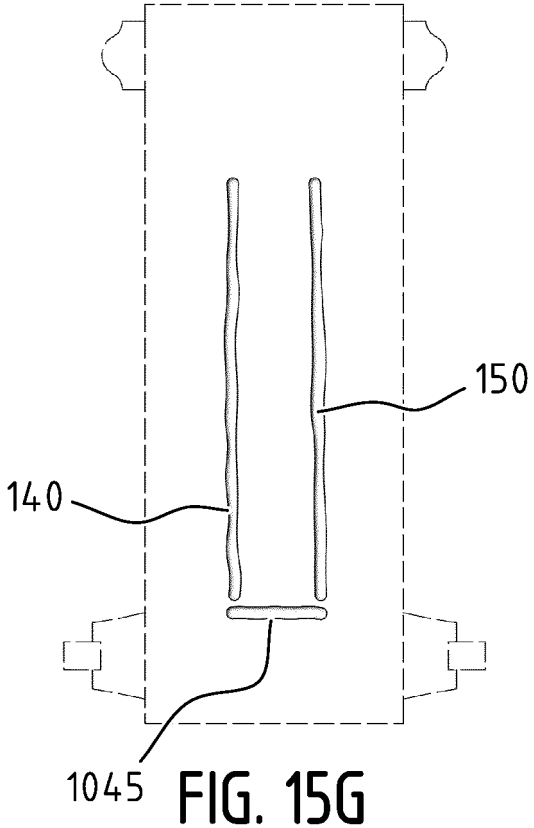


FIG. 15G

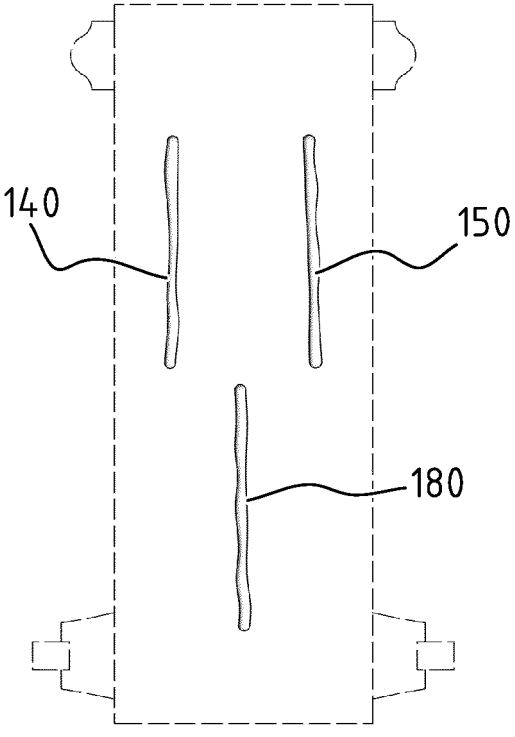


FIG. 15H

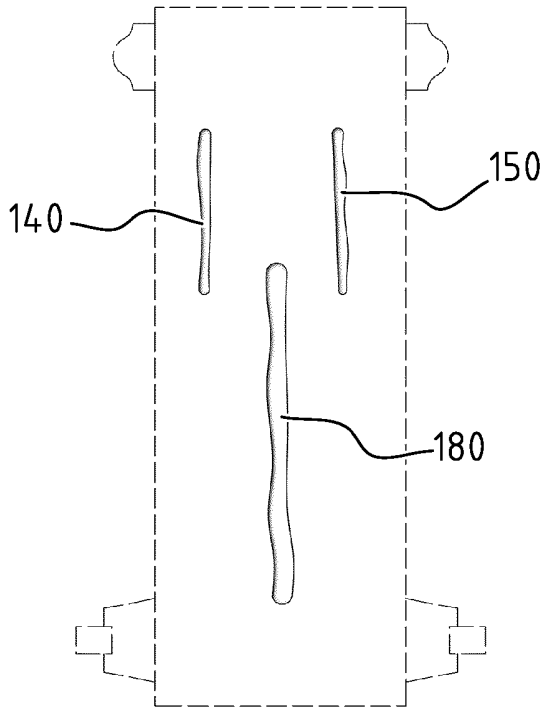


FIG. 15I

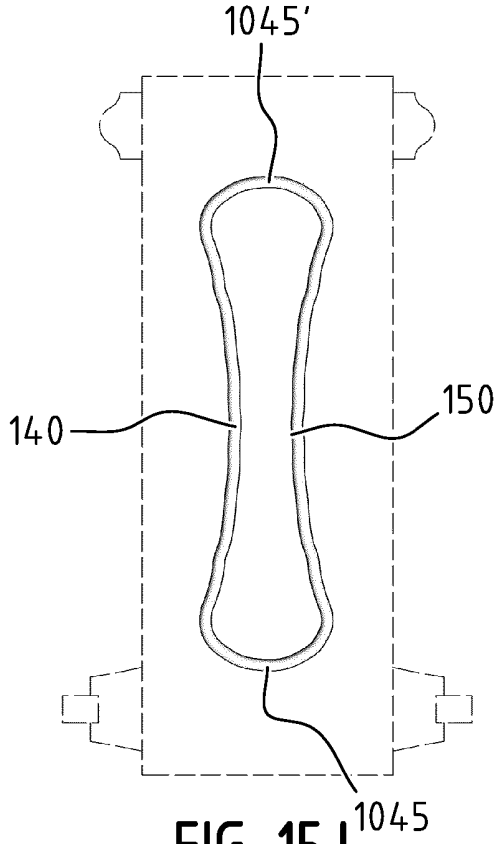


FIG. 15J

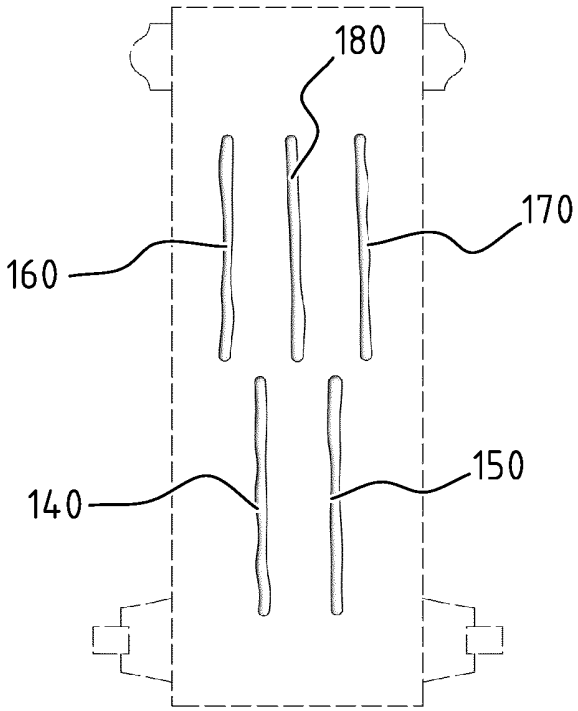


FIG. 15K

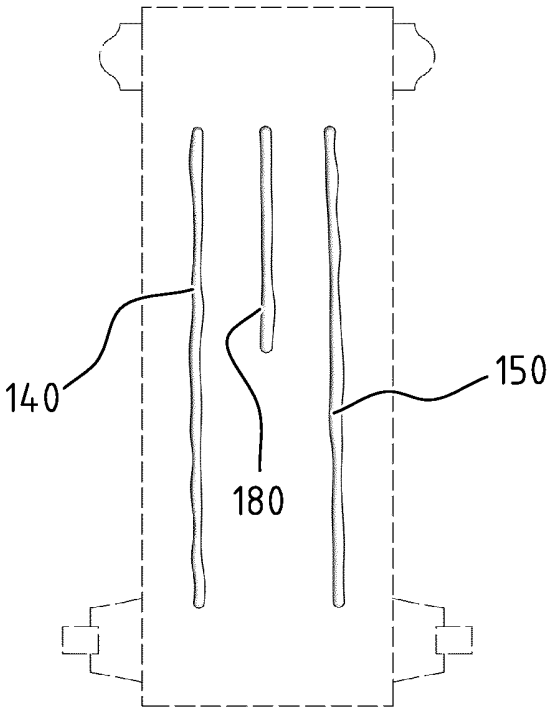


FIG. 15L

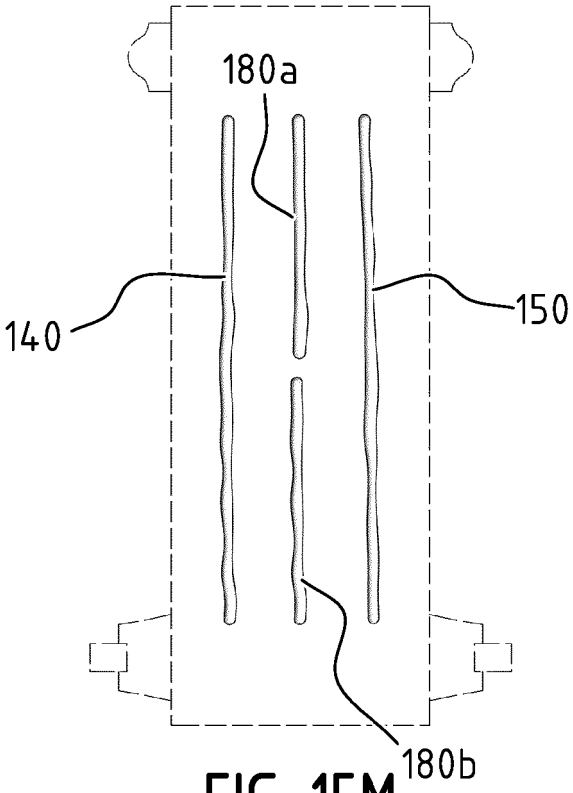


FIG. 15M

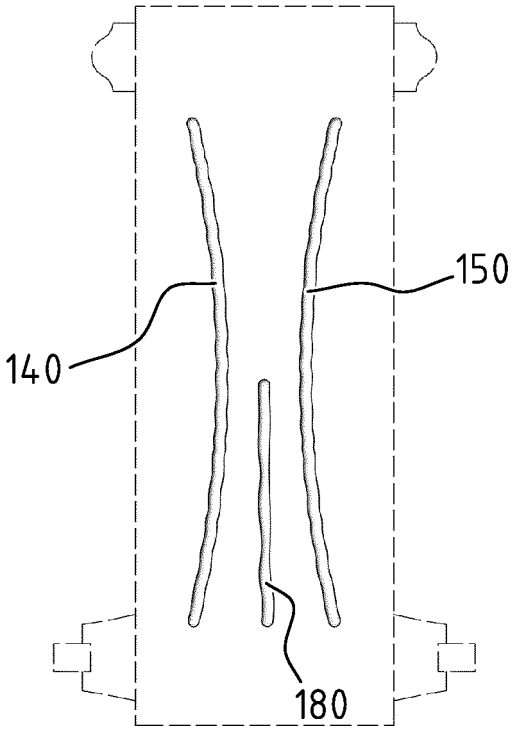


FIG. 15N

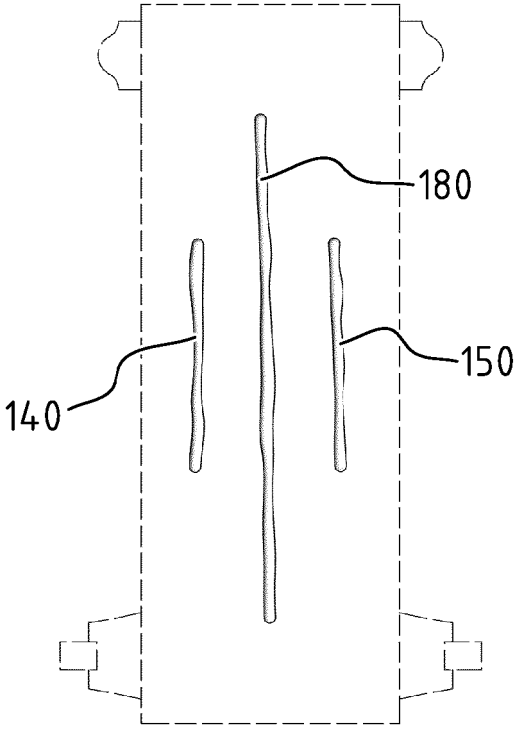


FIG. 15O

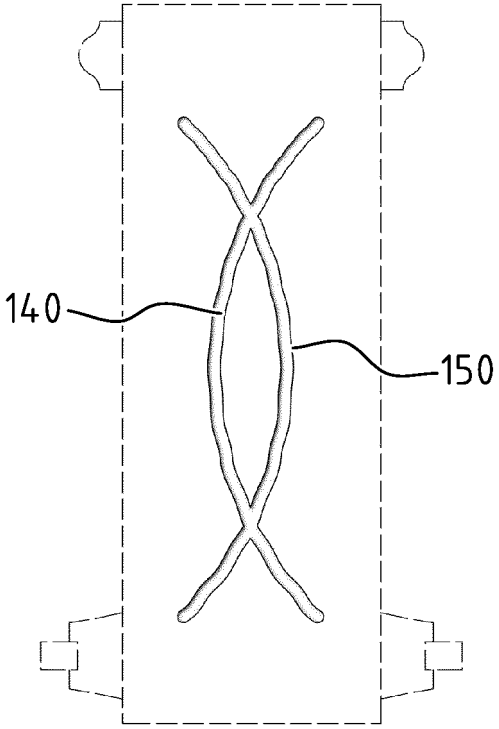


FIG. 15P

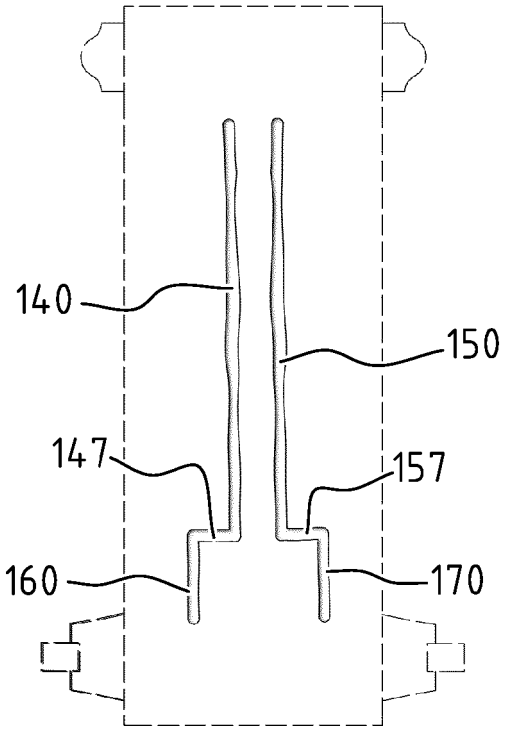


FIG. 15Q

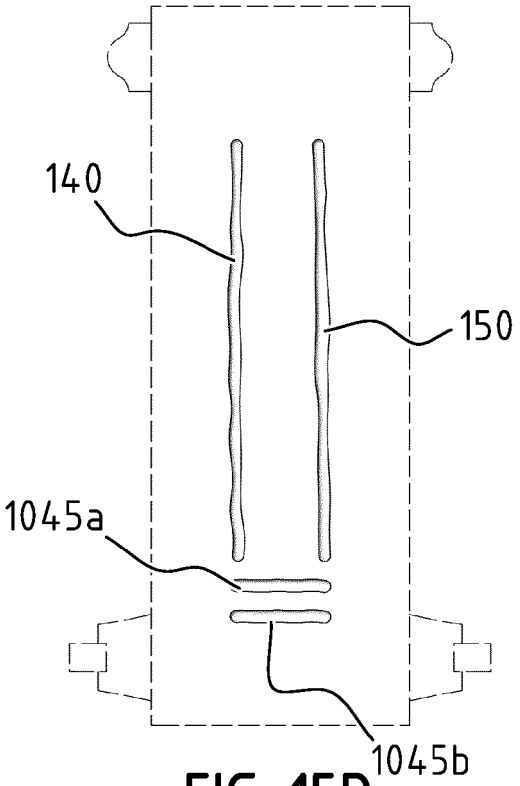


FIG. 15R

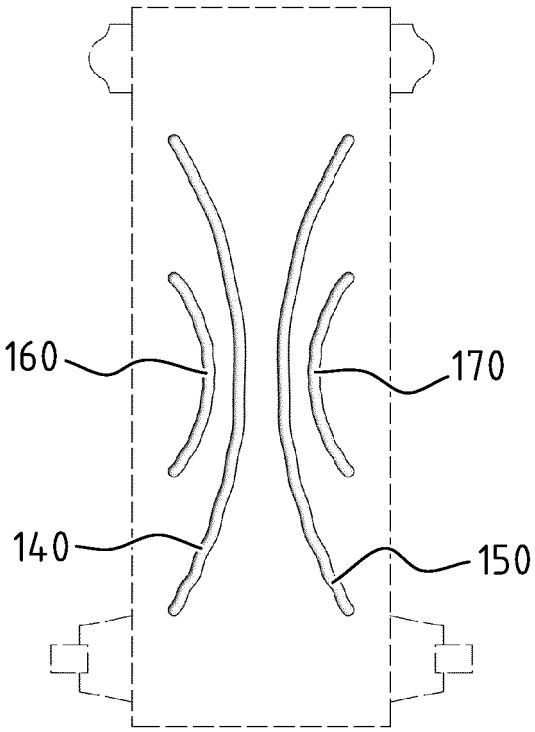


FIG. 15S

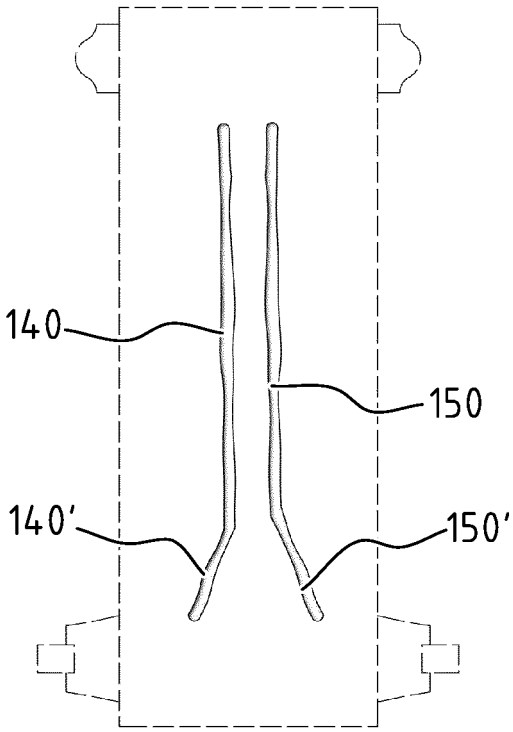


FIG. 15T

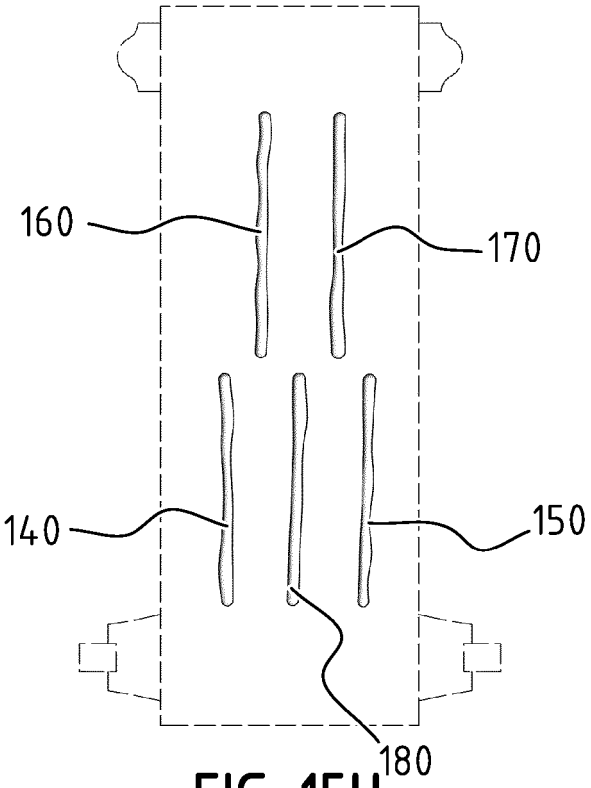


FIG. 15U

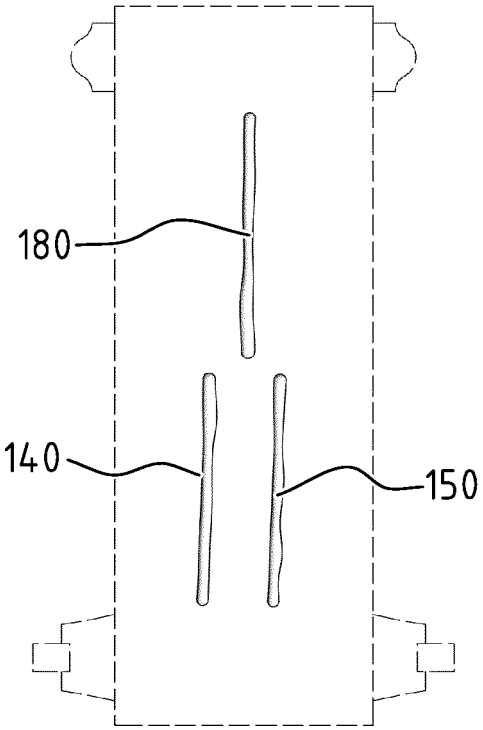


FIG. 15V

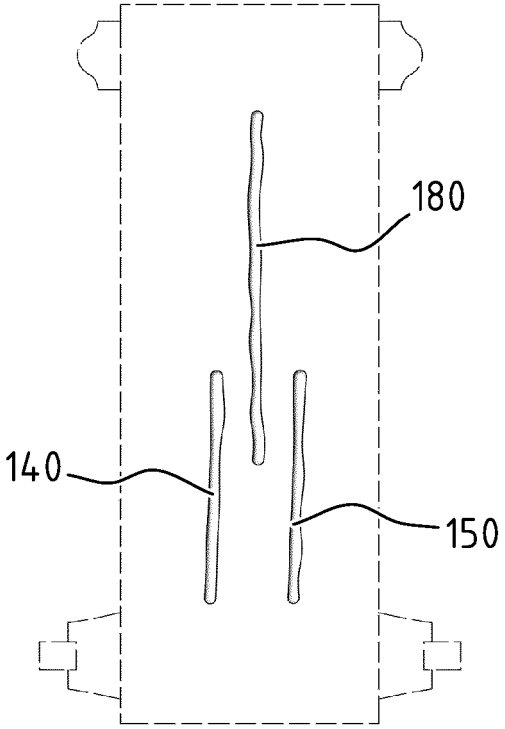


FIG. 15W

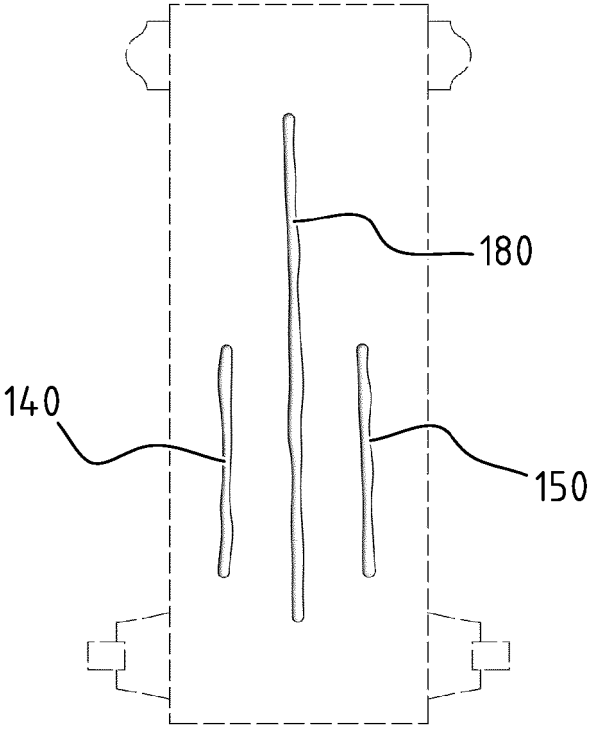


FIG. 15X

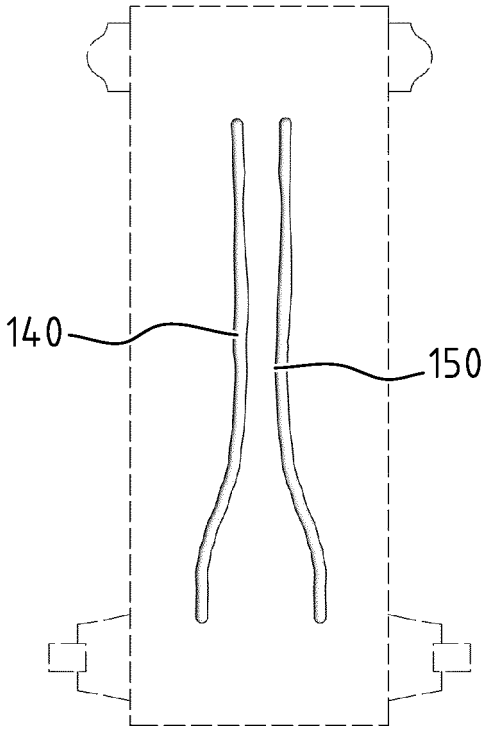


FIG. 16A

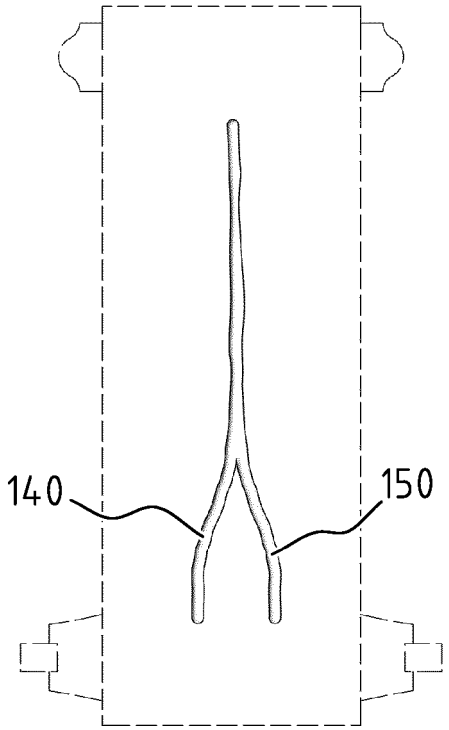


FIG. 16B

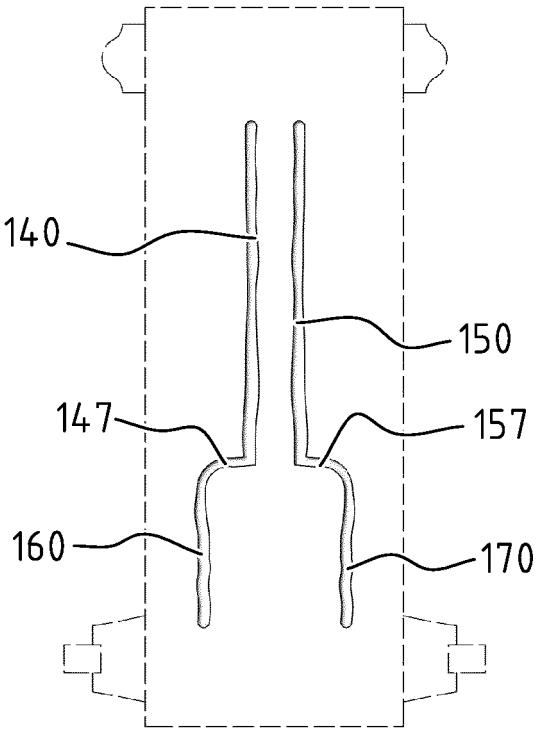


FIG. 16C

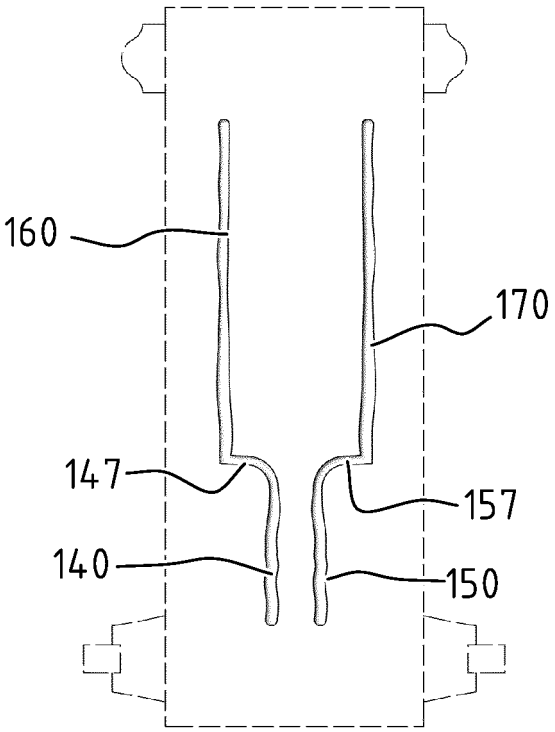


FIG. 16D

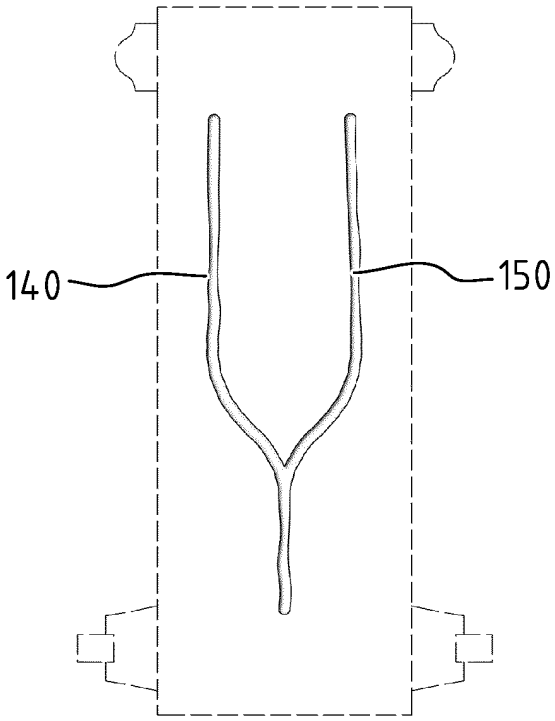


FIG. 16E

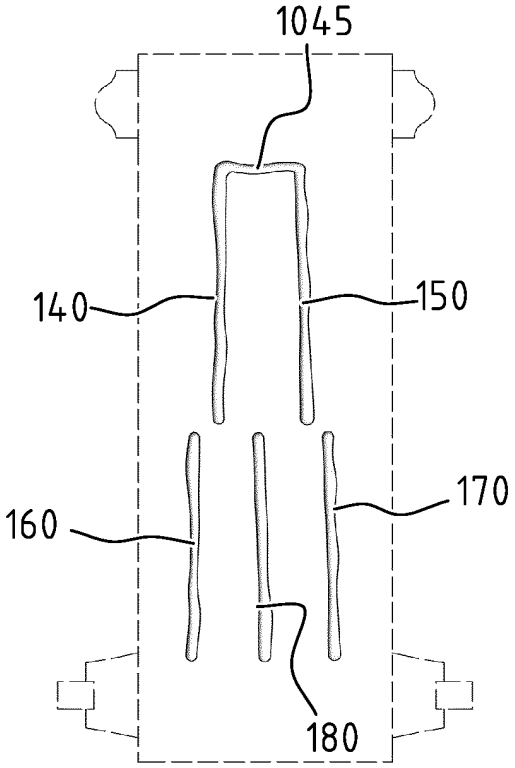


FIG. 16F

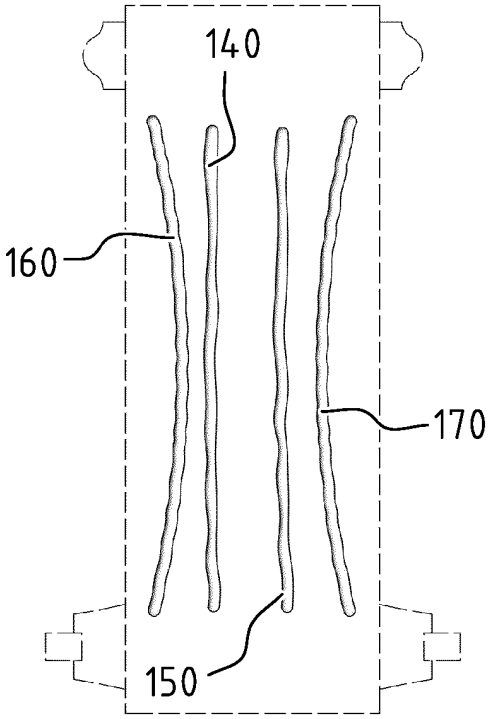


FIG. 16G

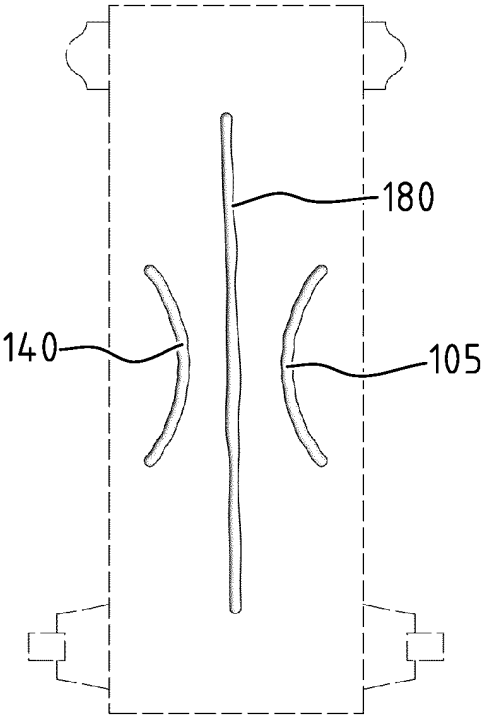


FIG. 16H

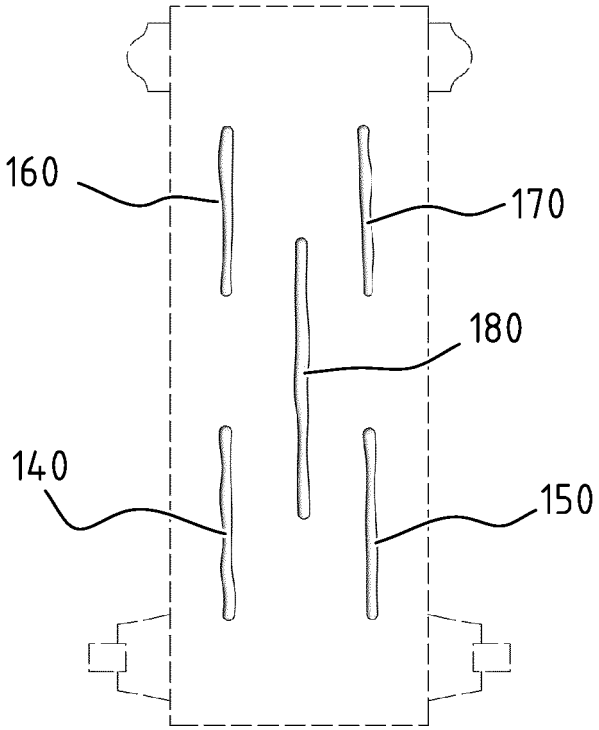


FIG. 16I

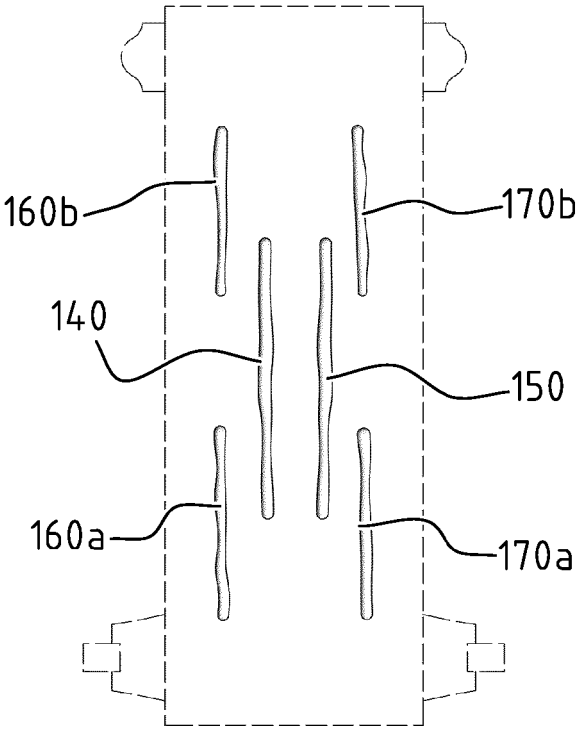


FIG. 16J

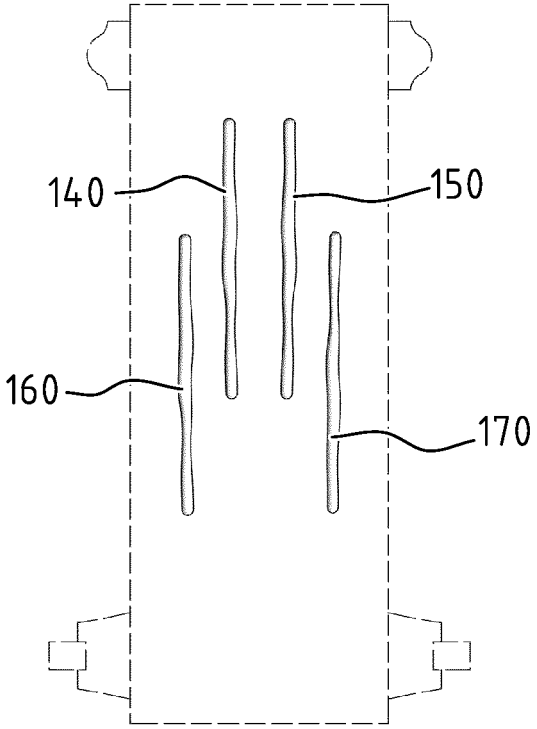


FIG. 16K

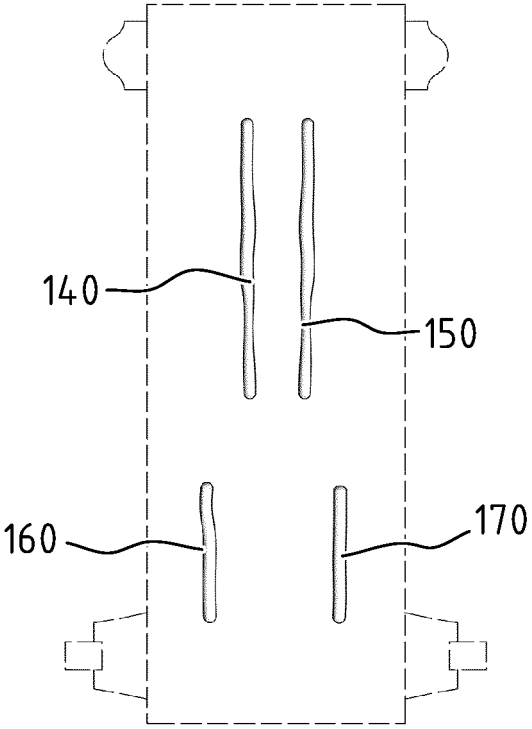


FIG. 16L

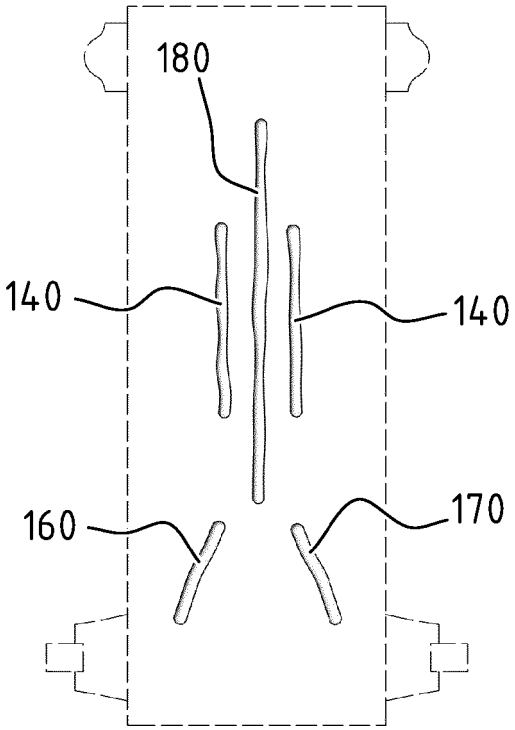


FIG. 16M

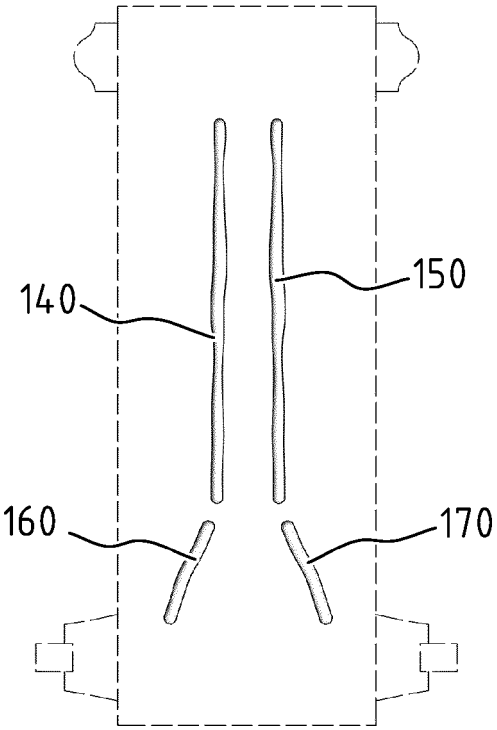


FIG. 16N

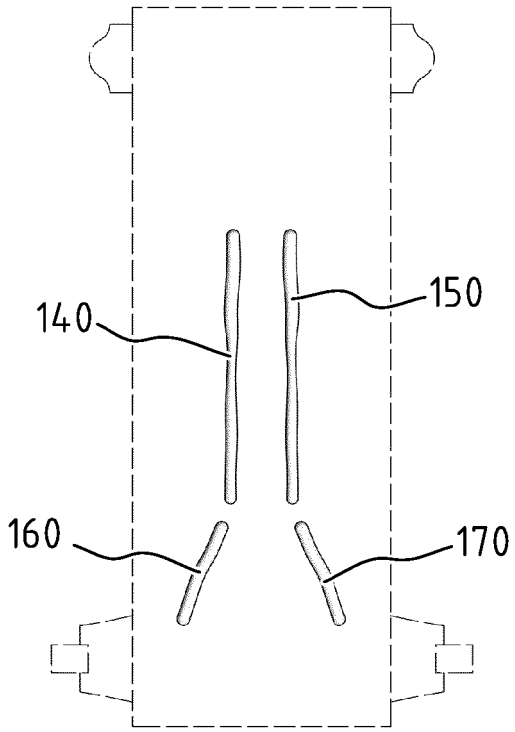


FIG. 160

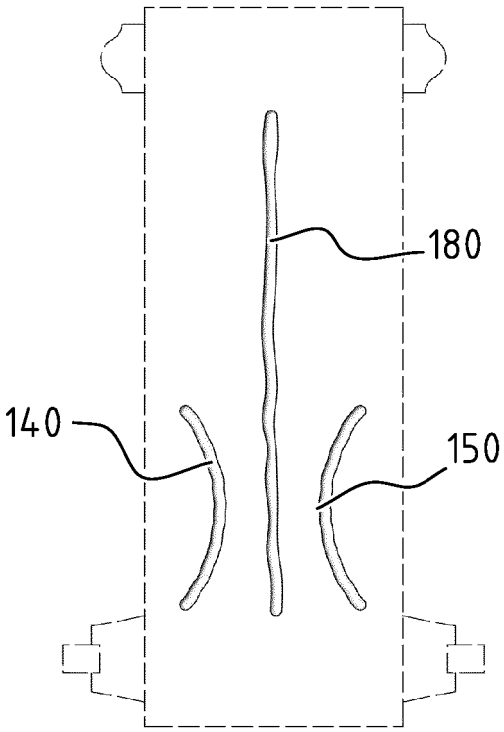


FIG. 16P

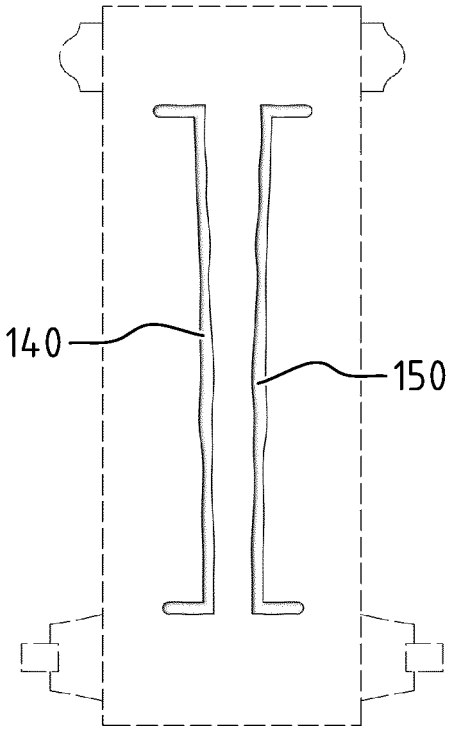


FIG. 16Q

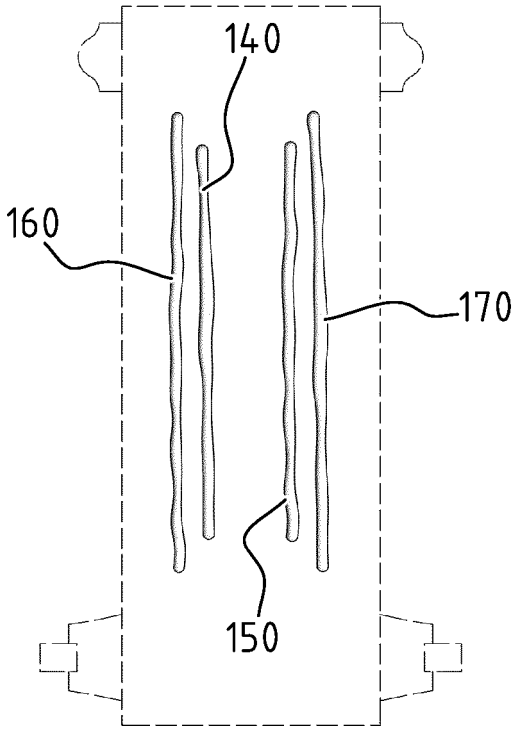


FIG. 16R

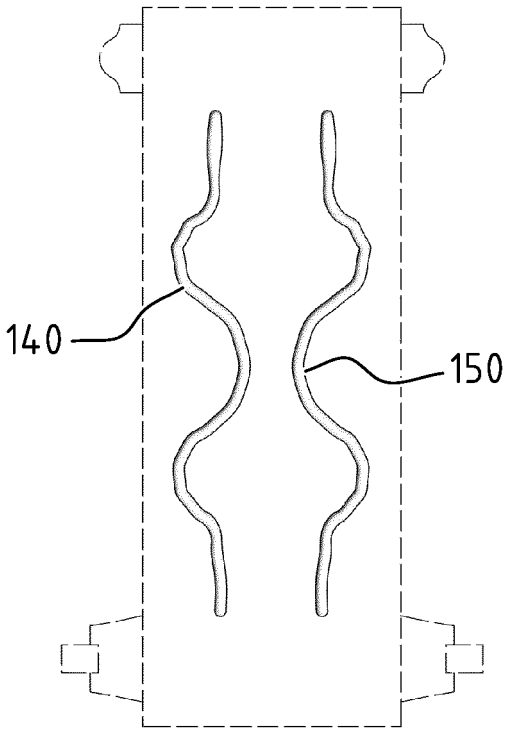


FIG. 16S

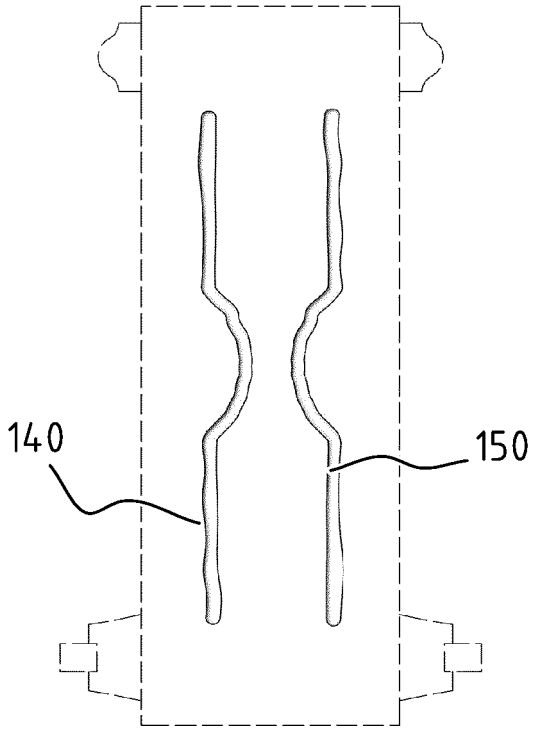


FIG. 17A

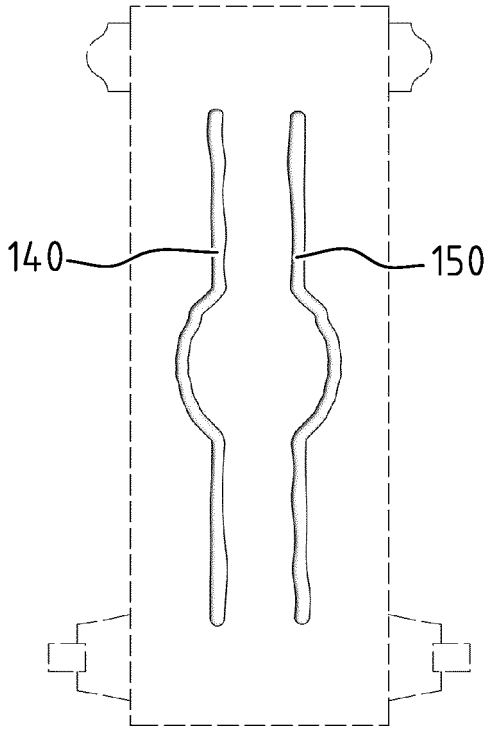


FIG. 17B

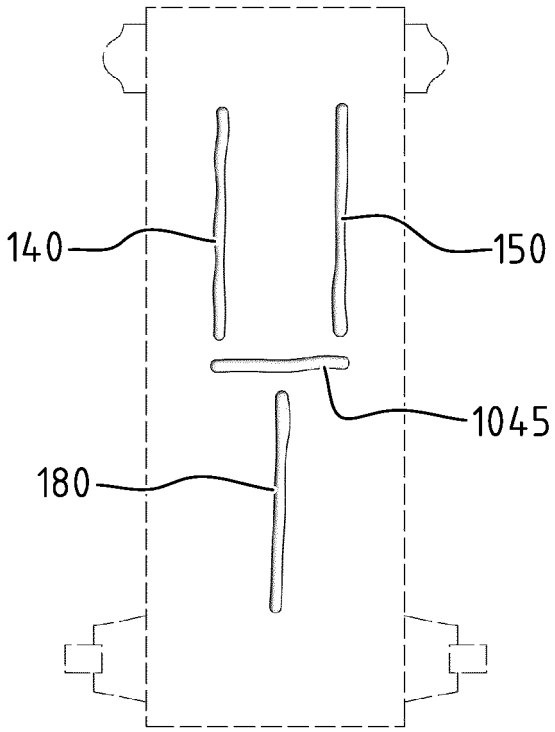


FIG. 17C

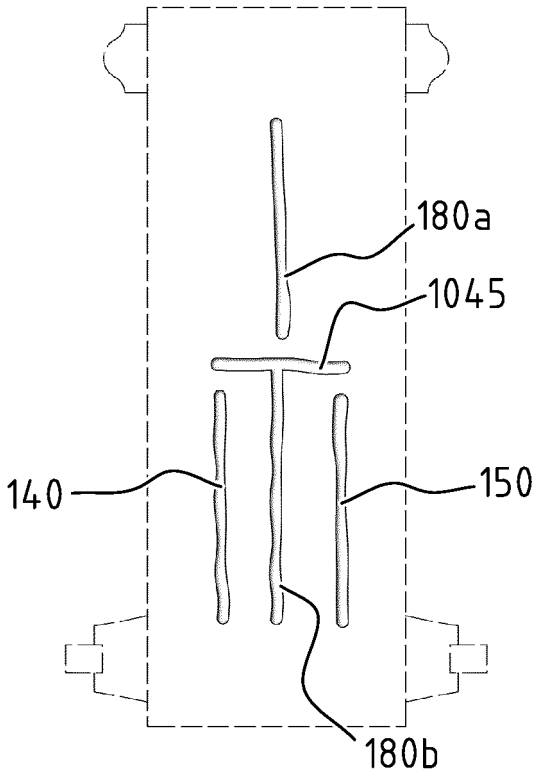


FIG. 17D

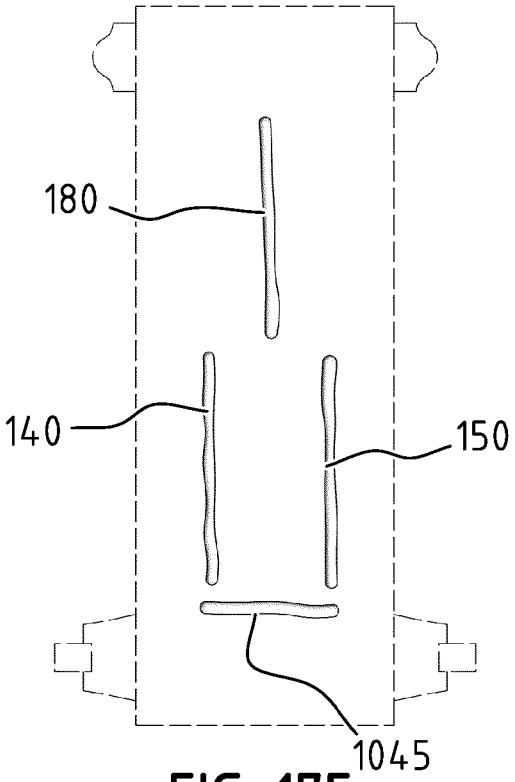


FIG. 17E

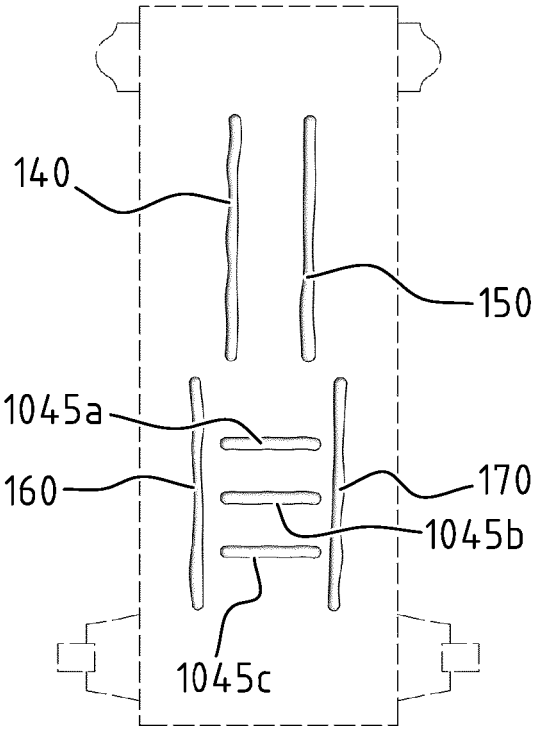


FIG. 17F

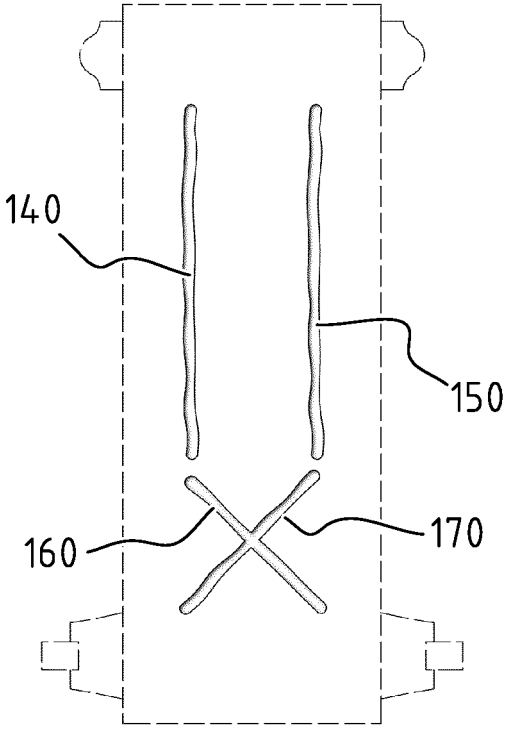


FIG. 17G

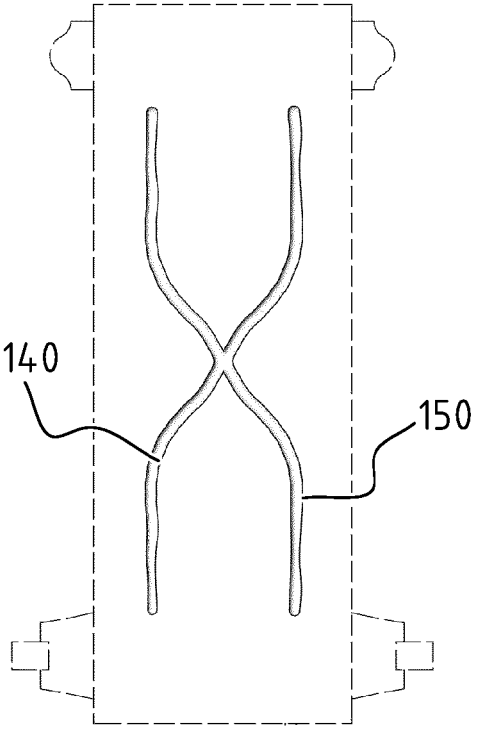


FIG. 17H

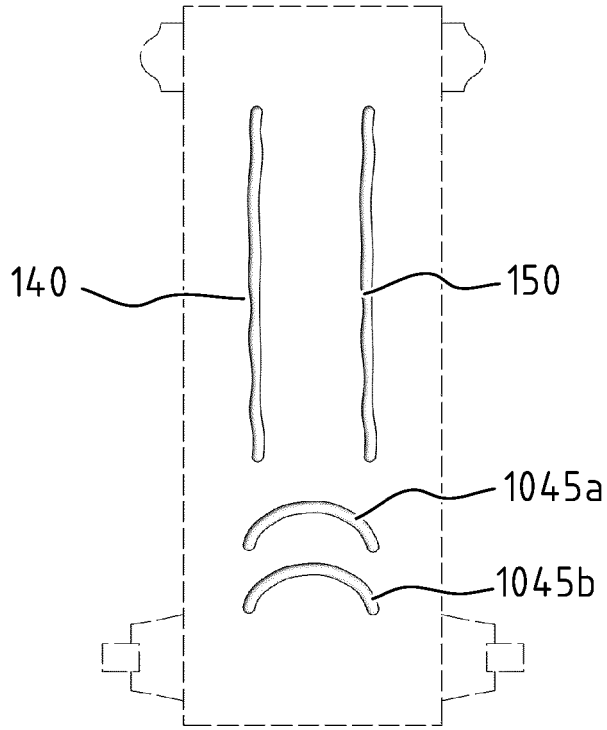


FIG. 17I

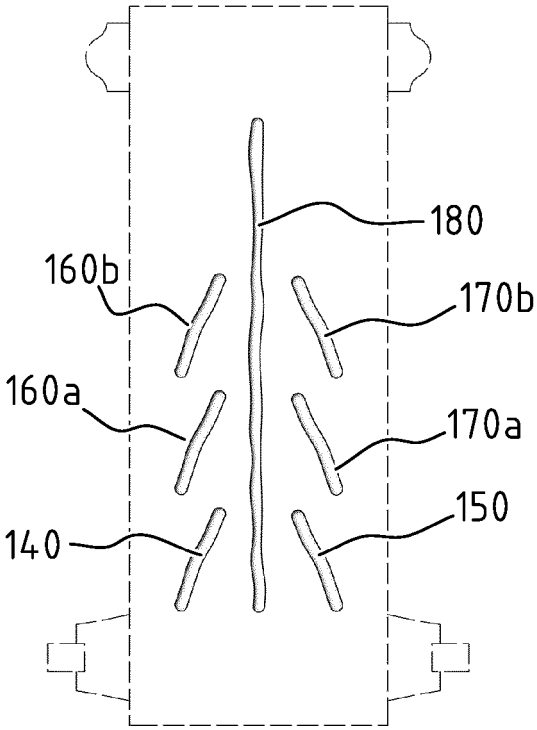


FIG. 17J

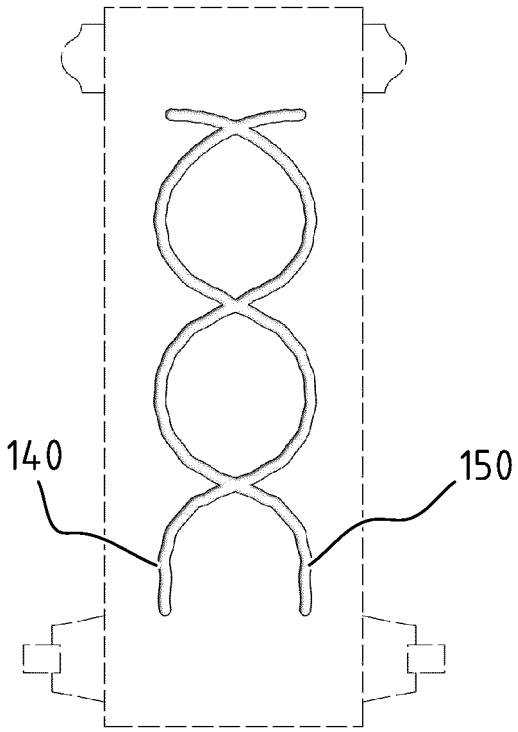


FIG. 17K

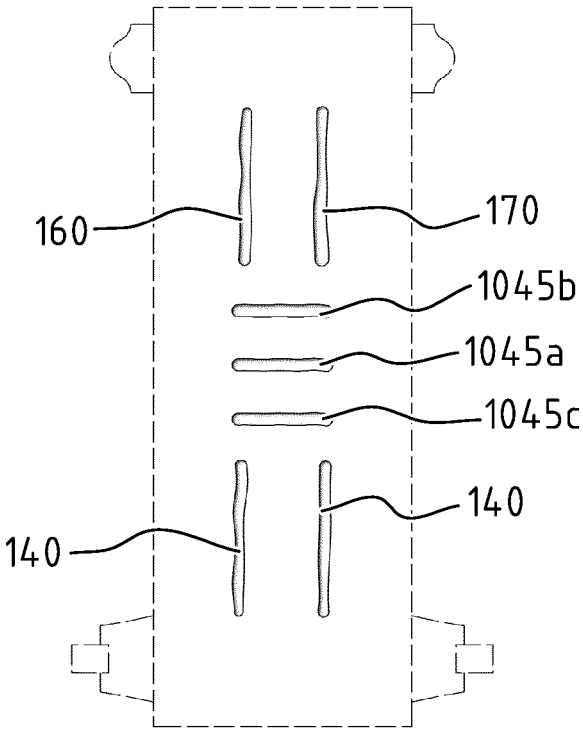


FIG. 17L

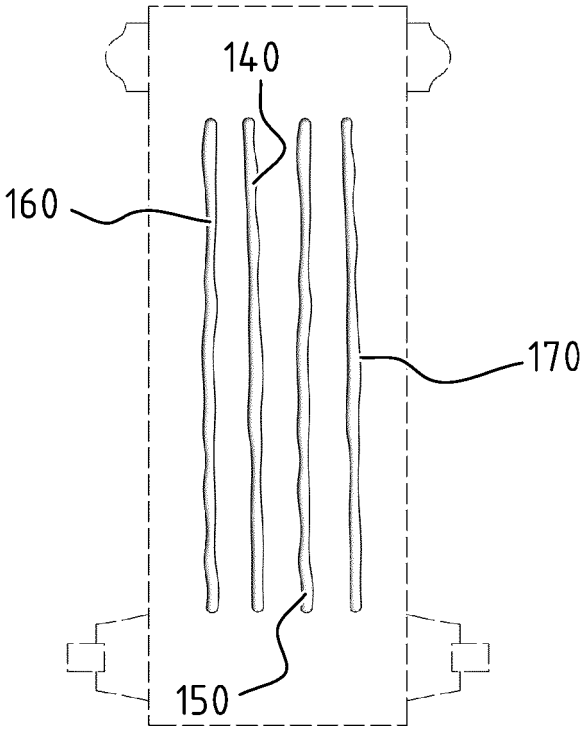


FIG. 17M

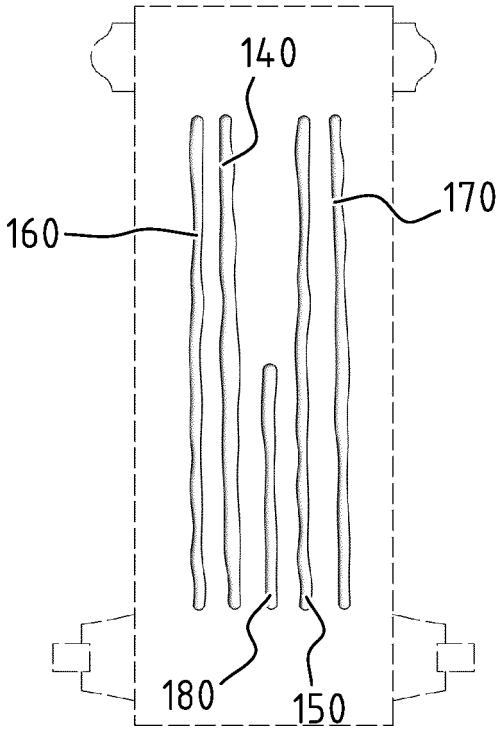


FIG. 17N

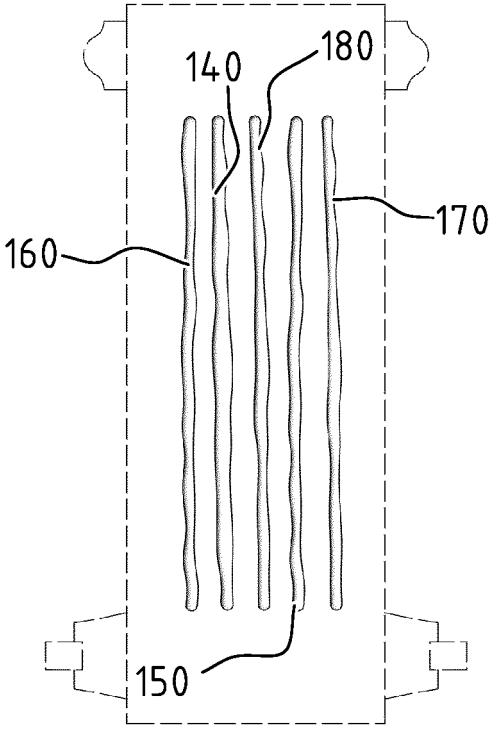


FIG. 170

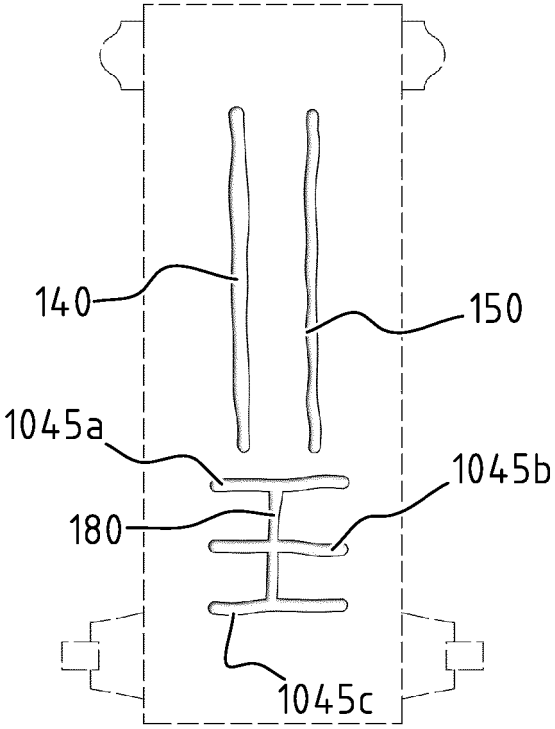


FIG. 17P

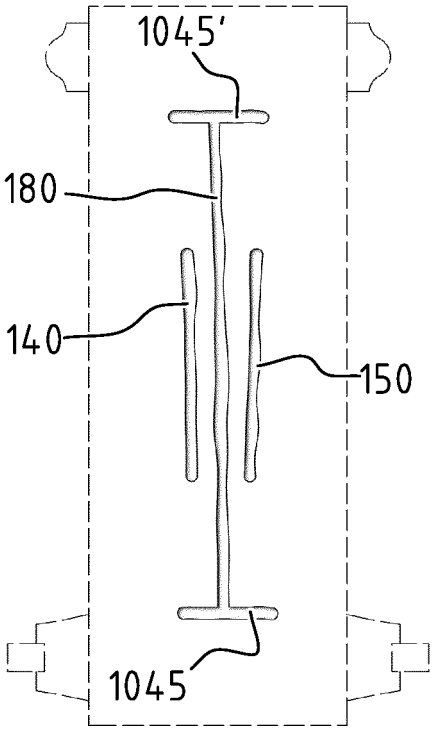


FIG. 17Q

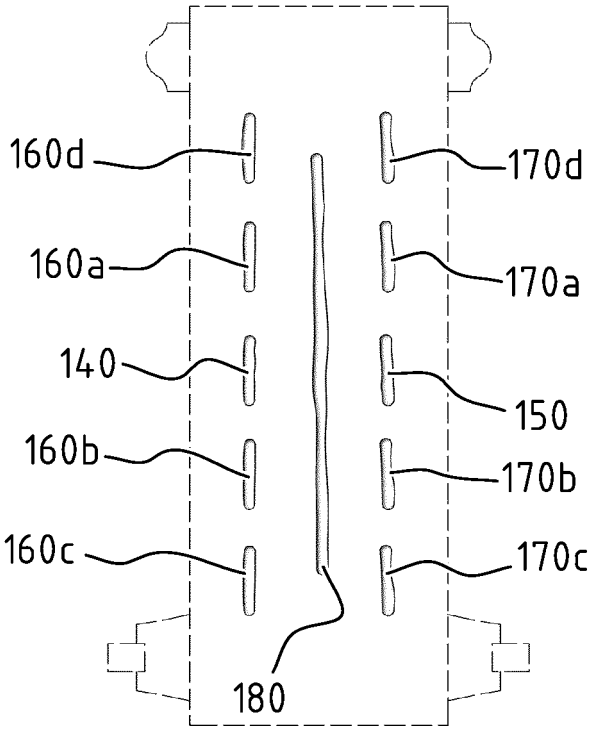


FIG. 17R

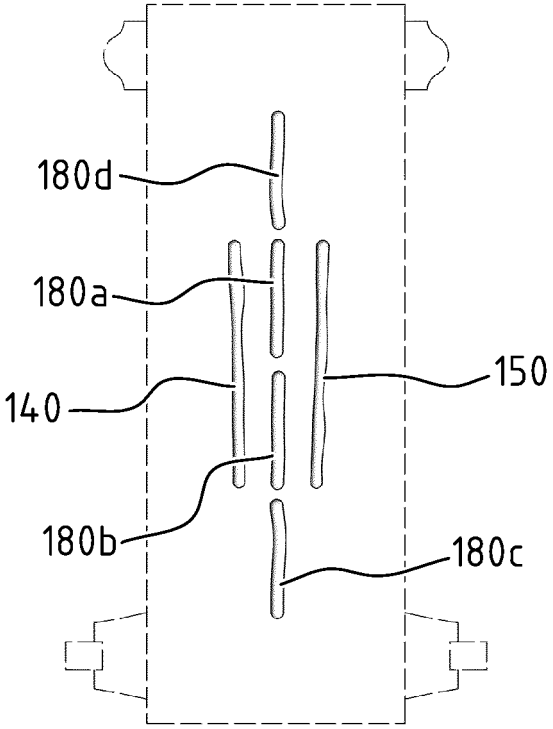


FIG. 17S

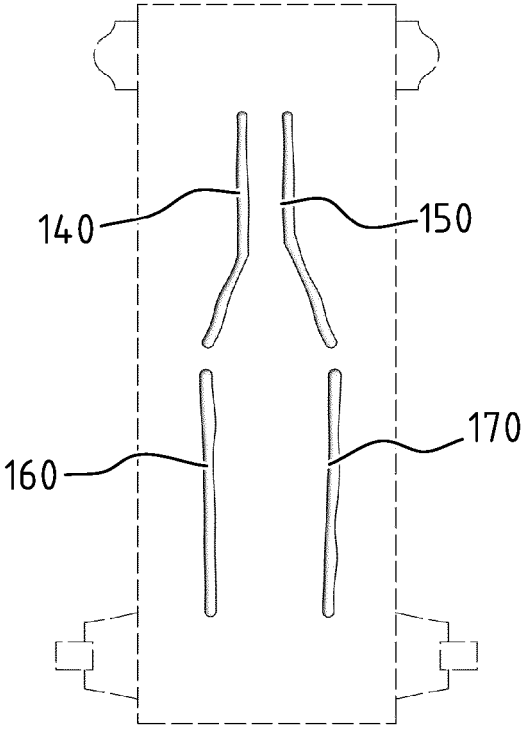


FIG. 17T

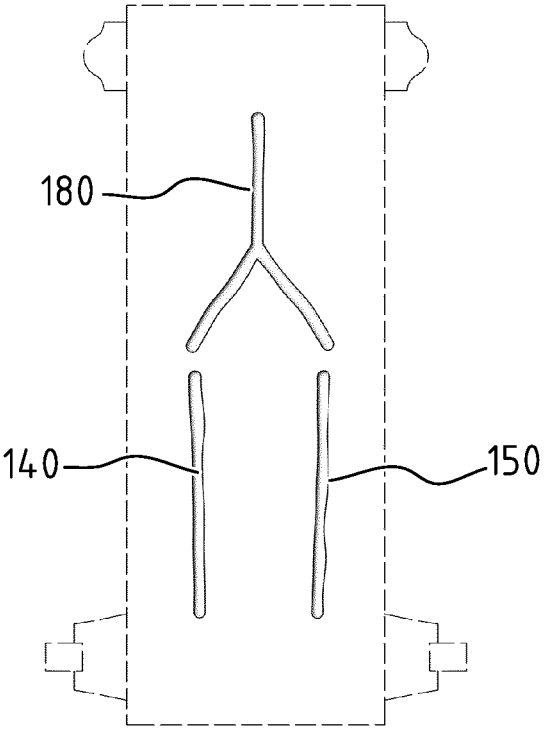


FIG. 17U

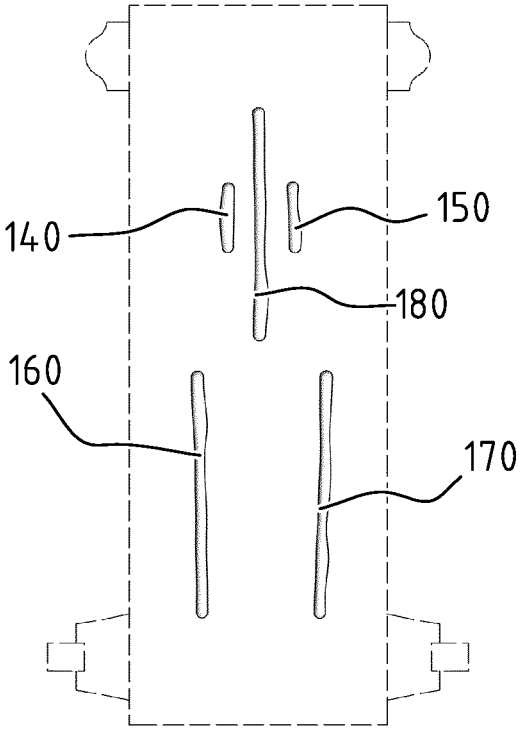


FIG. 17V

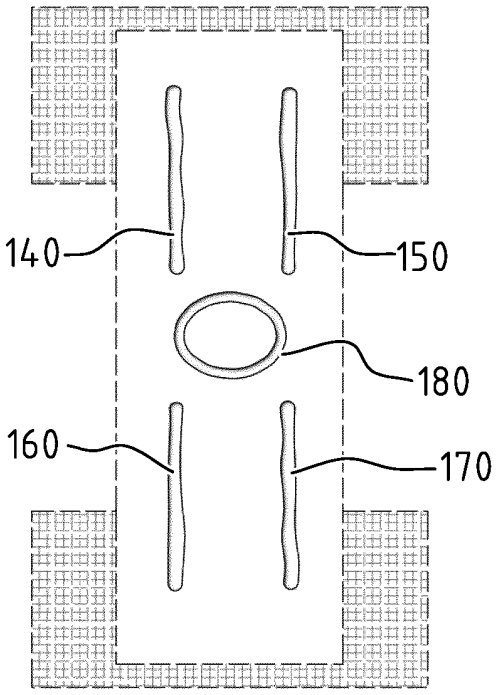


FIG. 18A

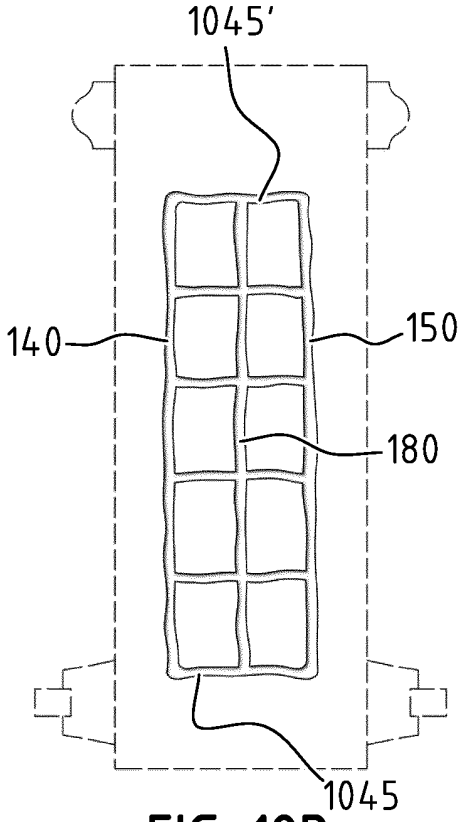


FIG. 18B

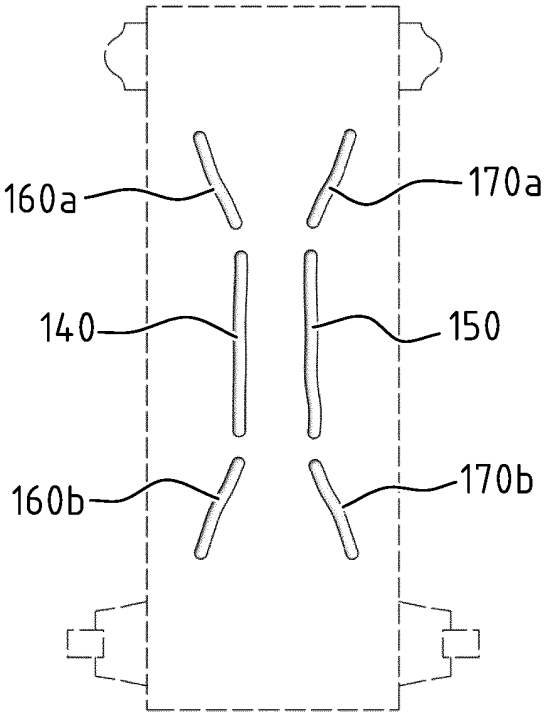


FIG. 18C

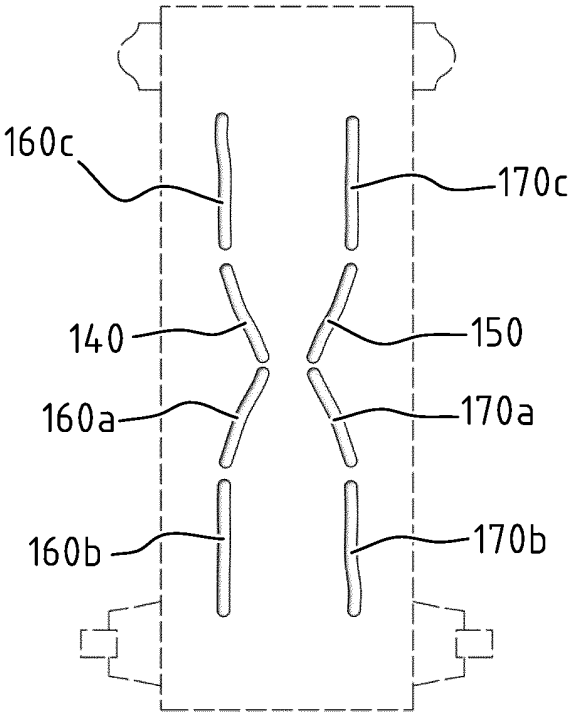


FIG. 18D

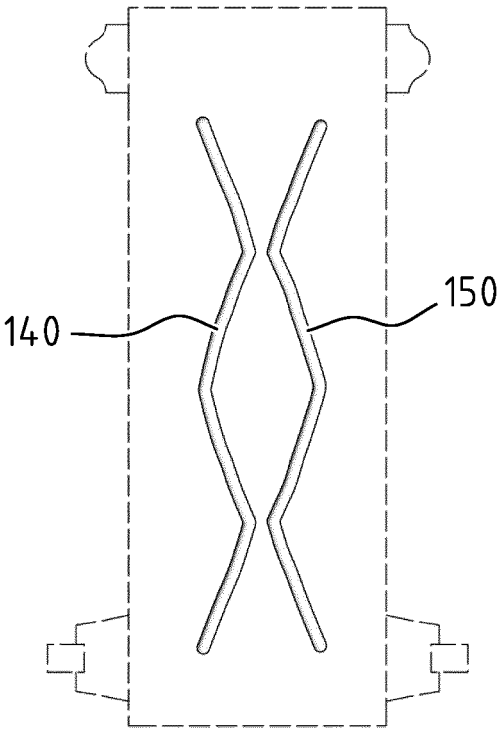


FIG. 18E

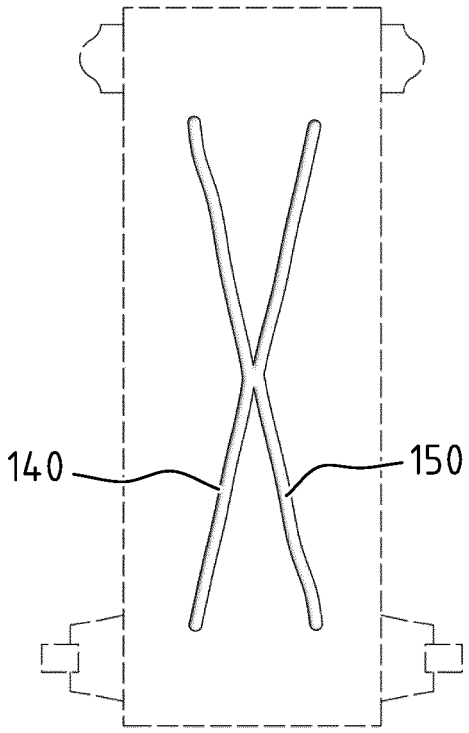


FIG. 18F

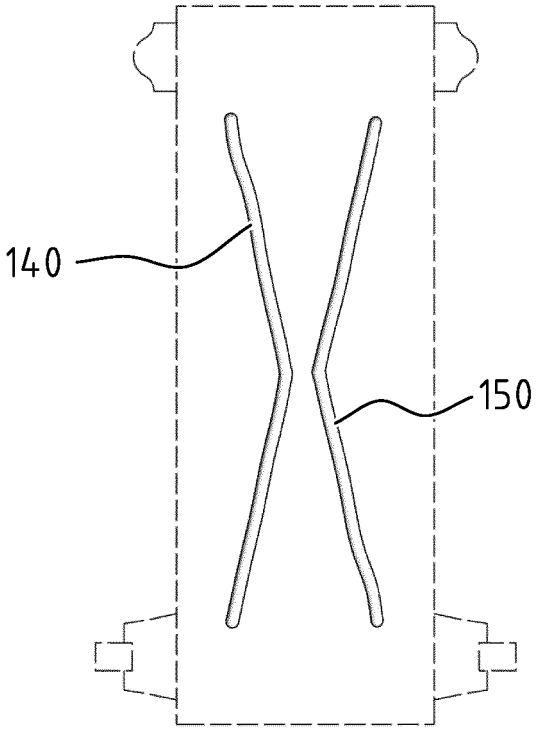


FIG. 18G

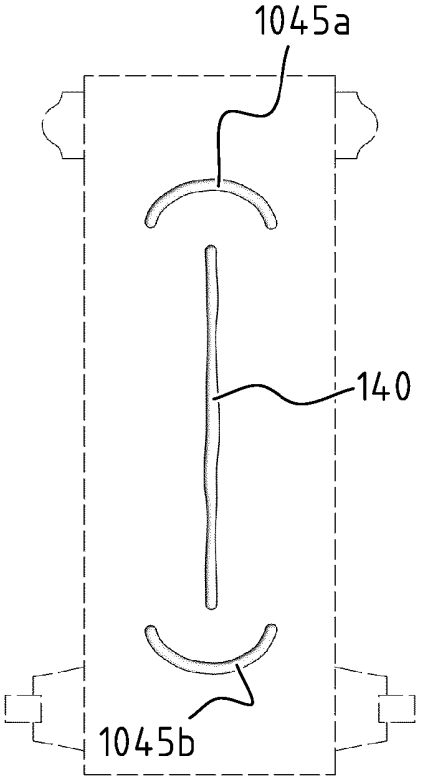


FIG. 19A

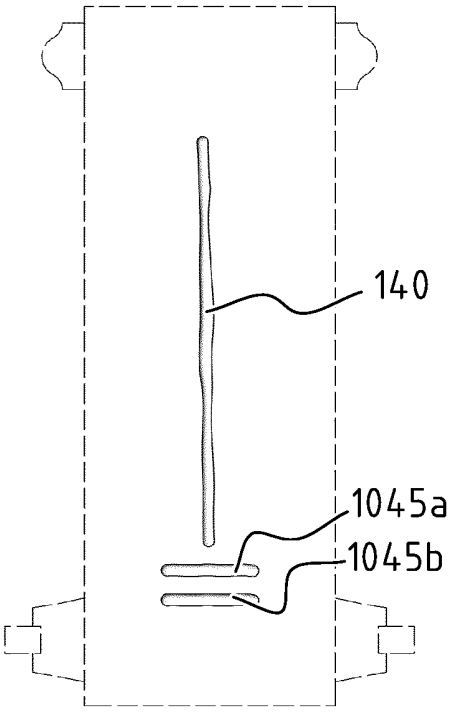


FIG. 19B

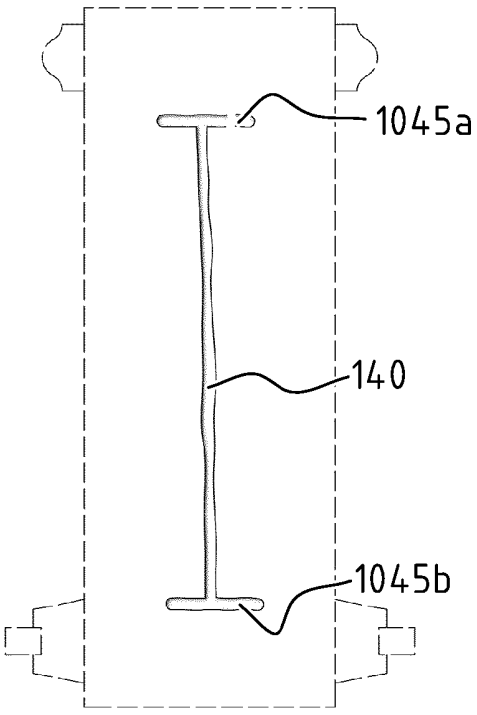


FIG. 19C

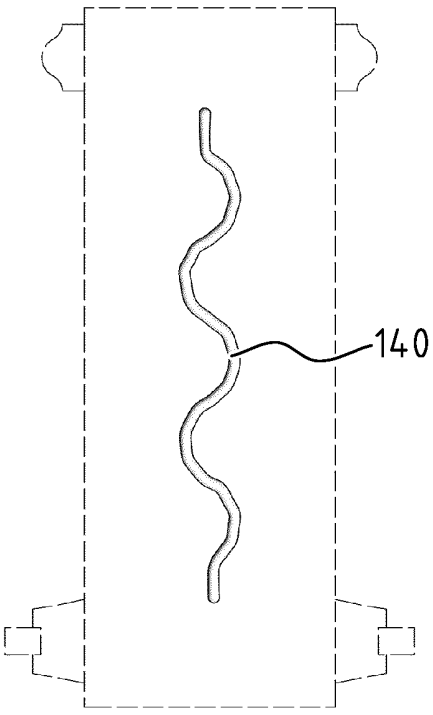


FIG. 19D

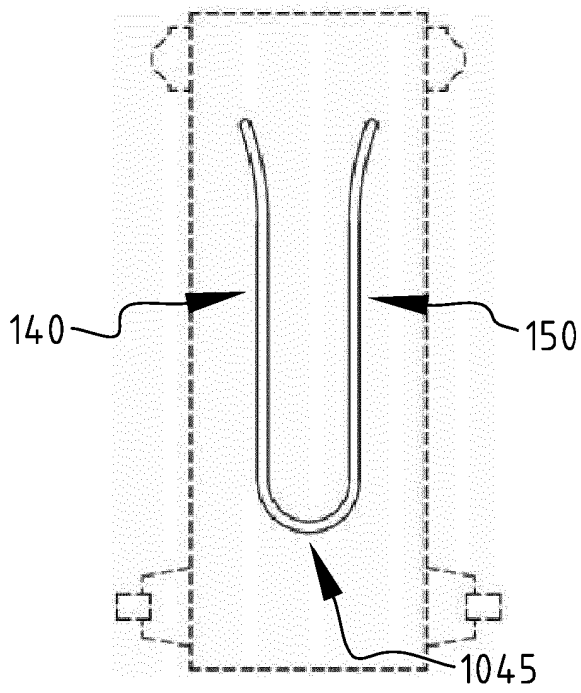


FIG. 20A

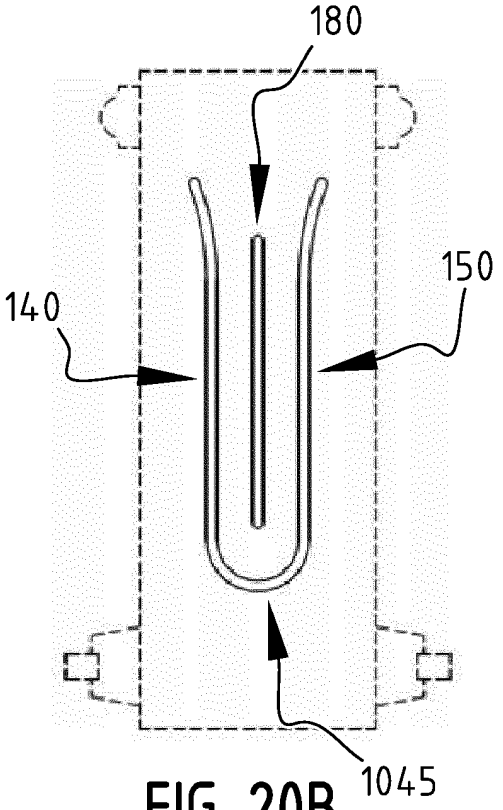


FIG. 20B

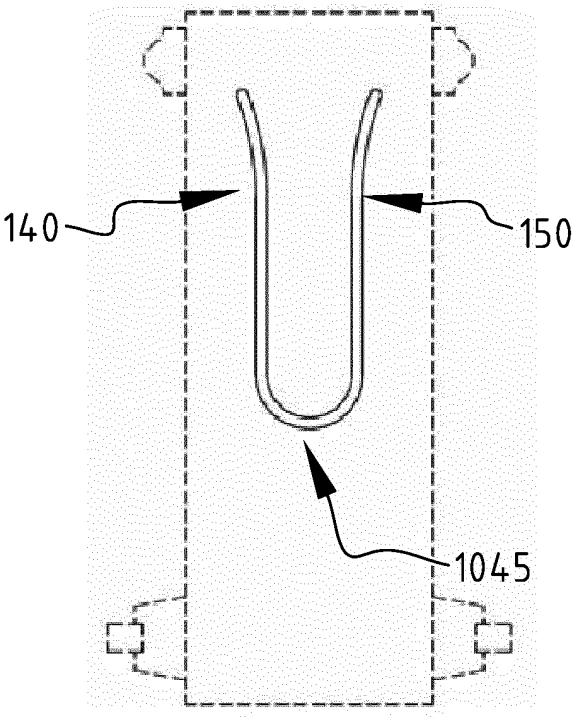


FIG. 20C

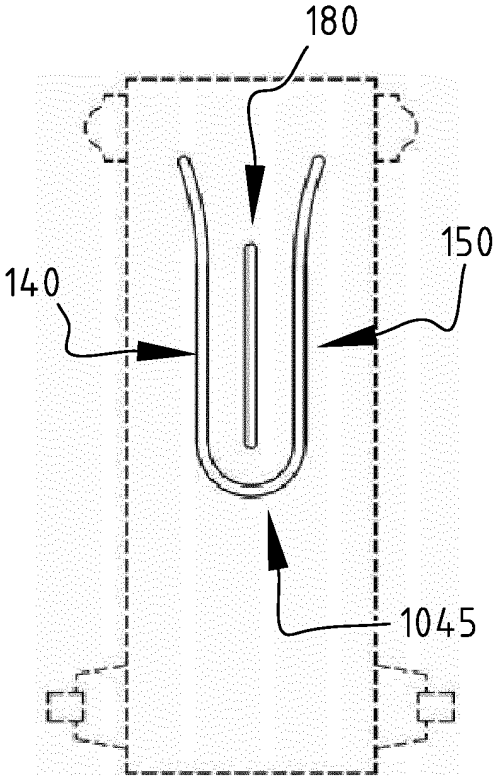


FIG. 20D

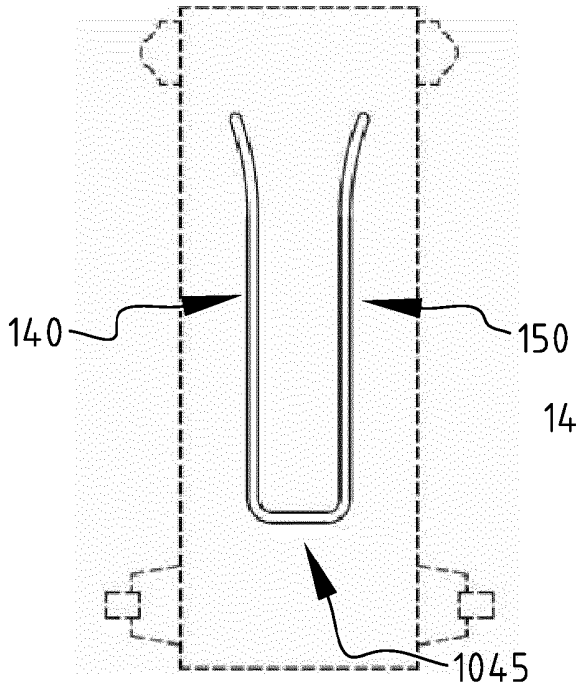


FIG. 20E

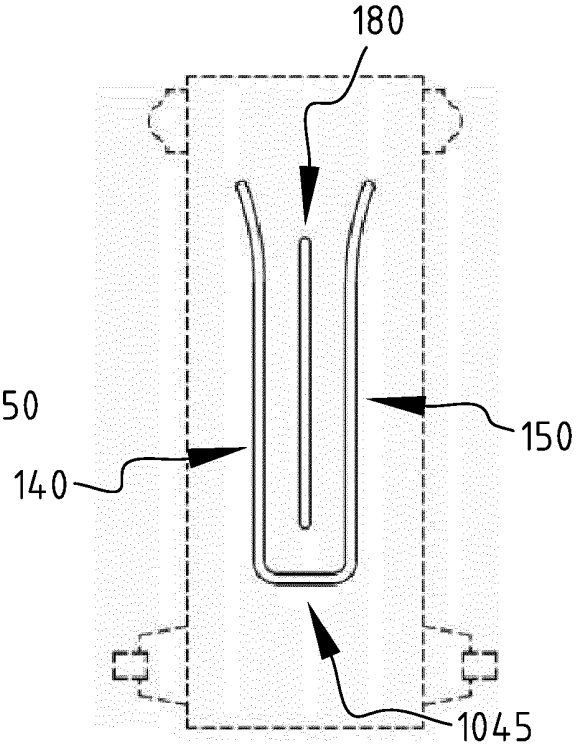


FIG. 20F

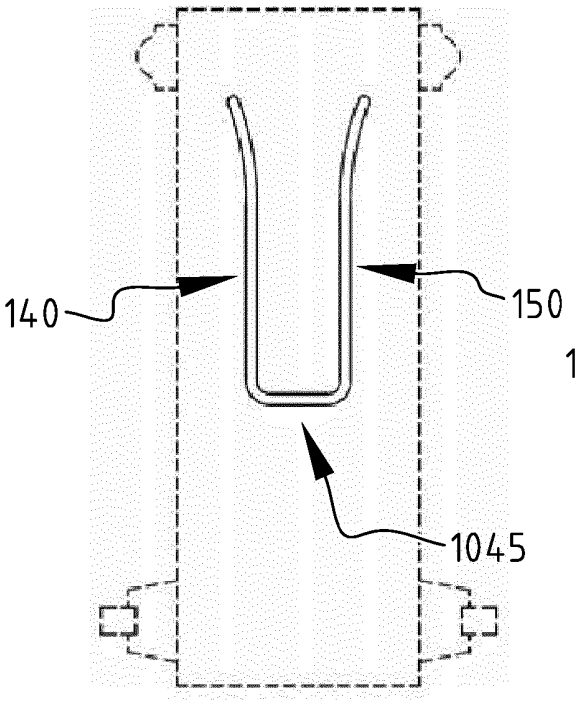


FIG. 20G

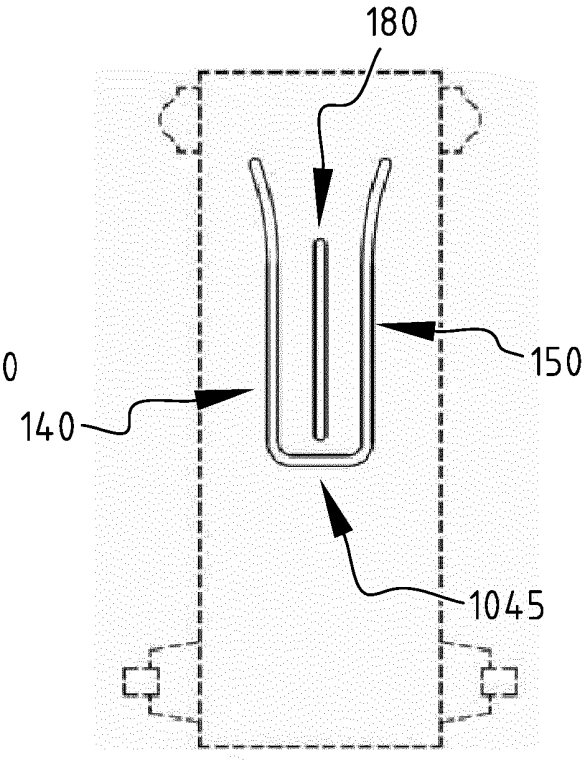


FIG. 20H

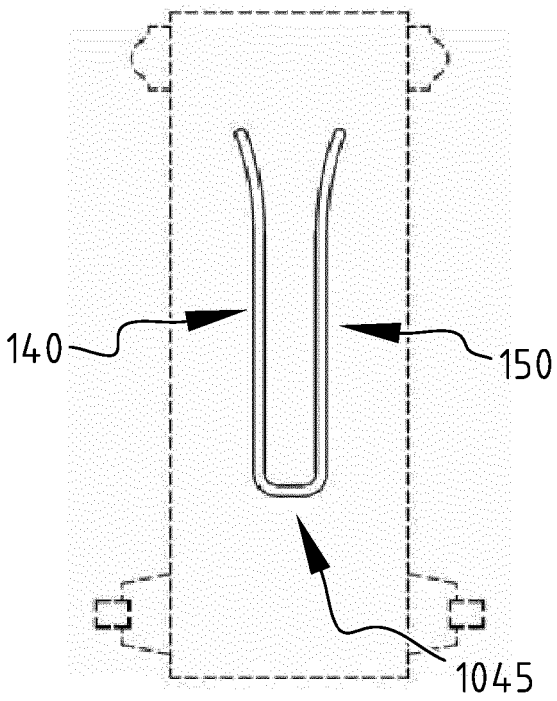


FIG. 20I

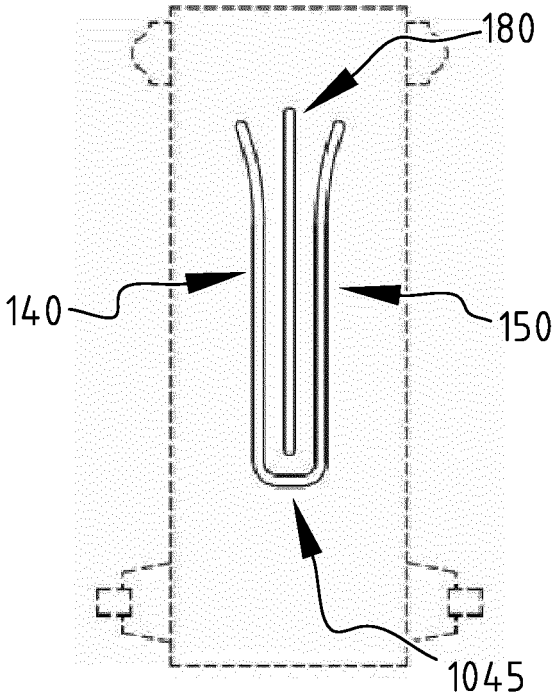


FIG. 20J

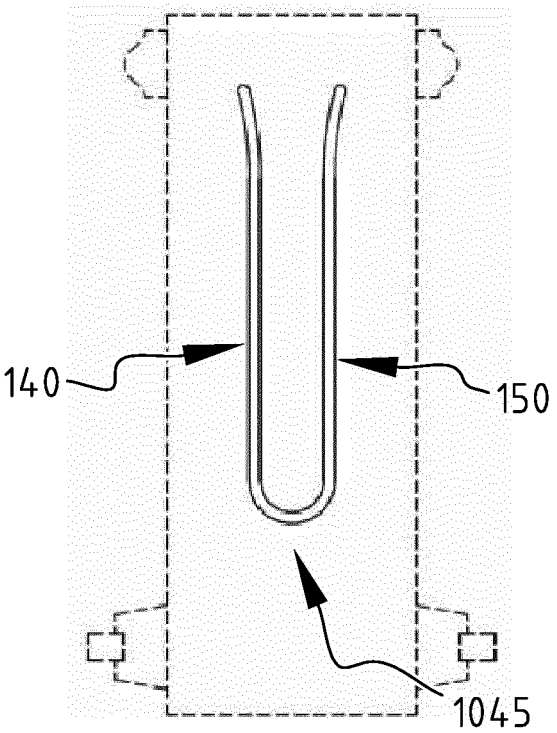


FIG. 20K

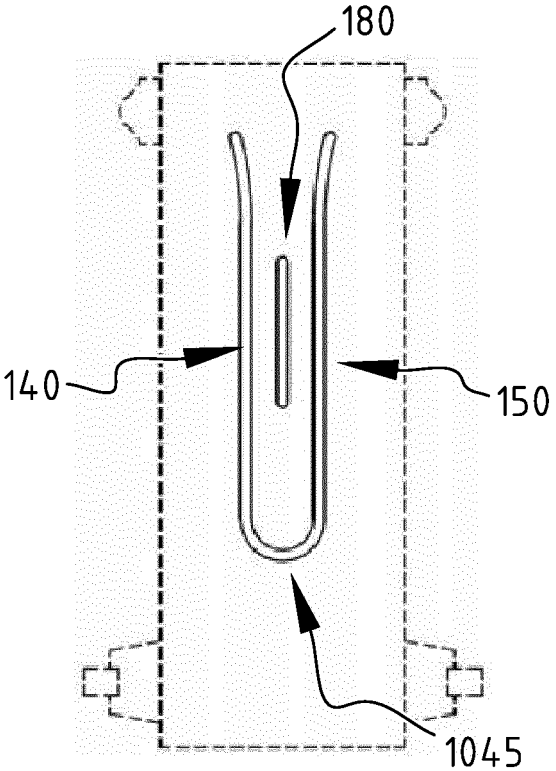


FIG. 20L

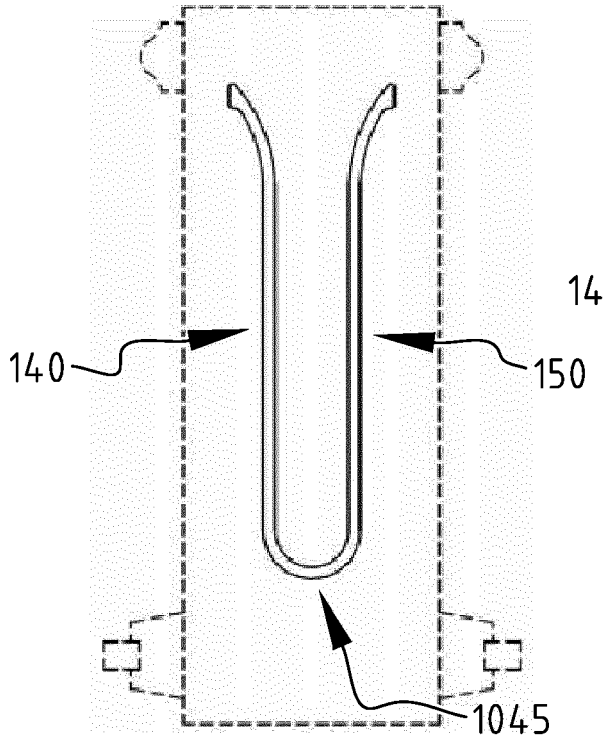


FIG. 20M

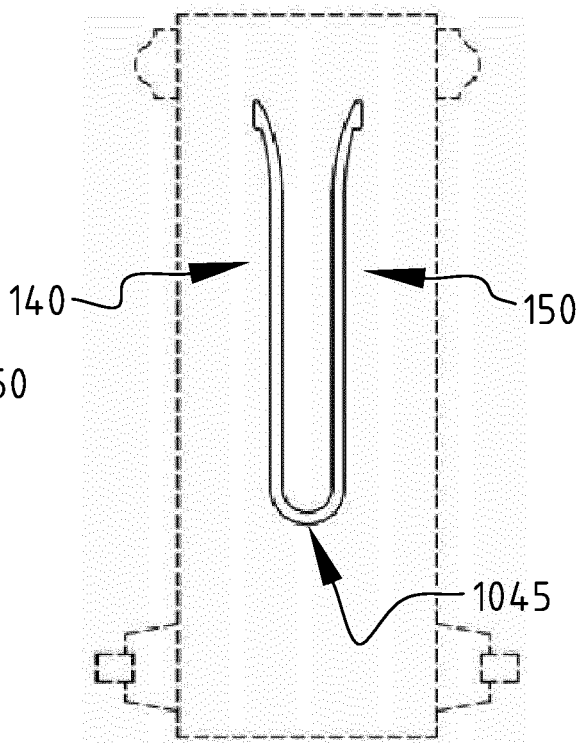


FIG. 20N

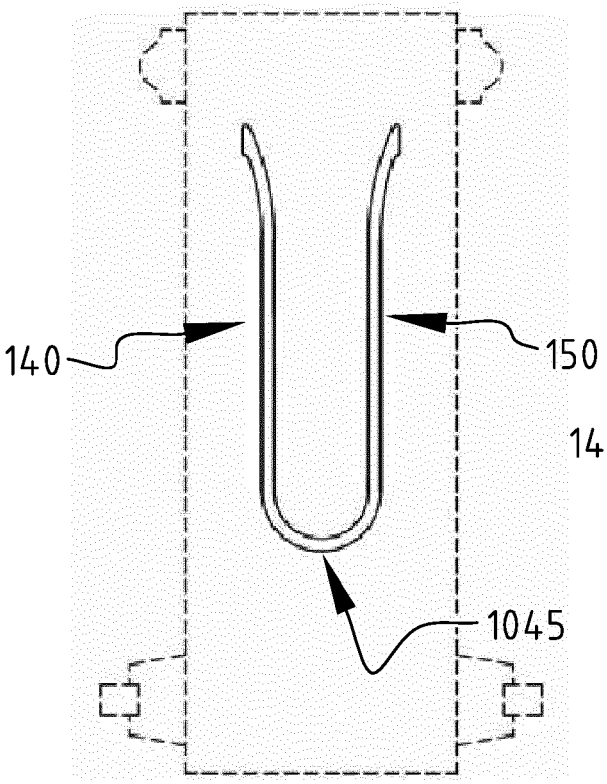


FIG. 20O

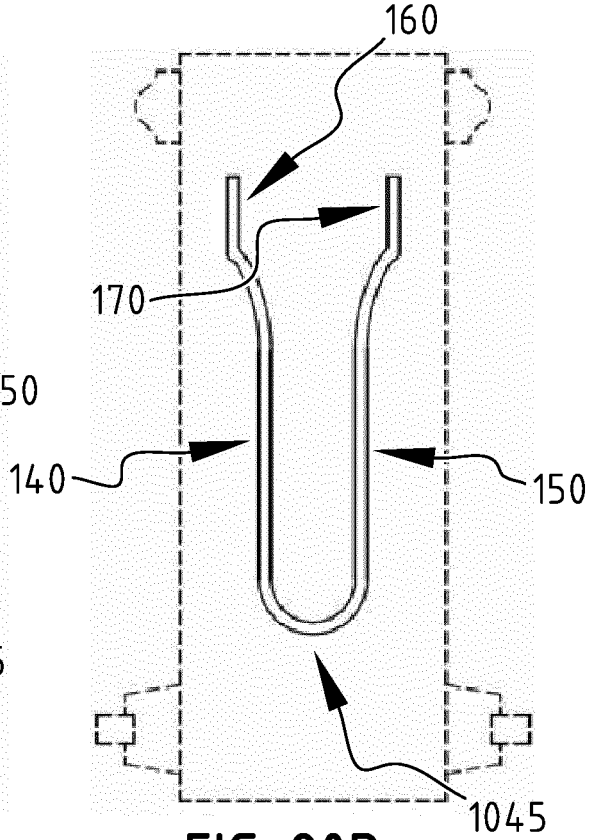


FIG. 20P

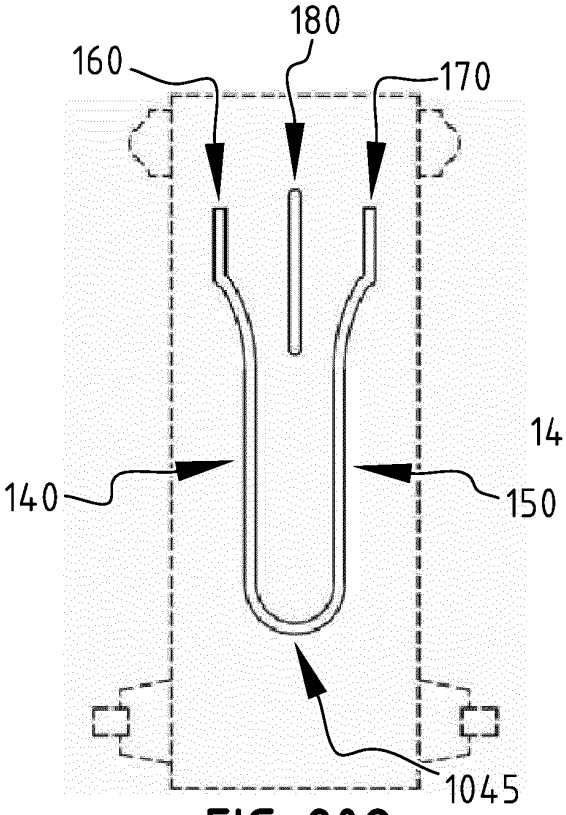


FIG. 20Q

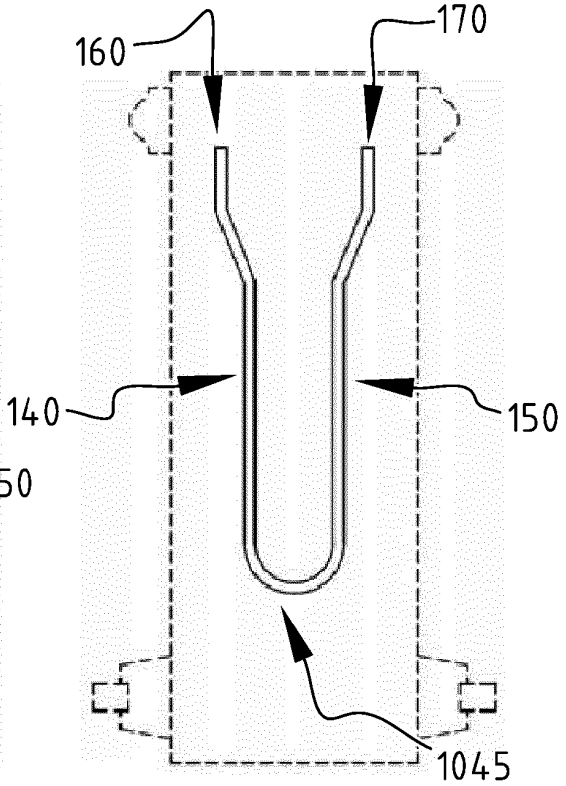


FIG. 20R

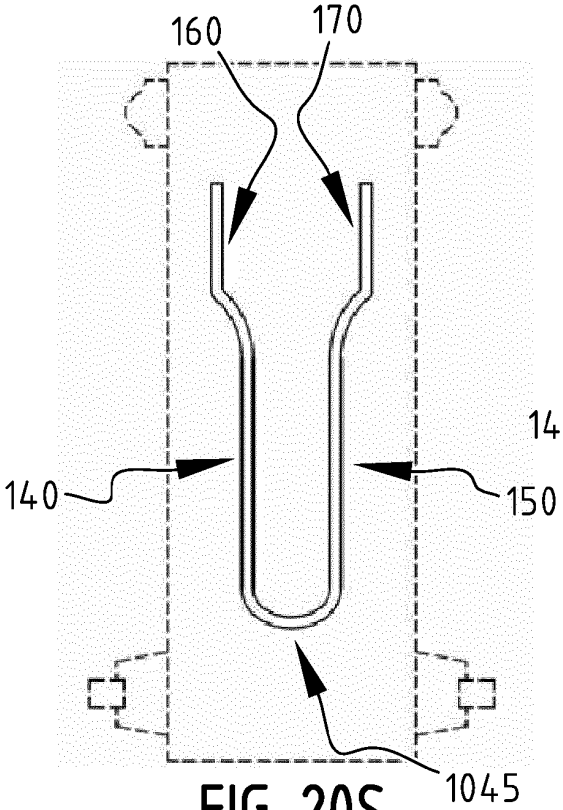


FIG. 20S

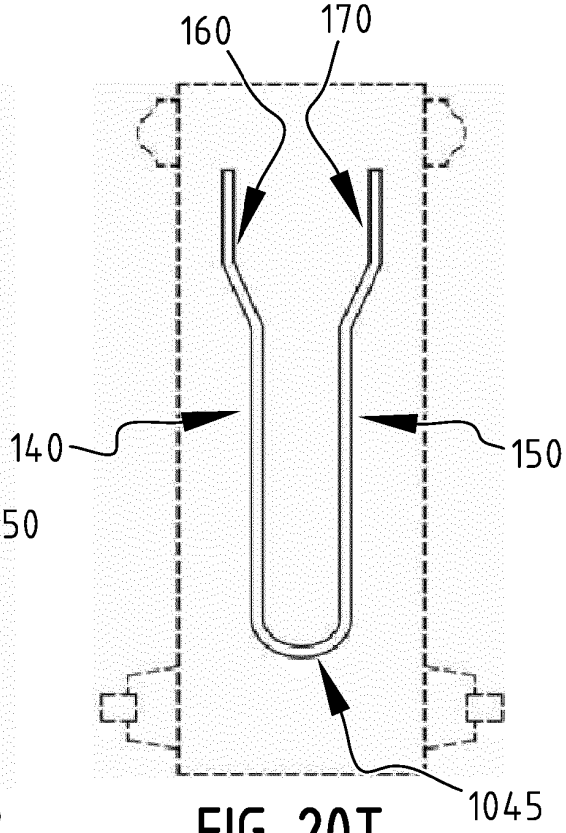


FIG. 20T

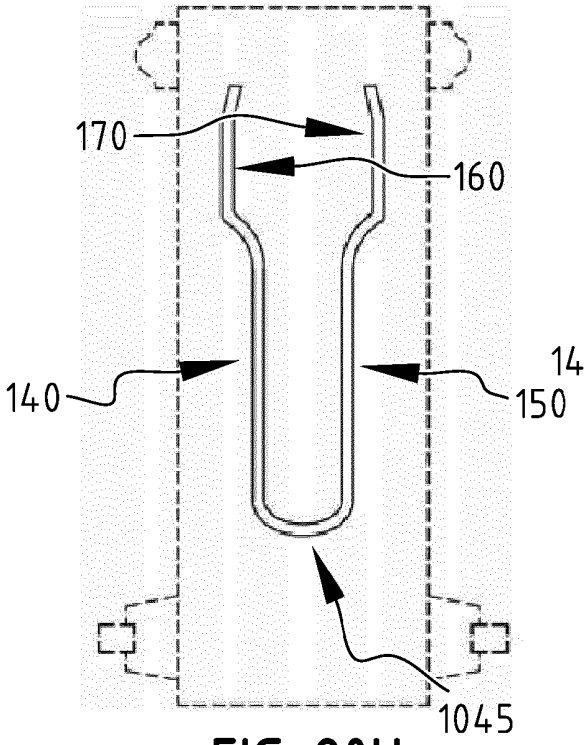


FIG. 20U

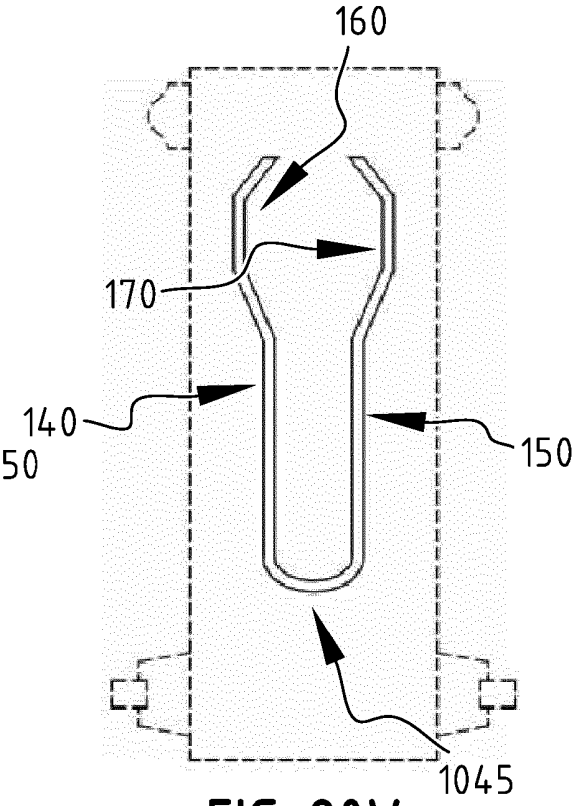


FIG. 20V

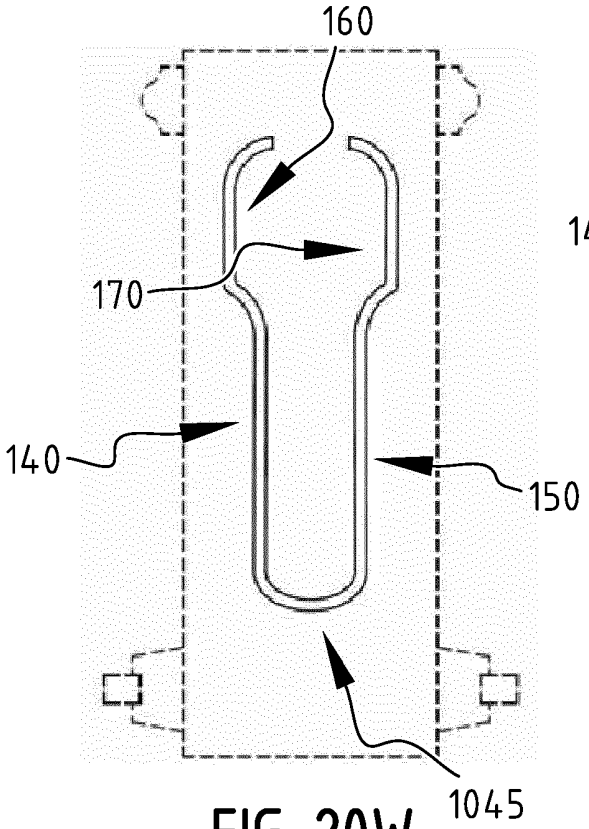


FIG. 20W

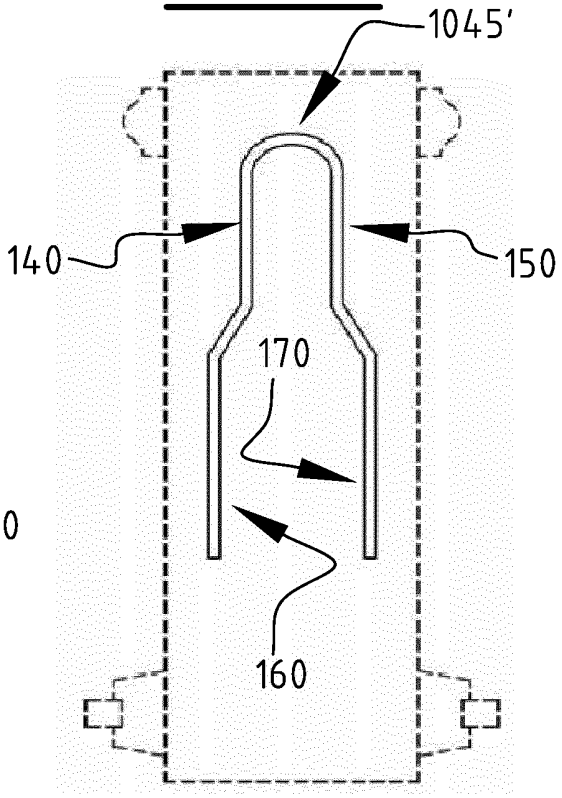


FIG. 20X

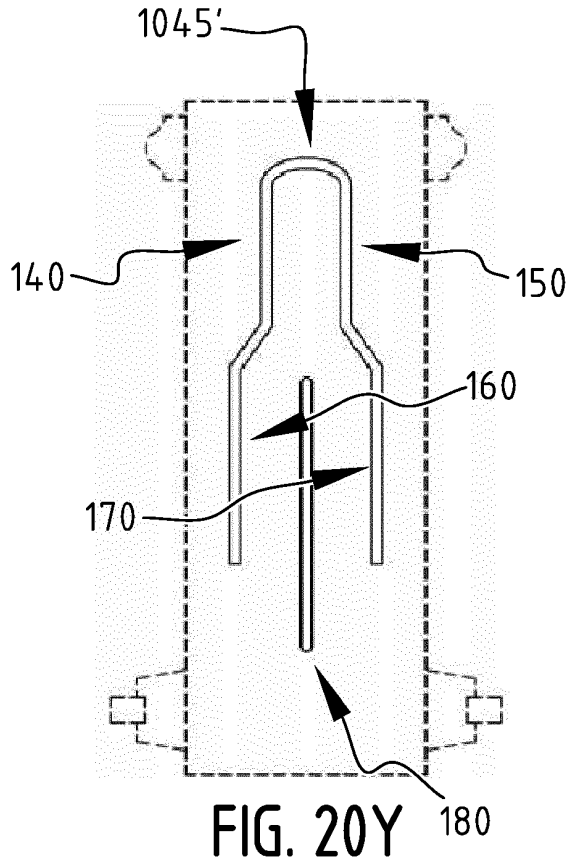


FIG. 20Y

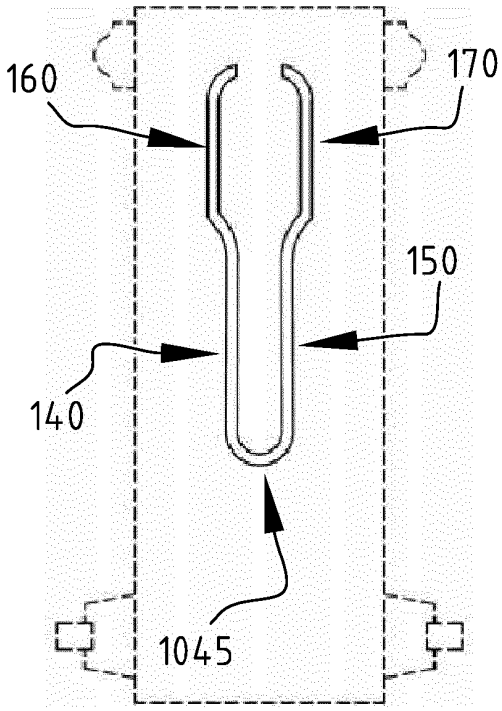


FIG. 20Z

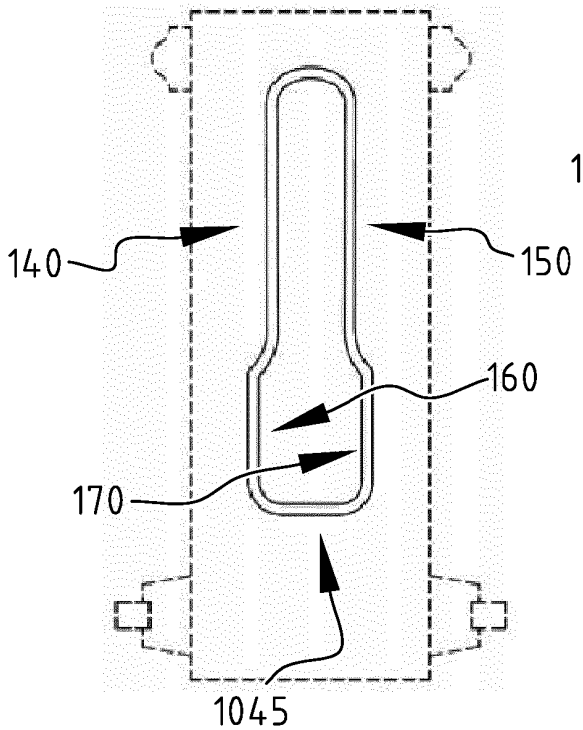


FIG. 21A

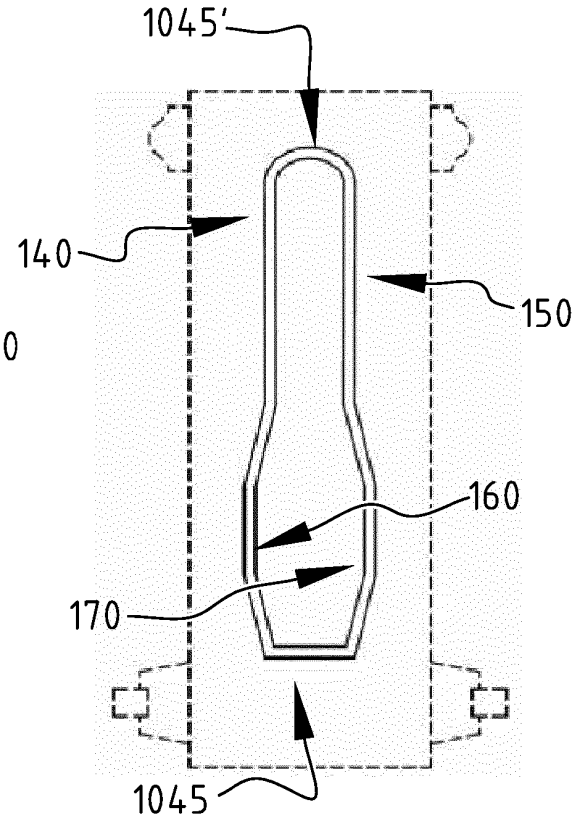


FIG. 21B

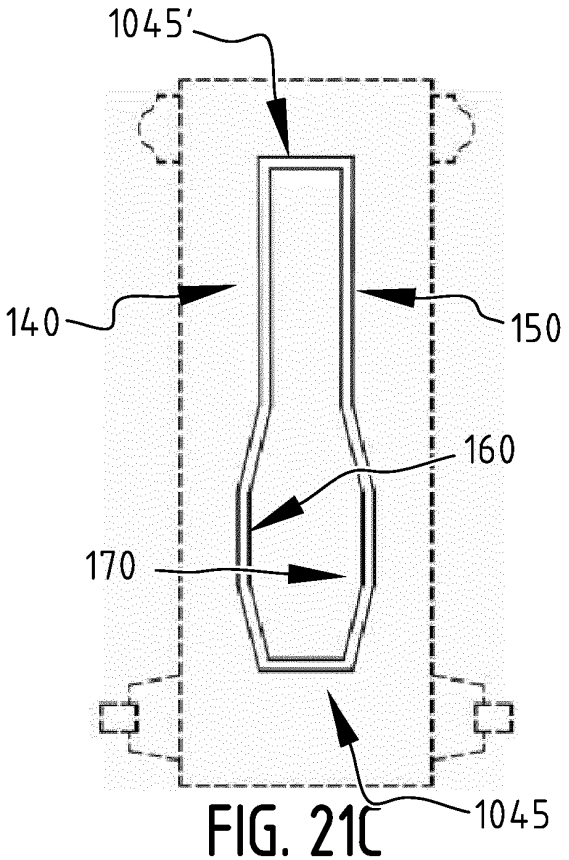


FIG. 21C

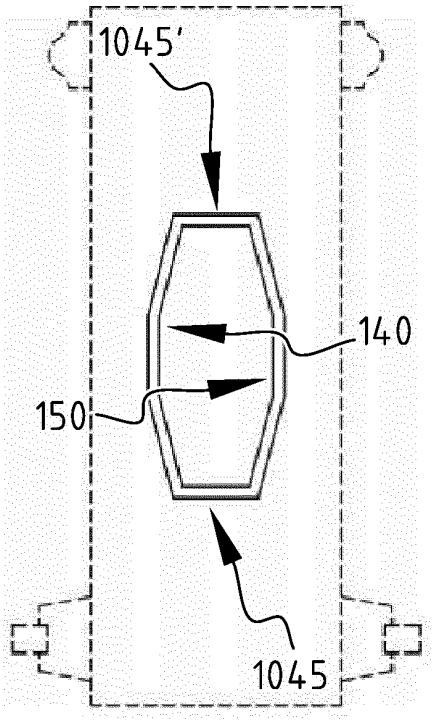


FIG. 21D

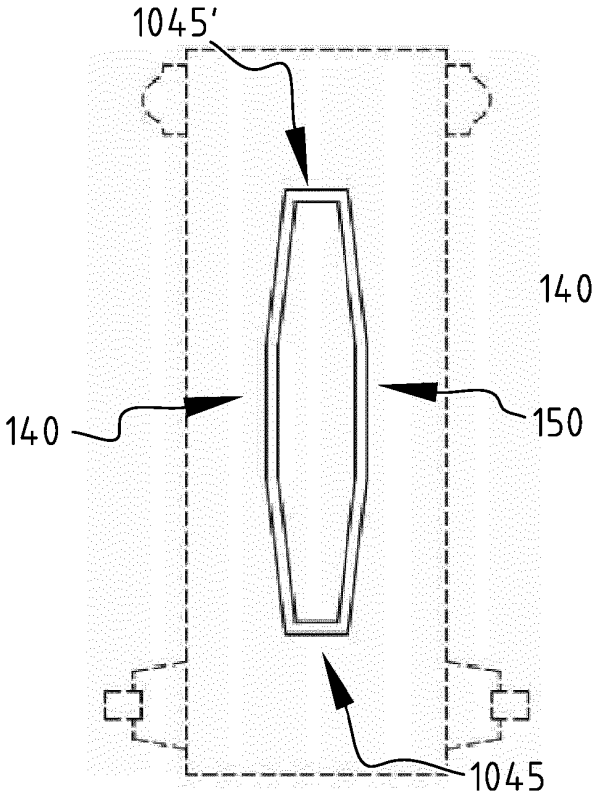


FIG. 21E

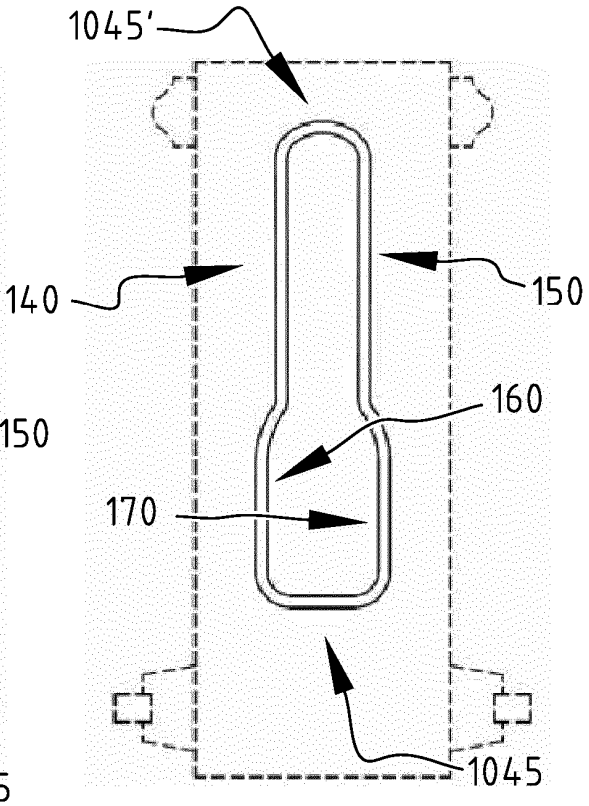


FIG. 21F

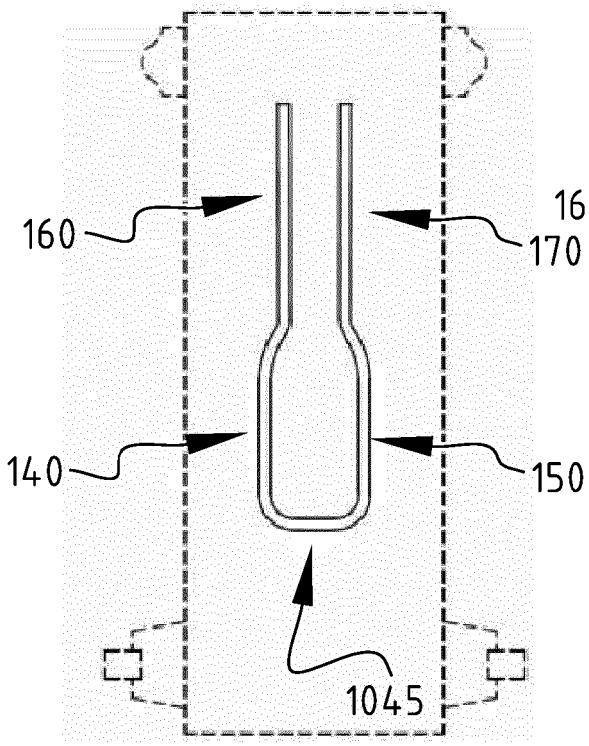


FIG. 21G

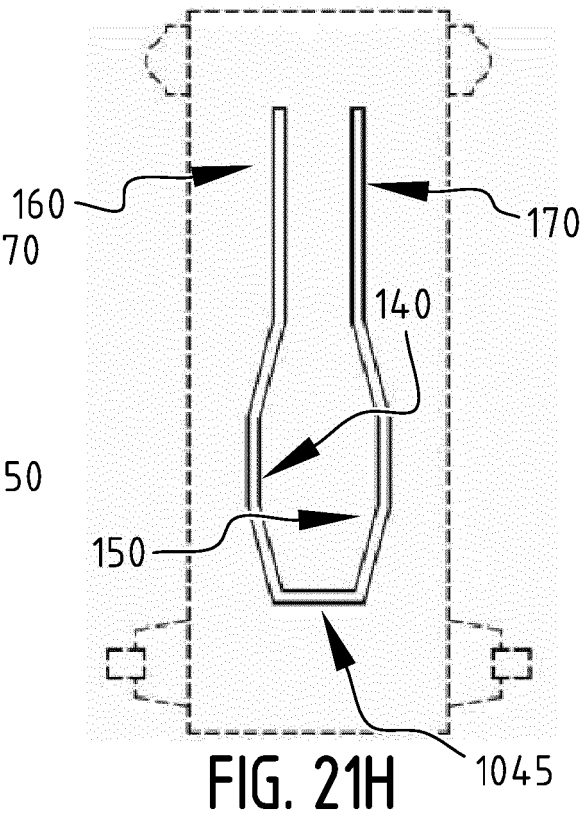


FIG. 21H

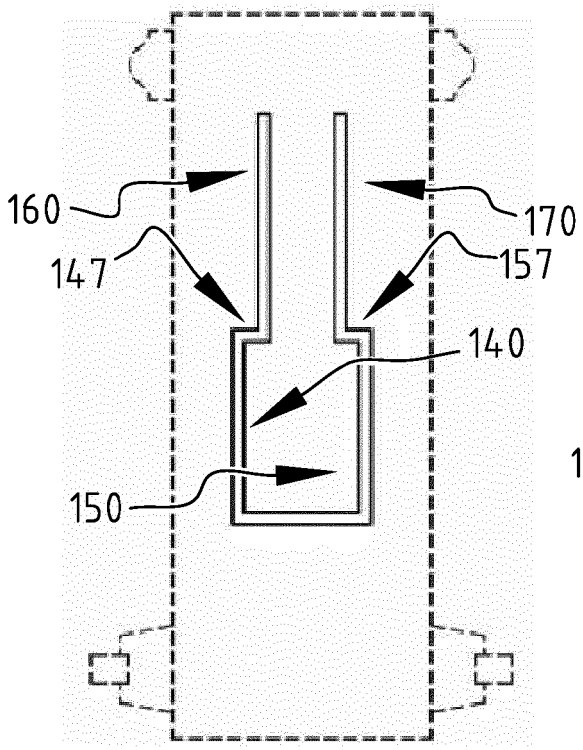


FIG. 21I

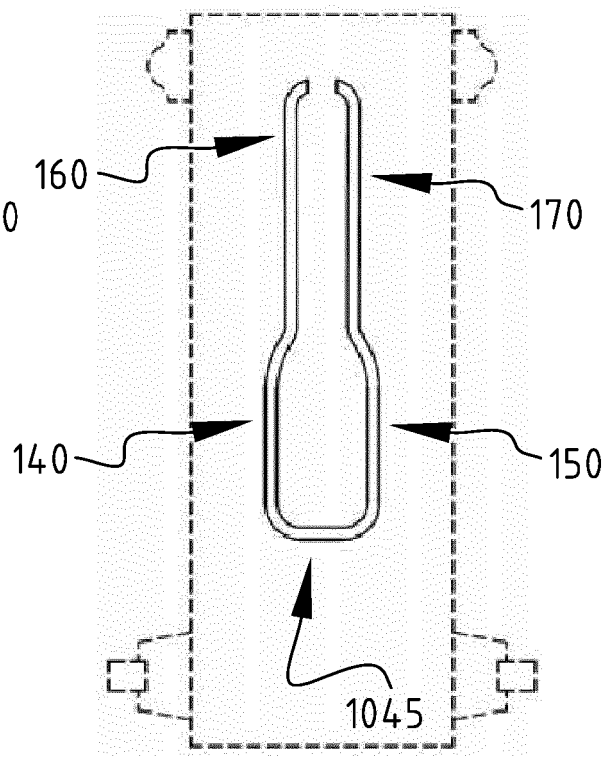


FIG. 21J

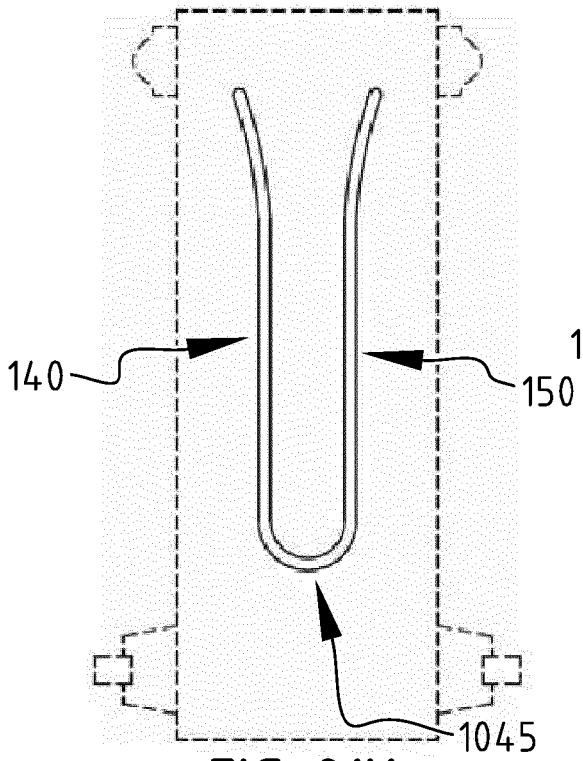


FIG. 21K

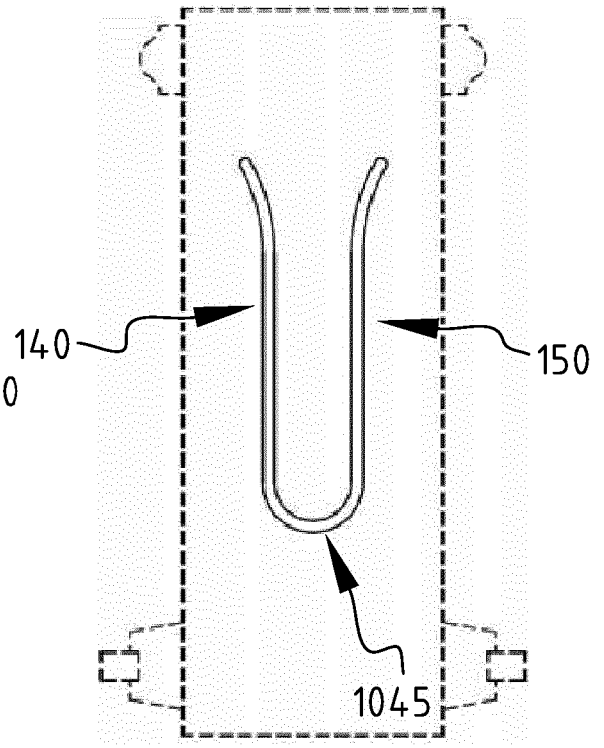


FIG. 21L

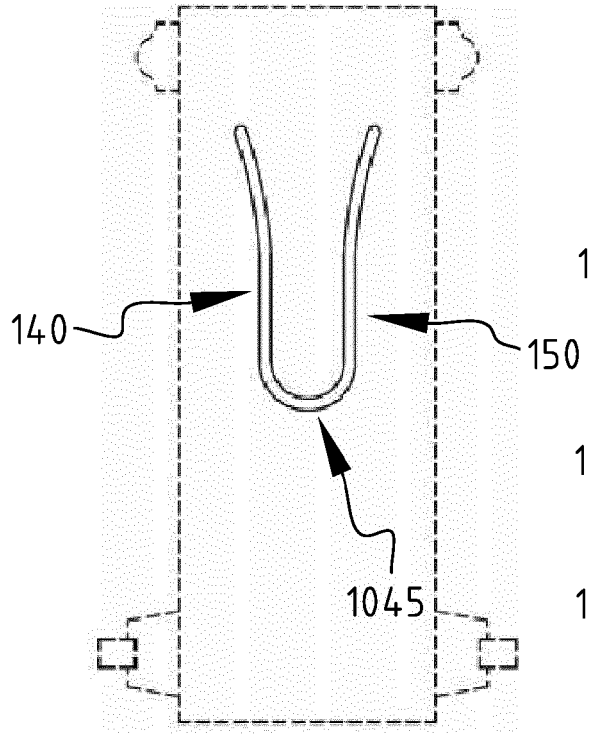


FIG. 21M

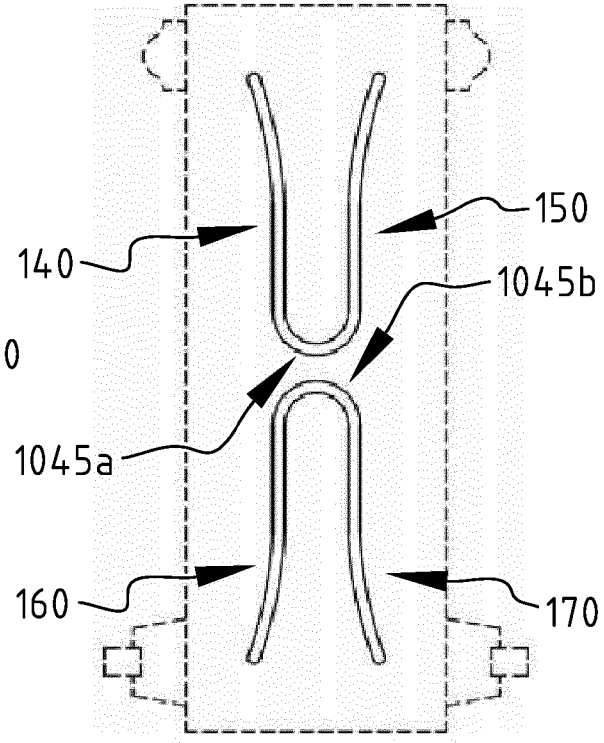


FIG. 21N

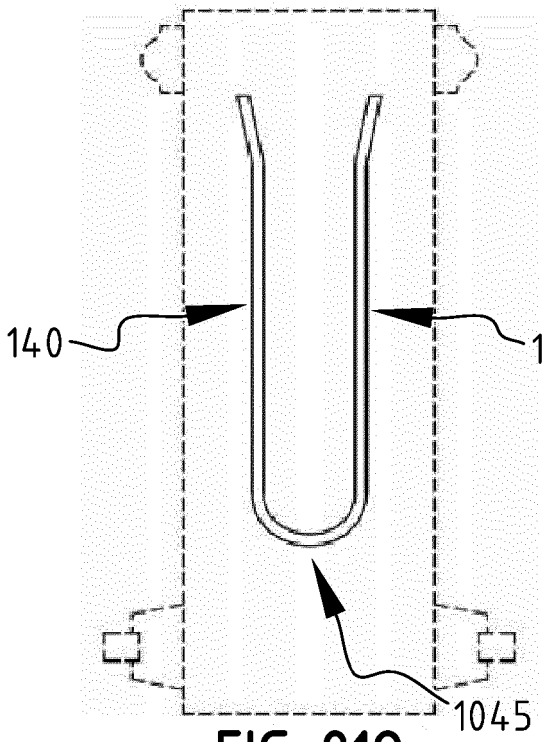


FIG. 21O

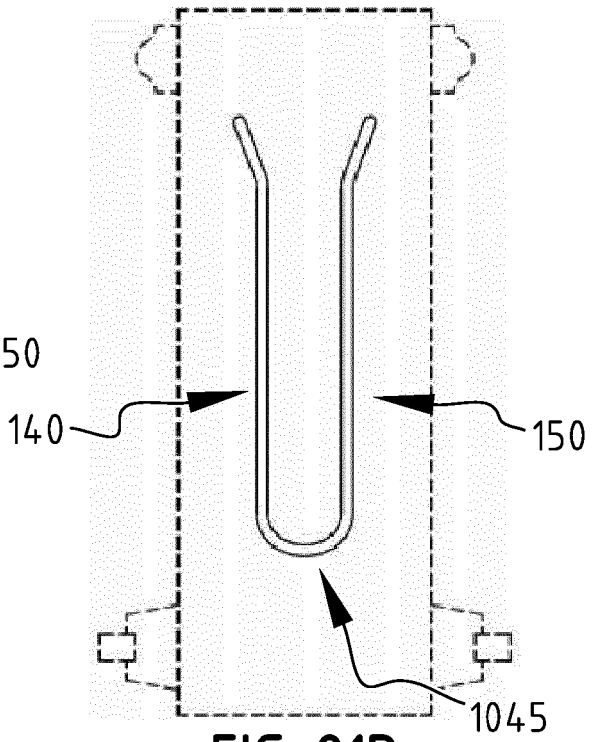


FIG. 21P

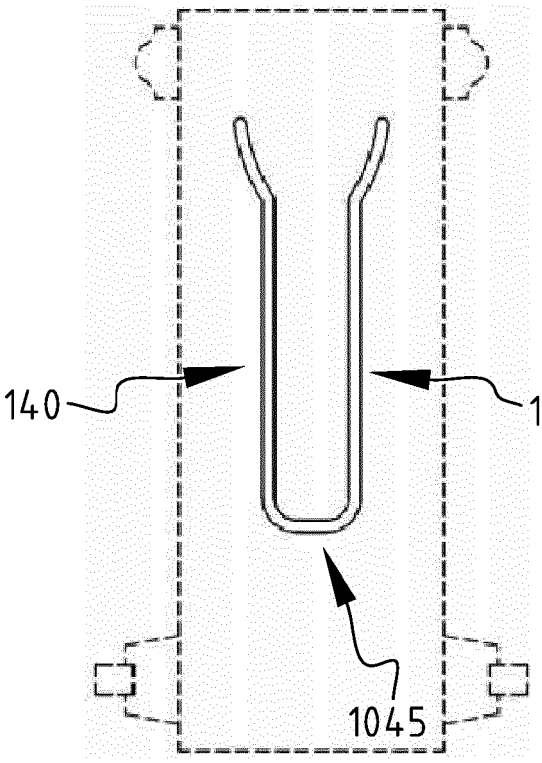


FIG. 21Q

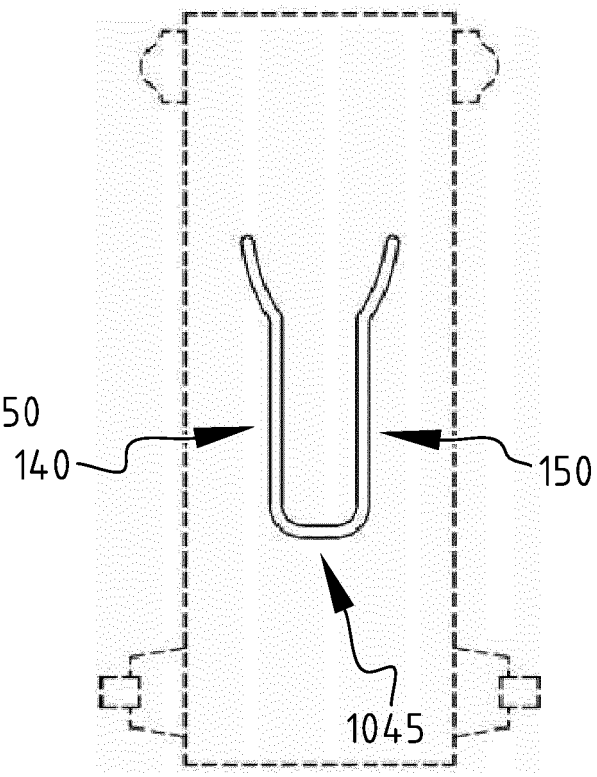


FIG. 21R

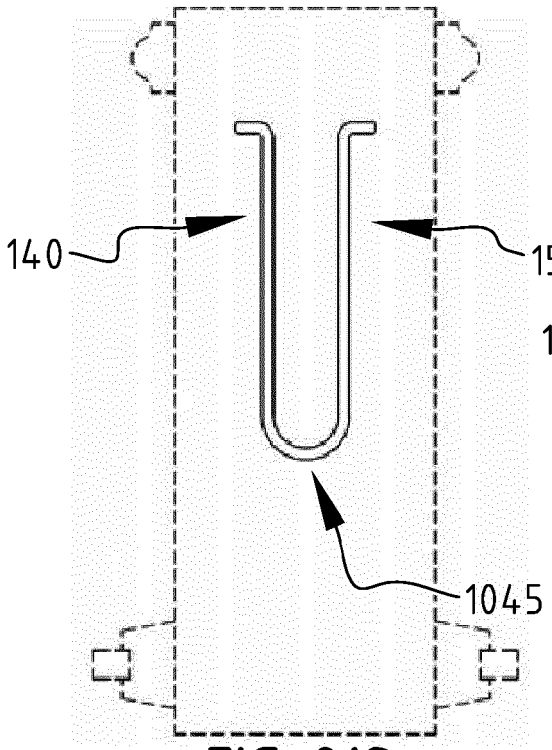


FIG. 21S

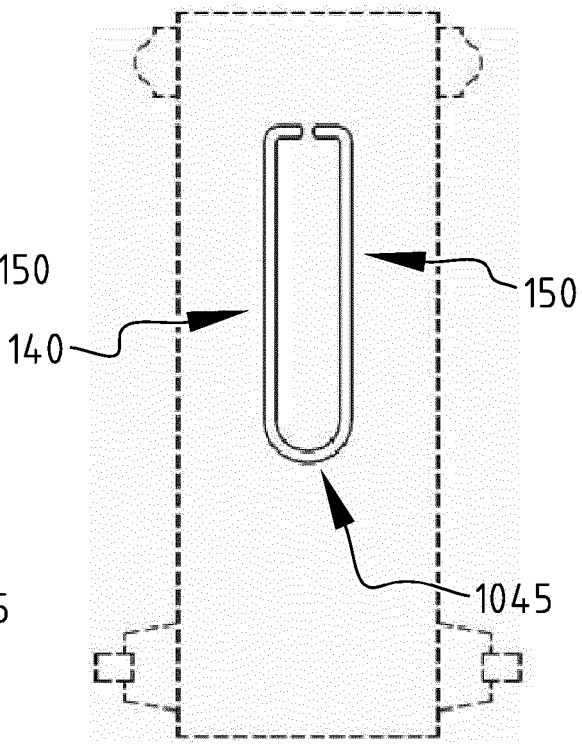


FIG. 21T

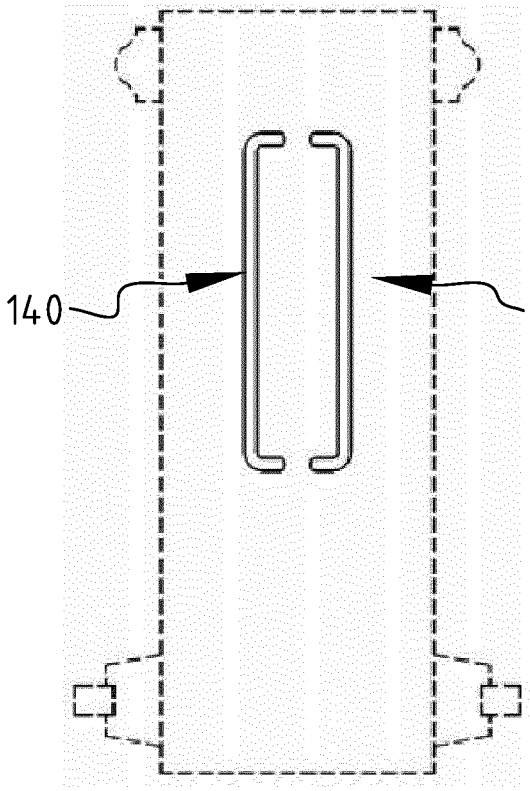


FIG. 21U

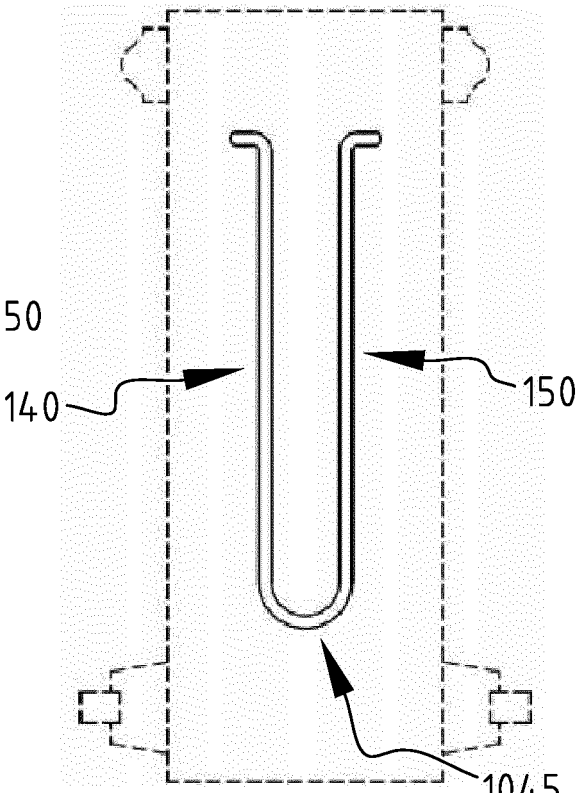


FIG. 21V

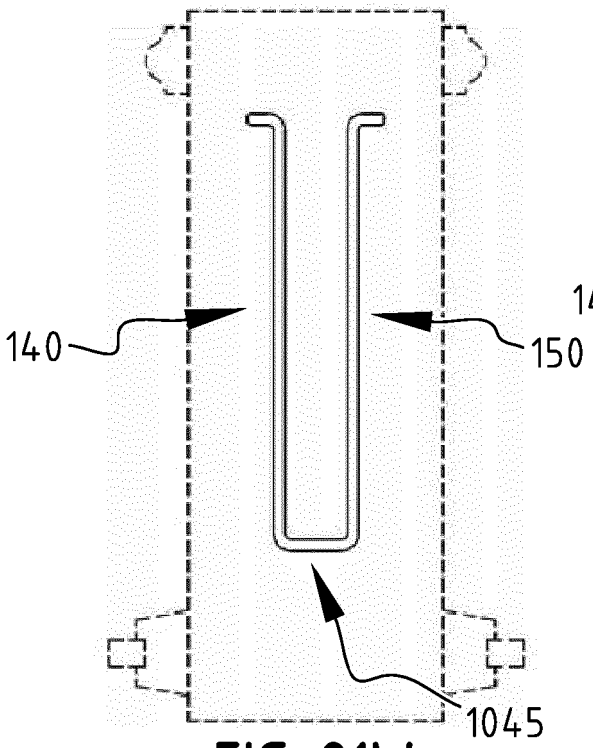


FIG. 21W

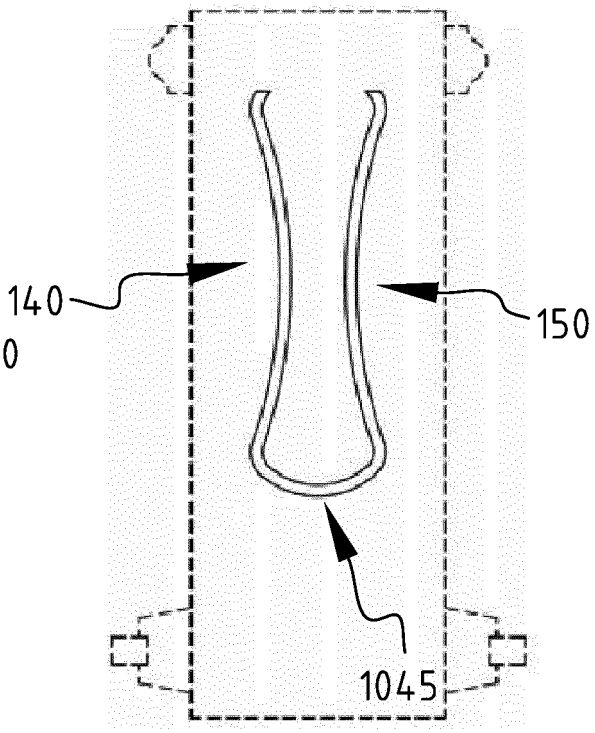


FIG. 21X

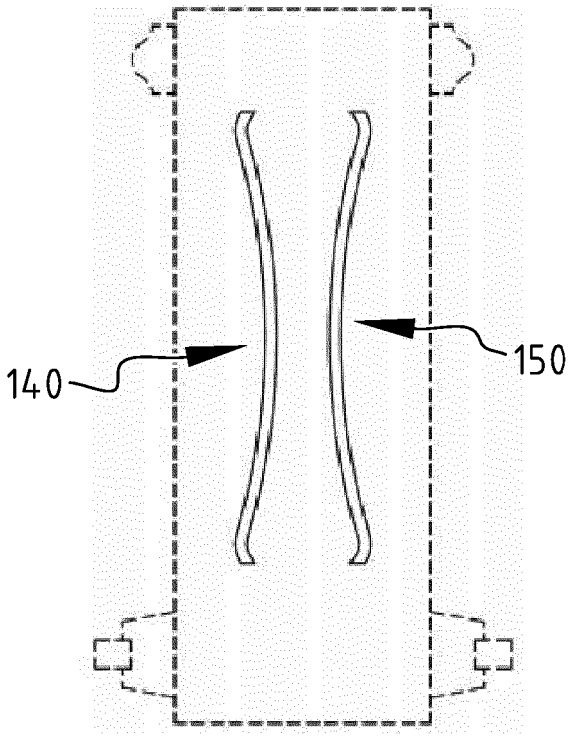


FIG. 21Y

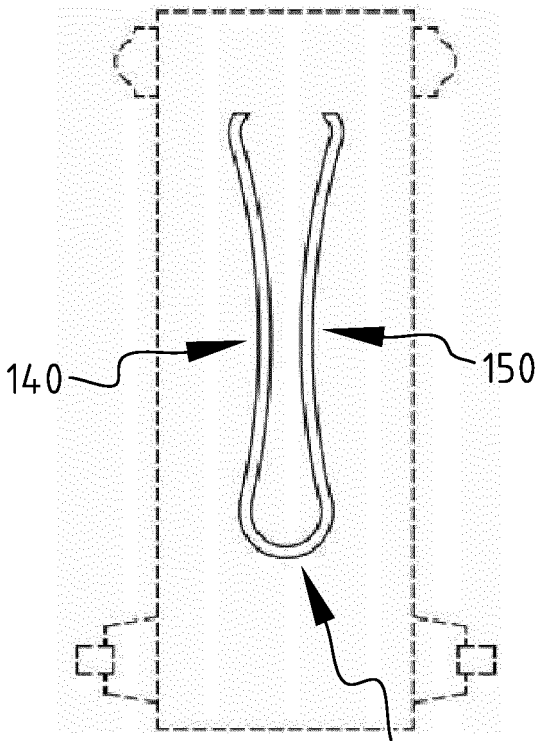


FIG. 21Z

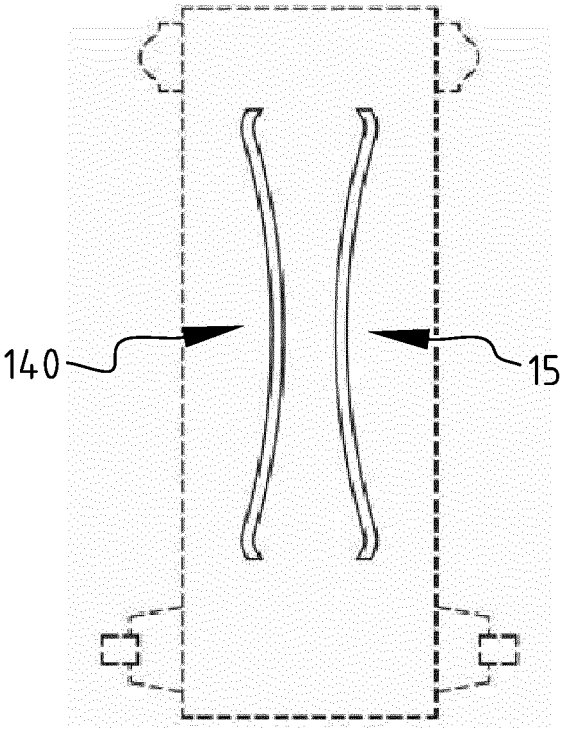


FIG. 22a

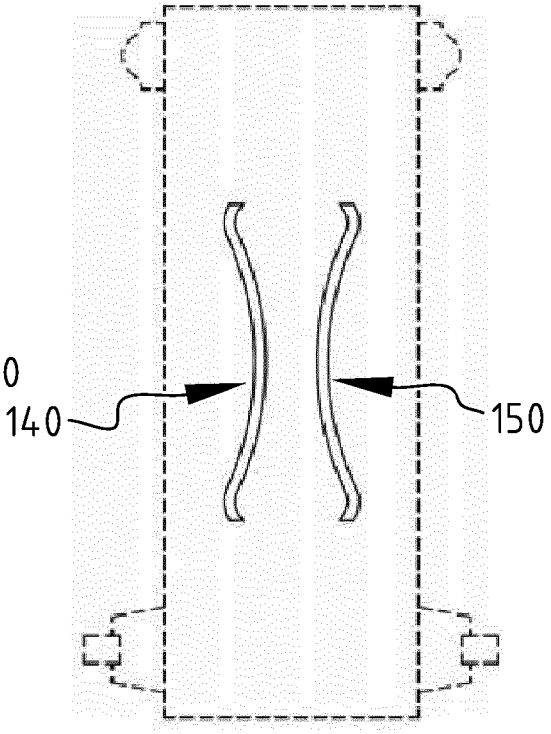


FIG. 22B

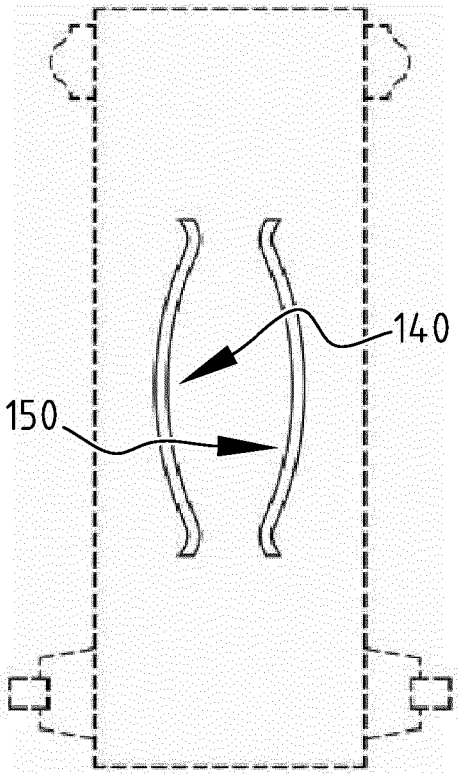


FIG. 22C

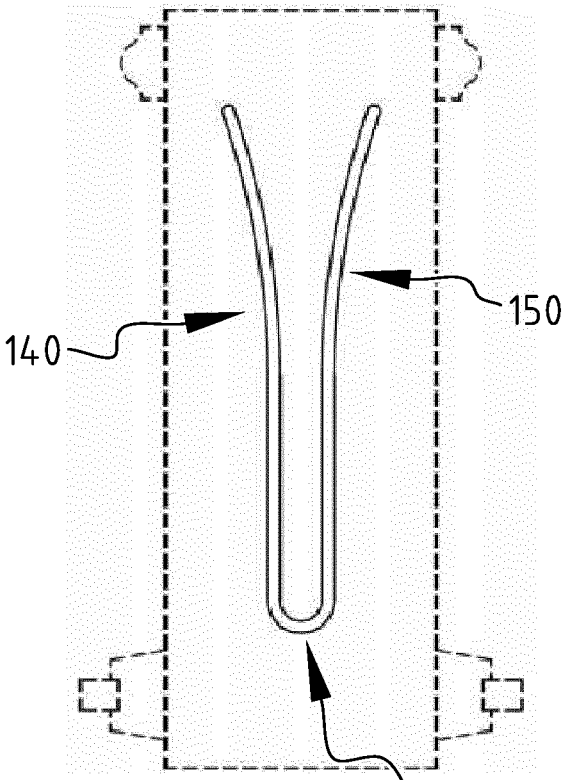


FIG. 22D

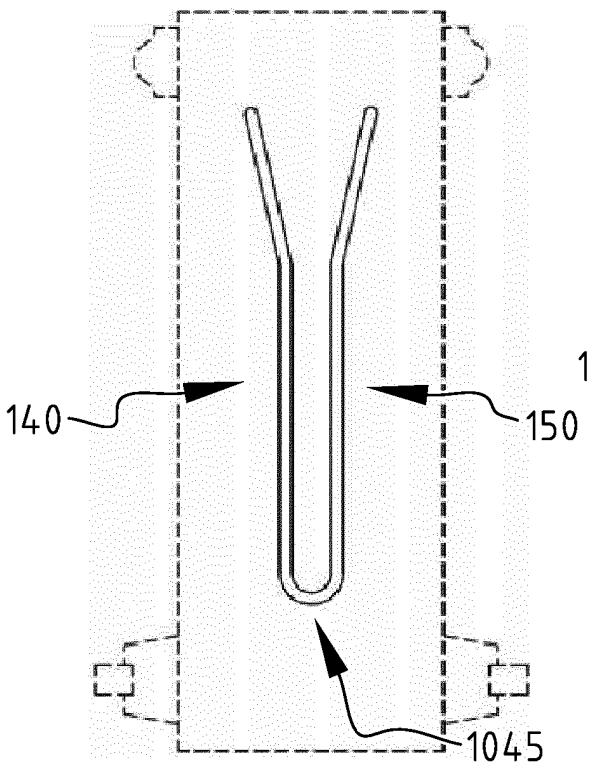


FIG. 22E

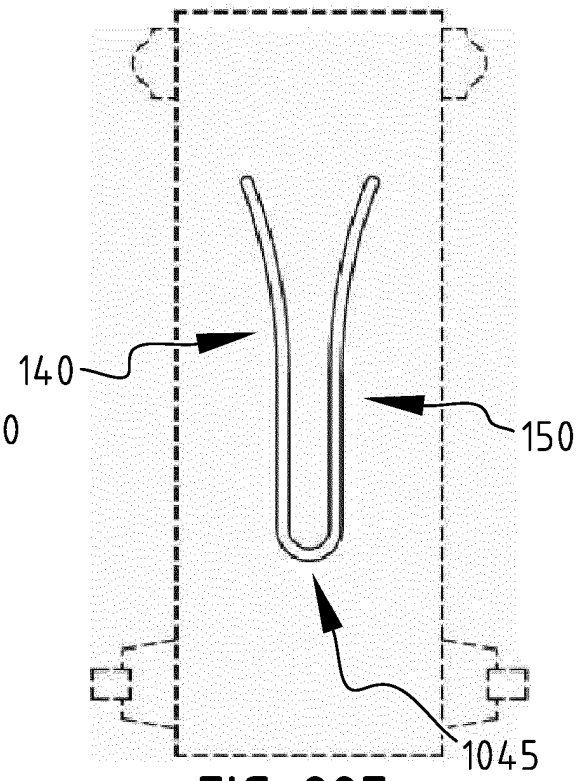


FIG. 22F

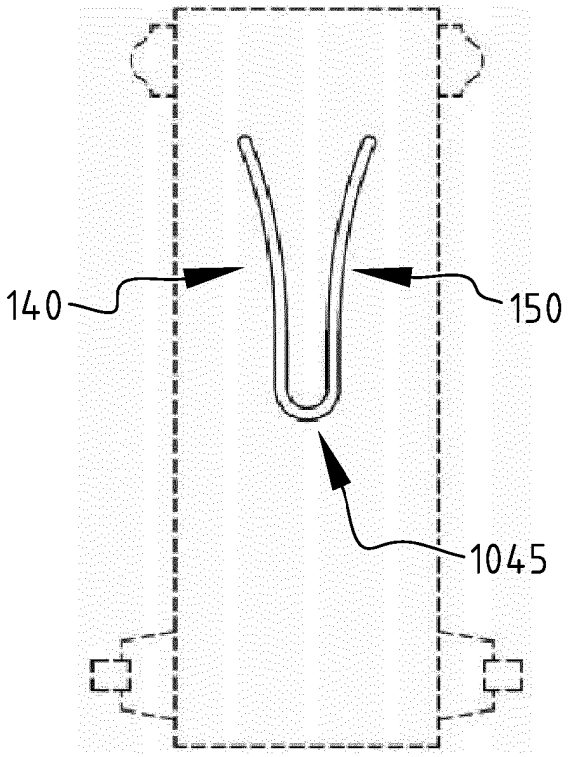


FIG. 22G

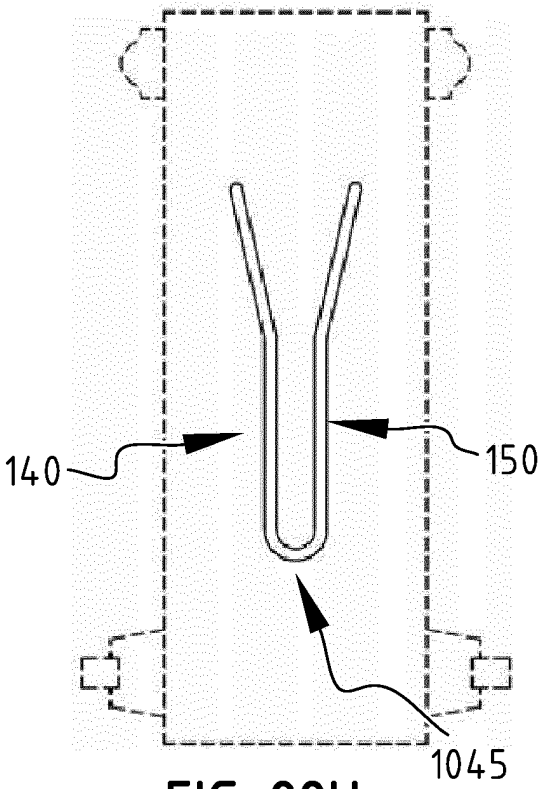


FIG. 22H

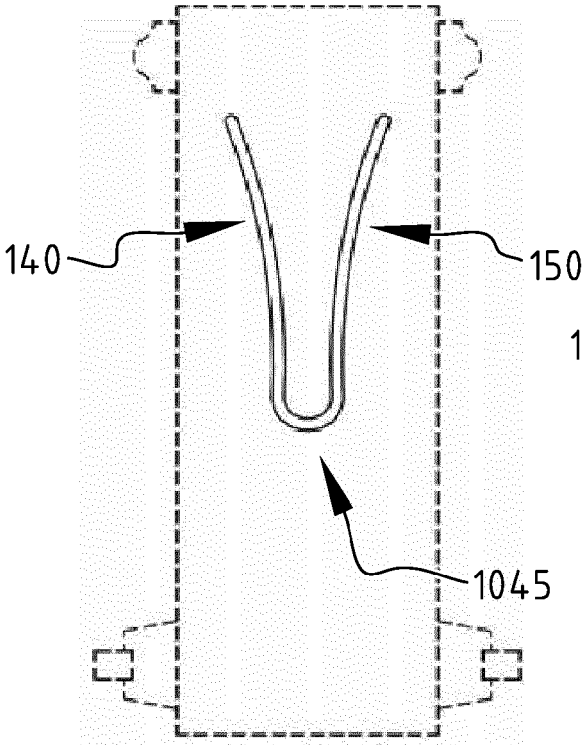


FIG. 22I

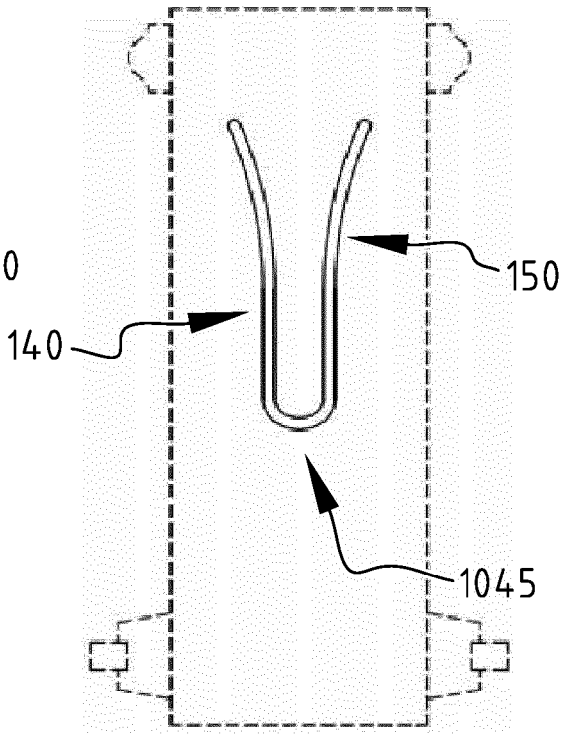


FIG. 22J

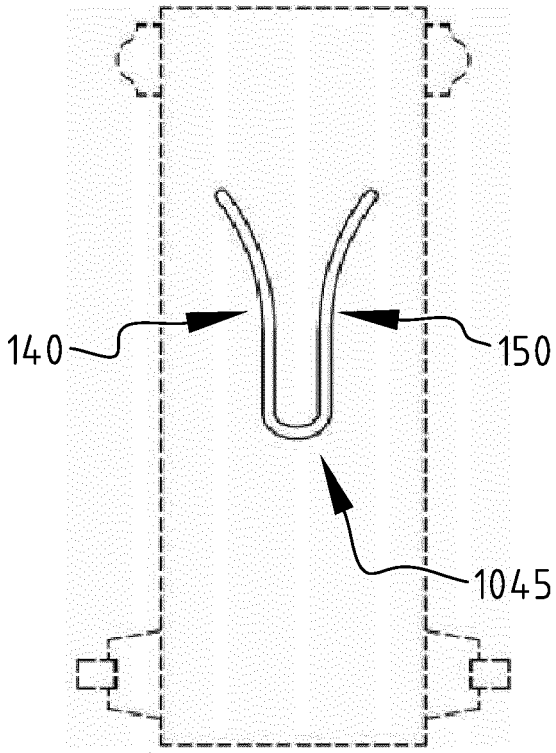


FIG. 22K

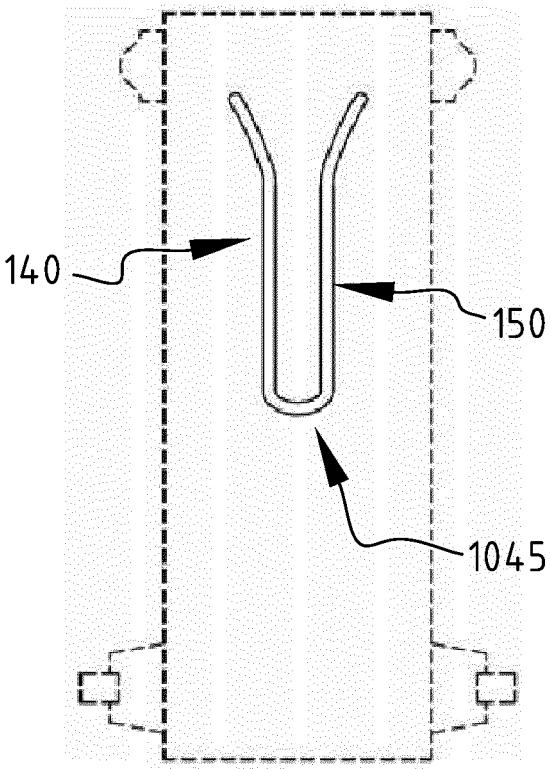


FIG. 22L

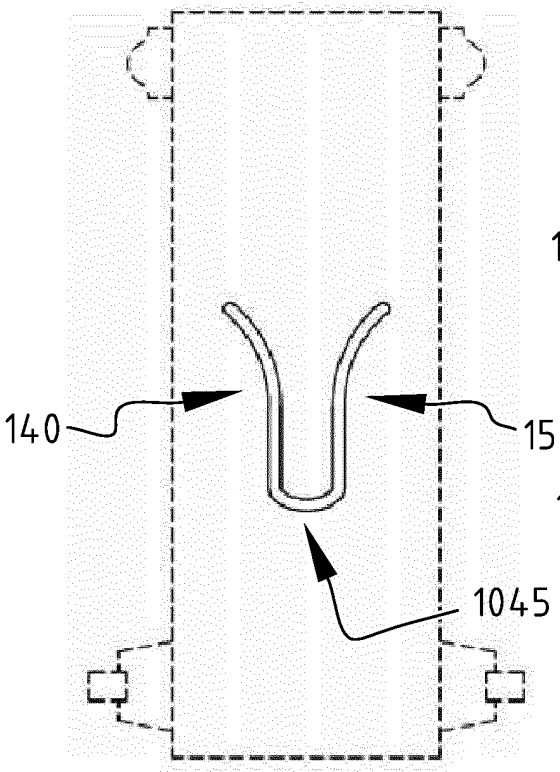


FIG. 22M

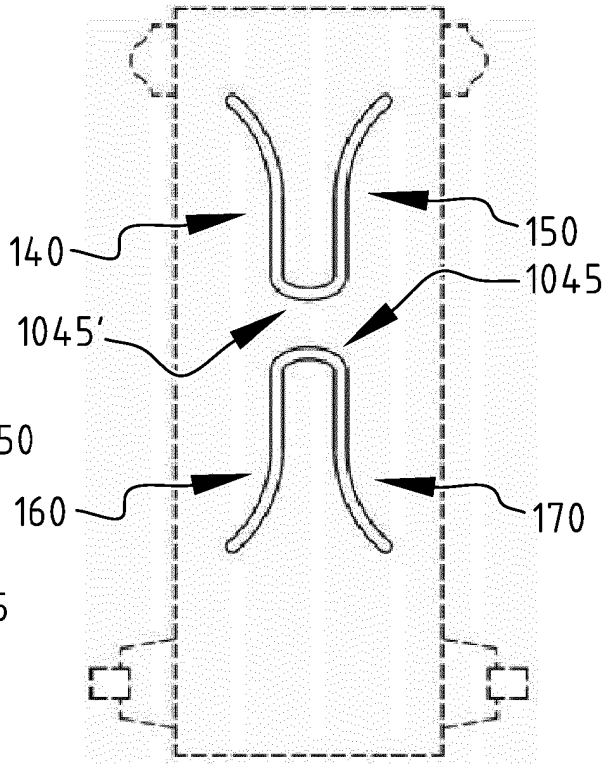


FIG. 22N

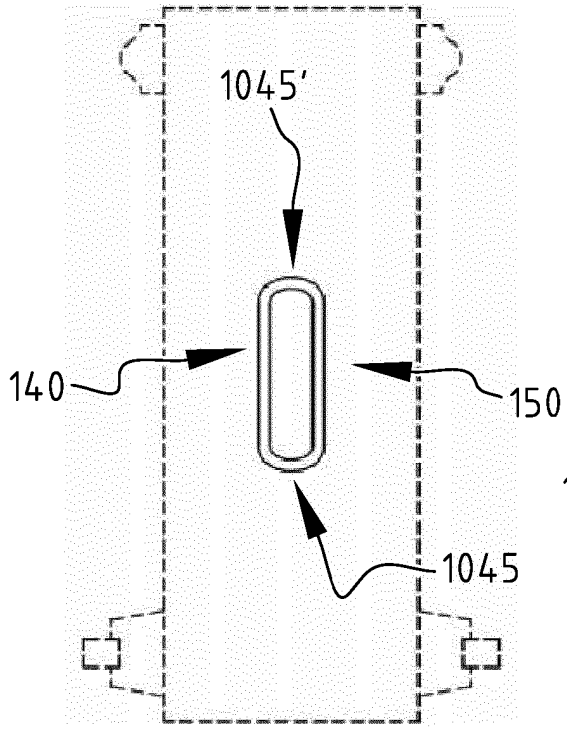


FIG. 220

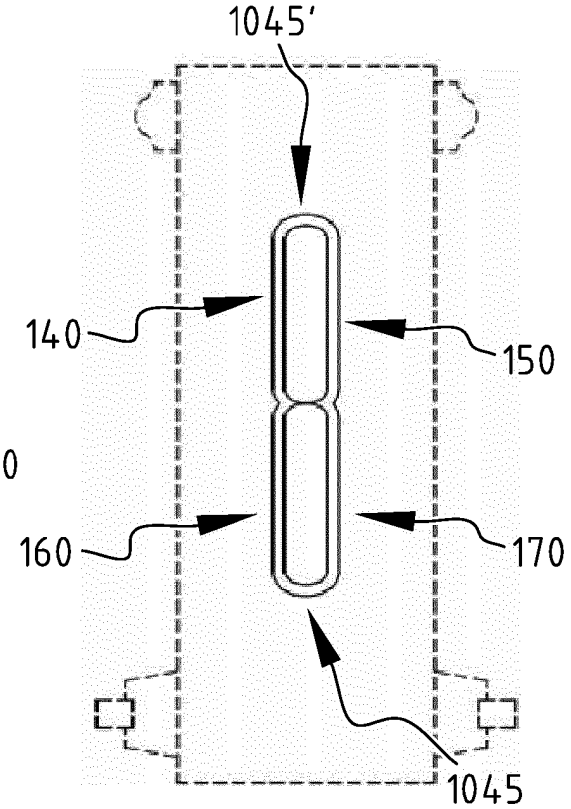


FIG. 22P

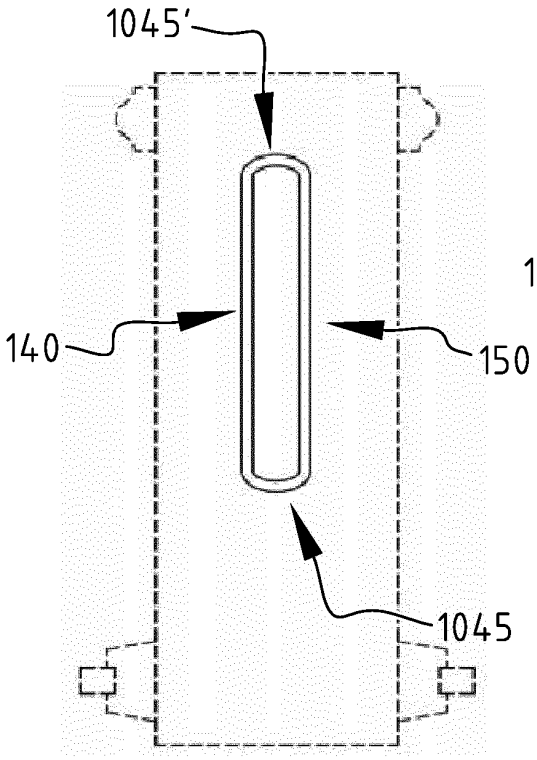


FIG. 22Q

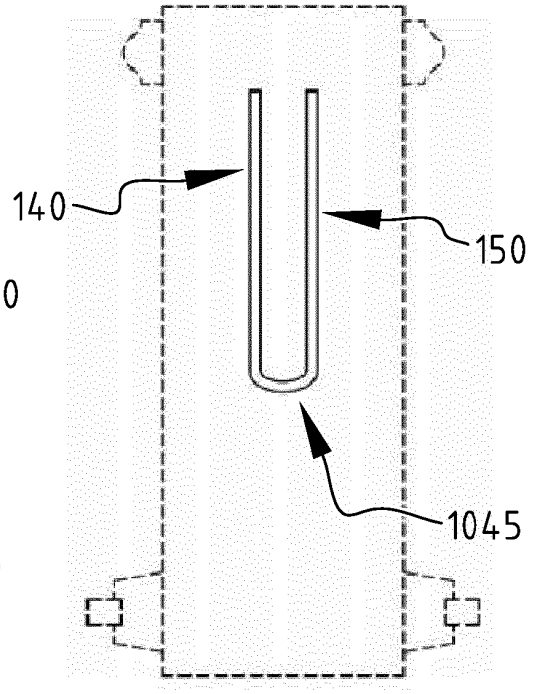


FIG. 22R

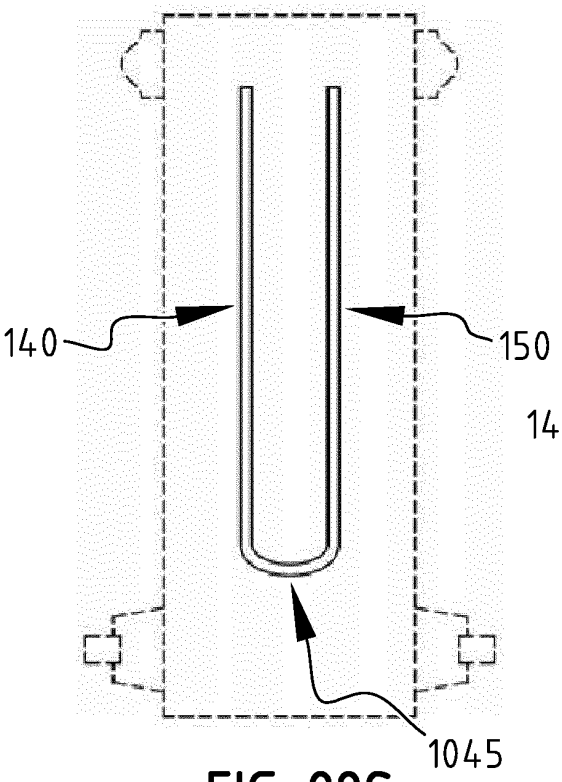


FIG. 22S

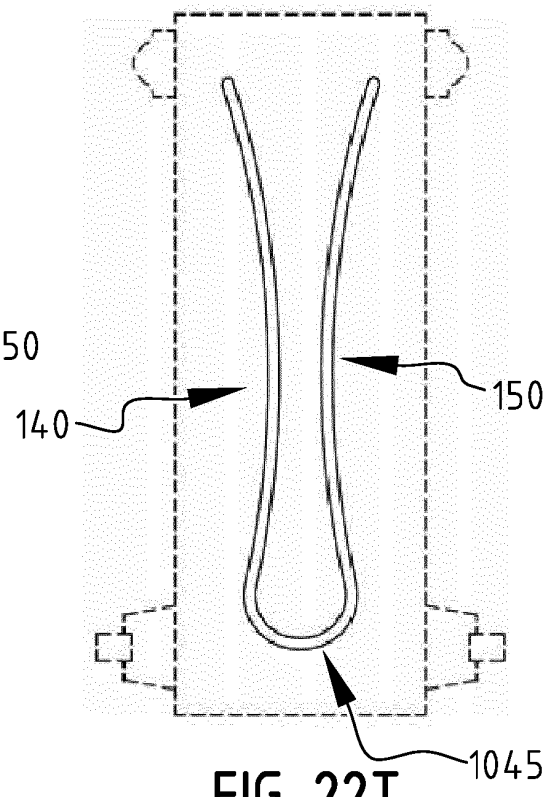


FIG. 22T

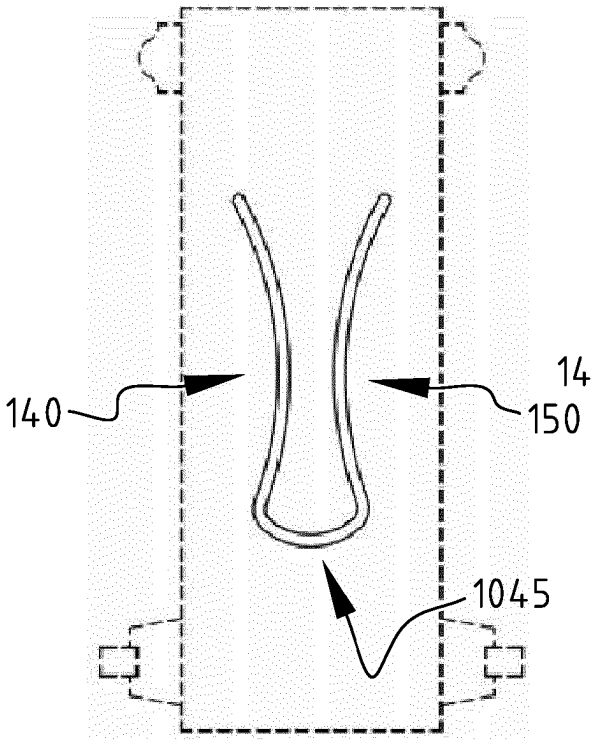


FIG. 22U

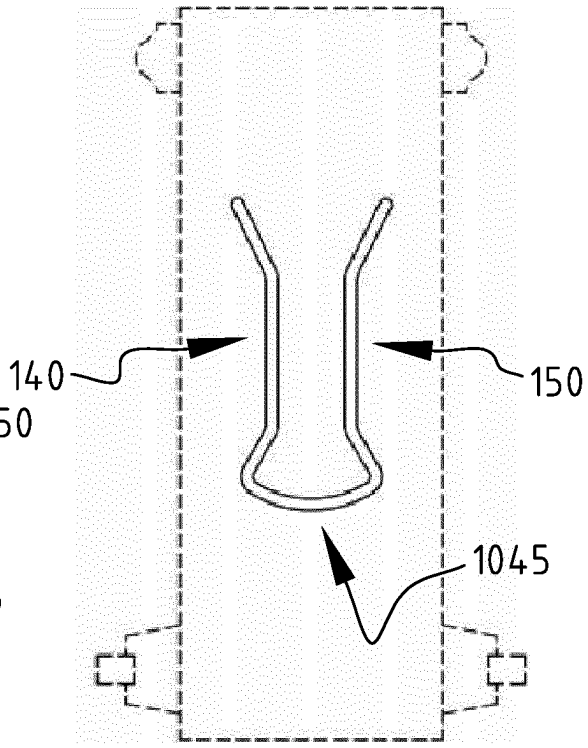


FIG. 22W

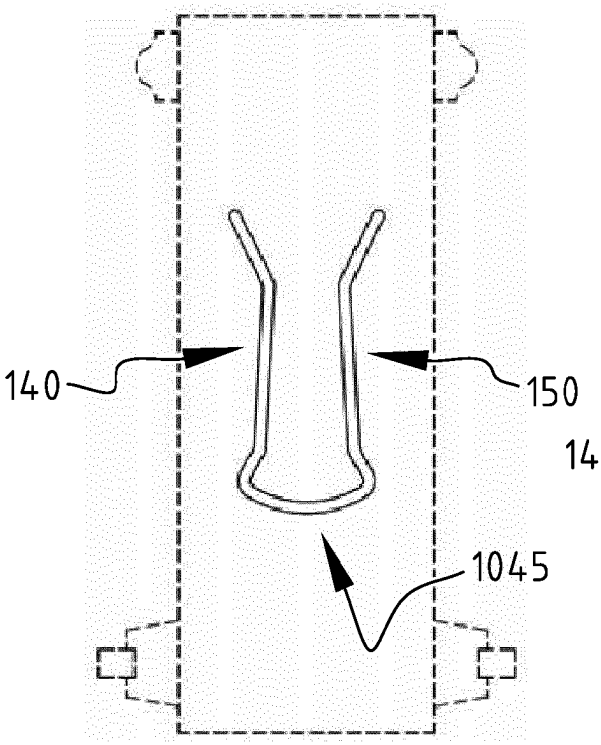


FIG. 22V

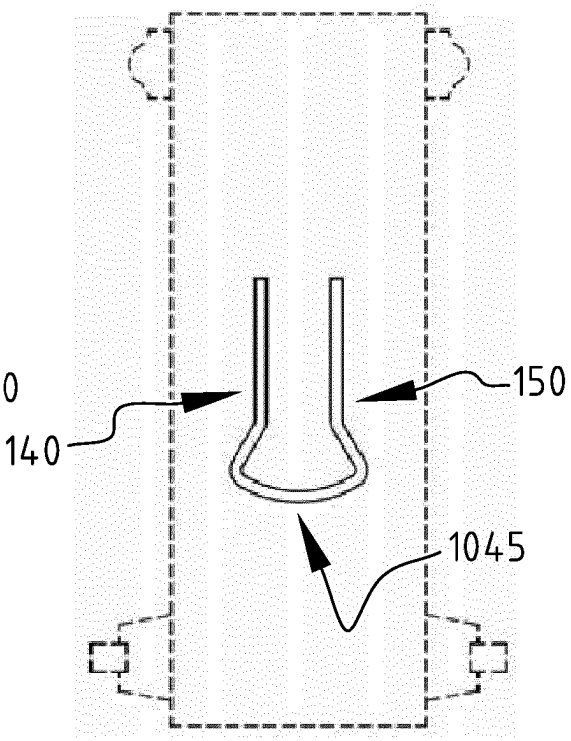


FIG. 22X

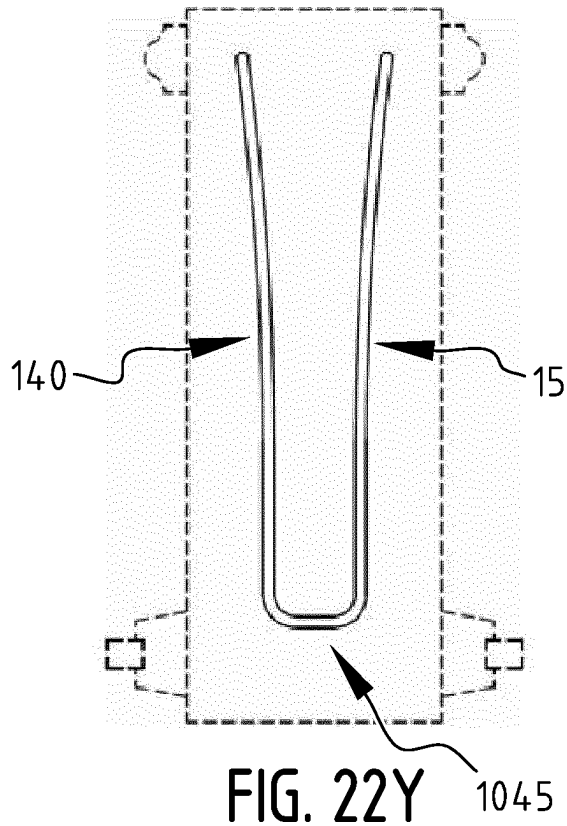


FIG. 22Y

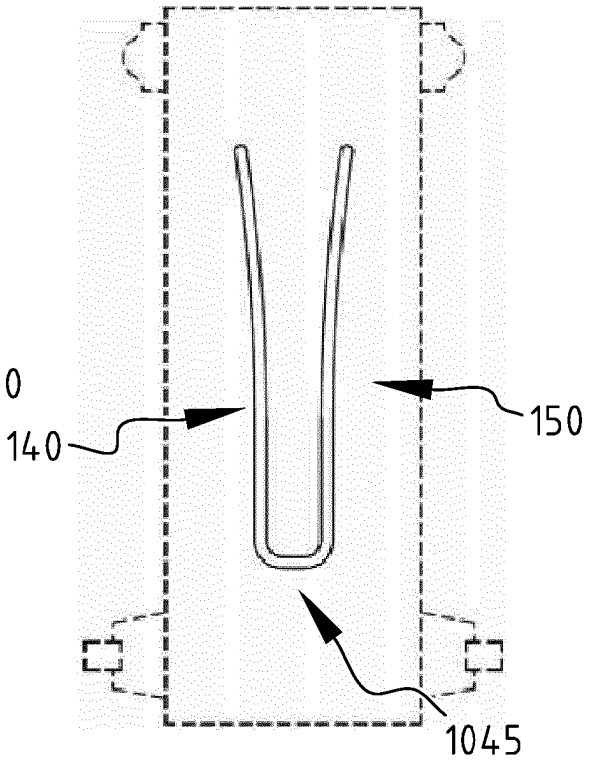


FIG. 22Z

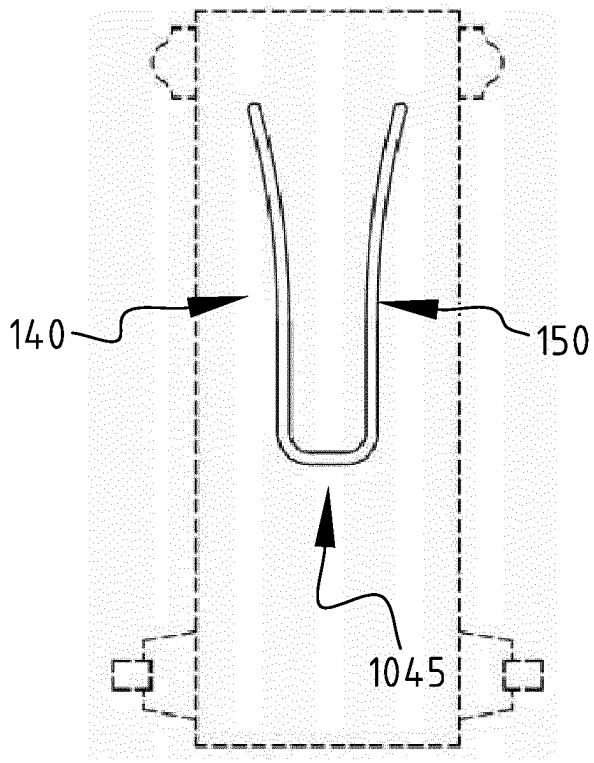


FIG. 23A

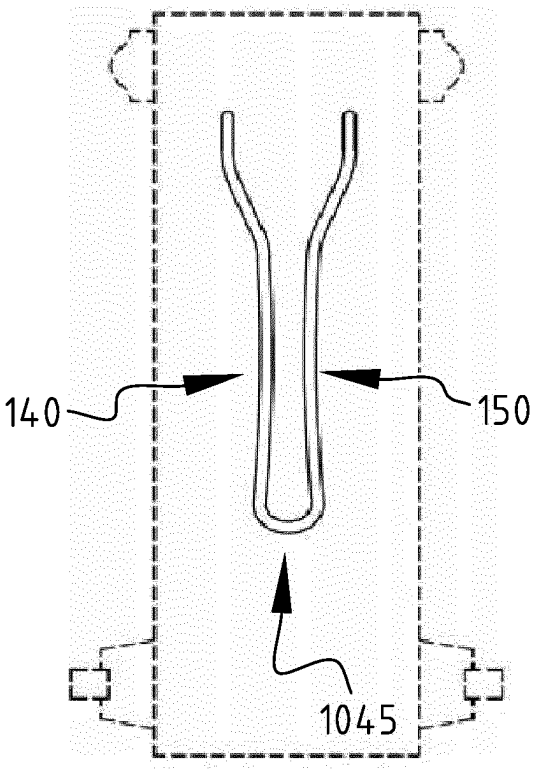


FIG. 23B

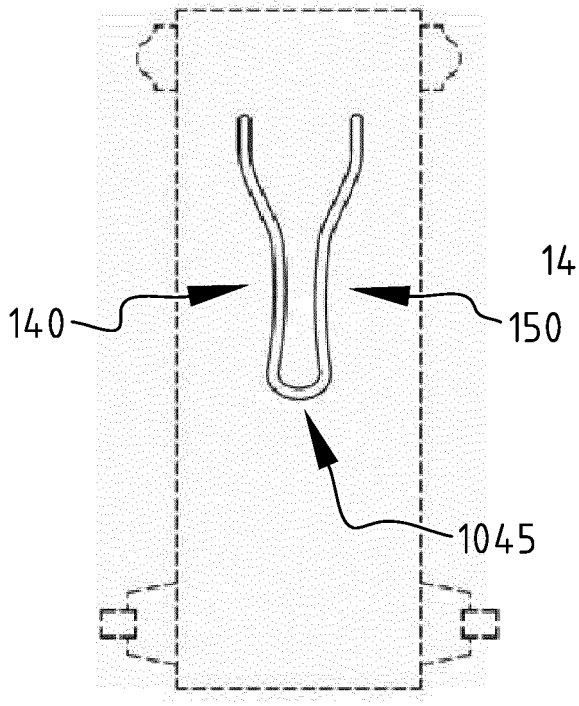


FIG. 23C

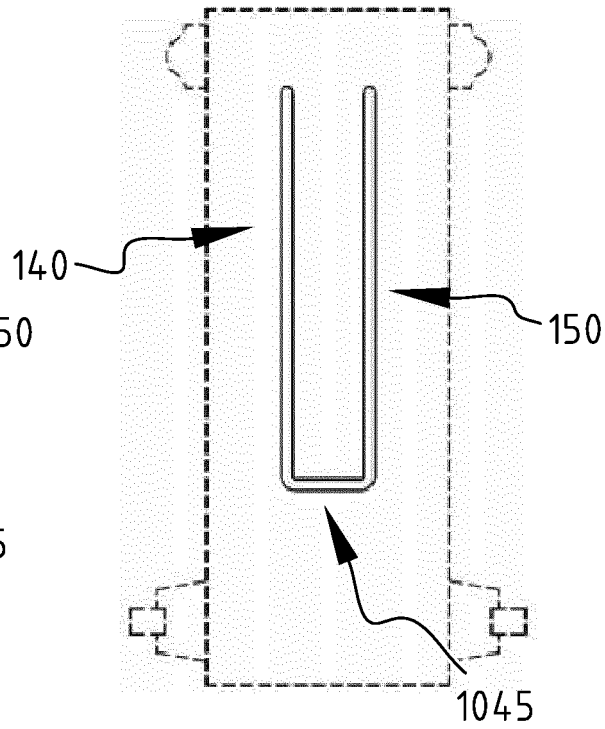


FIG. 23D

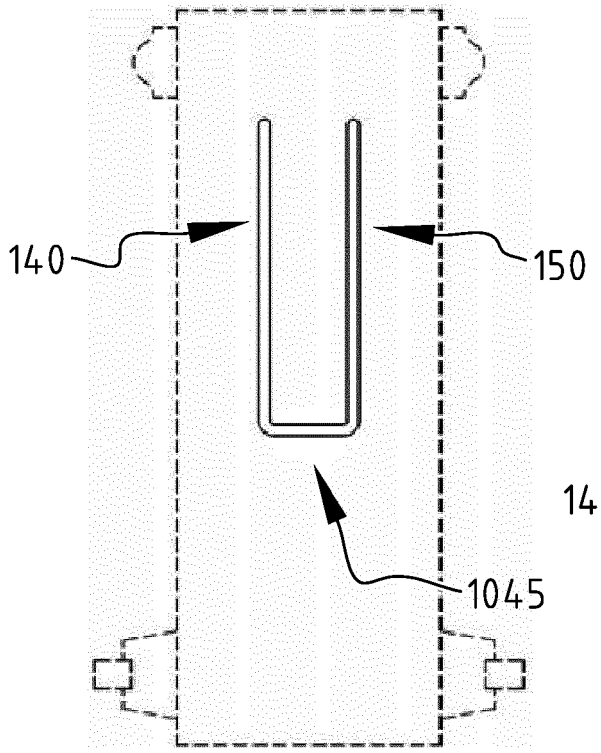


FIG. 23E

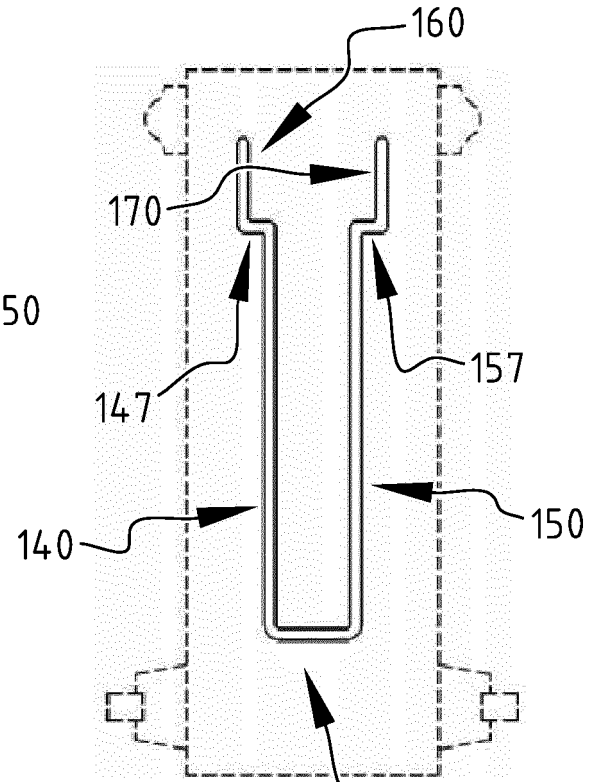


FIG. 23F

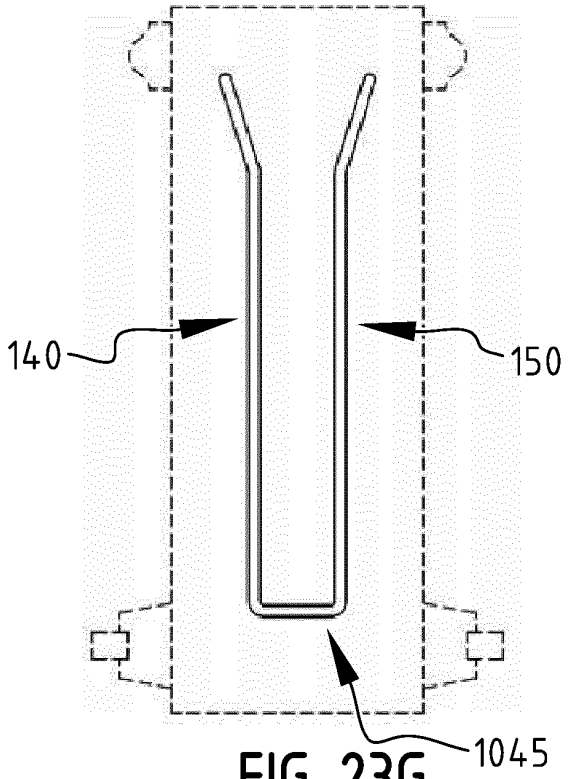


FIG. 23G

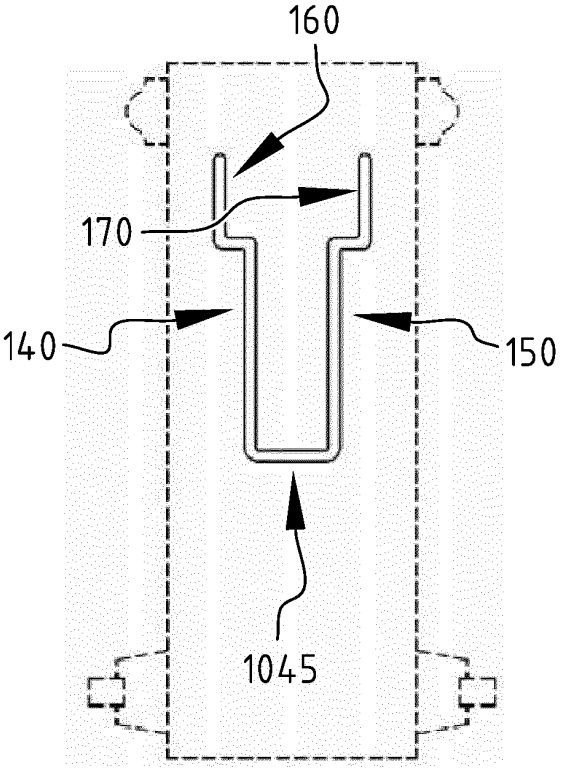


FIG. 23H

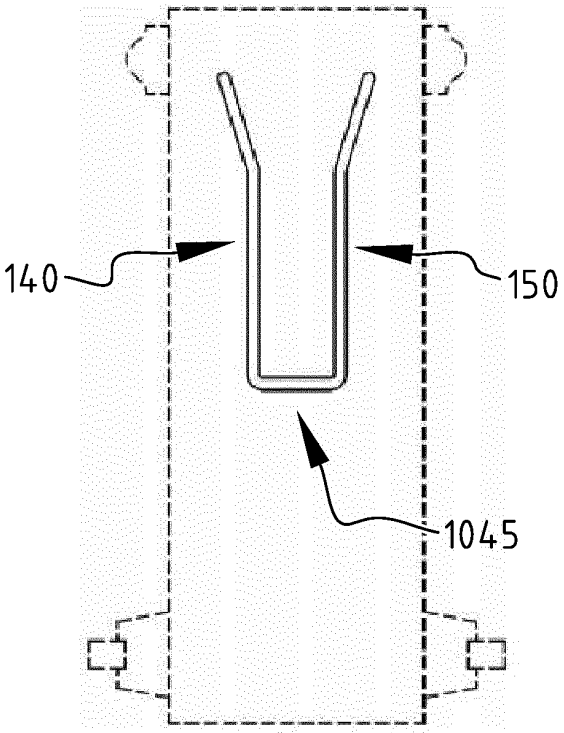


FIG. 23I

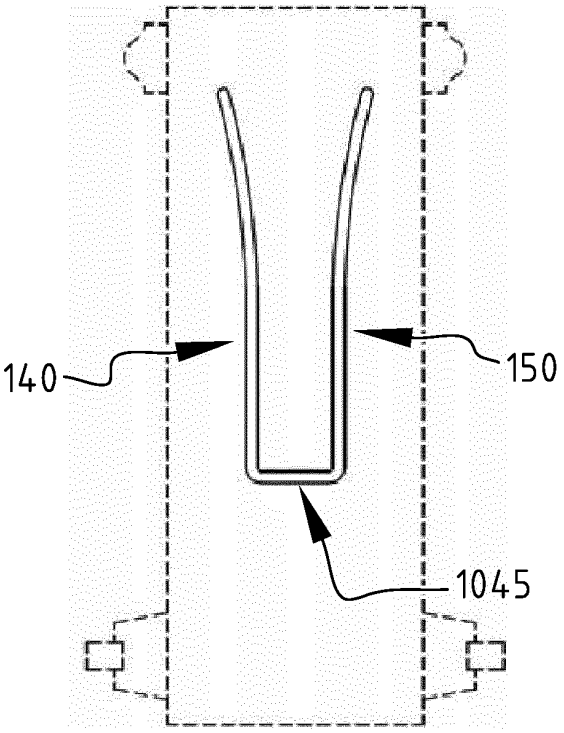


FIG. 23J

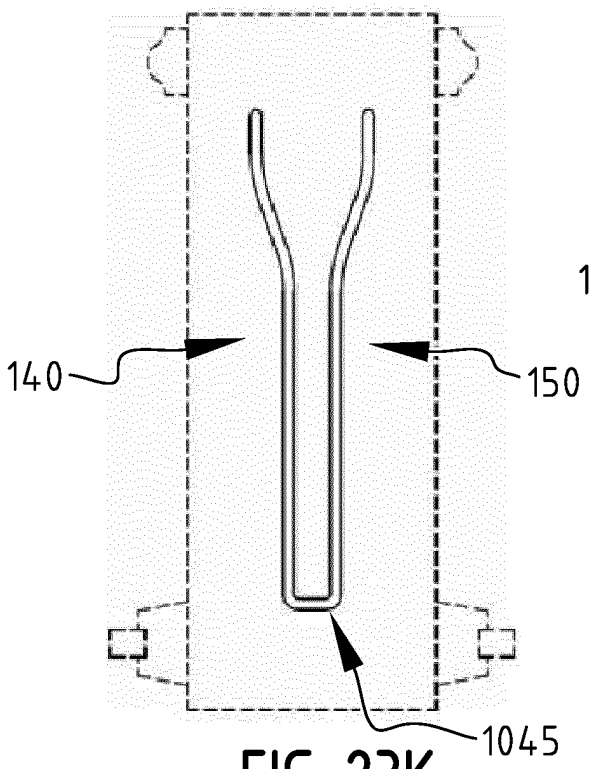


FIG. 23K

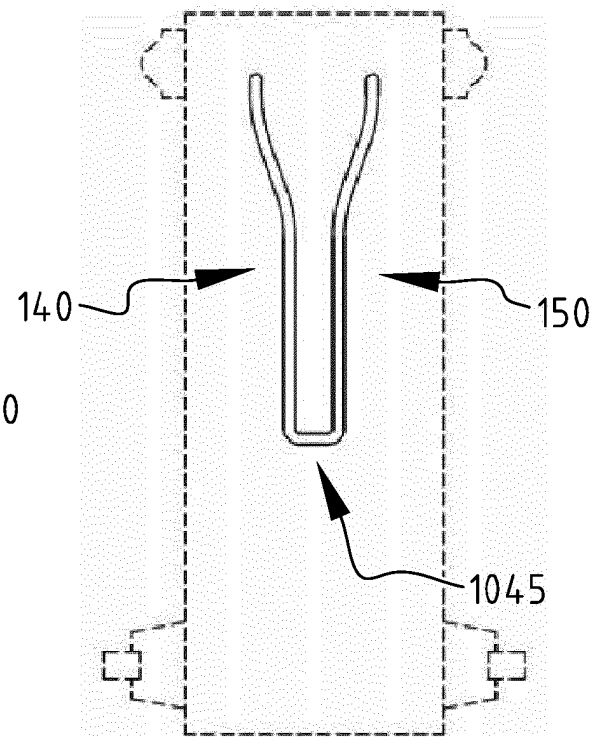


FIG. 23L

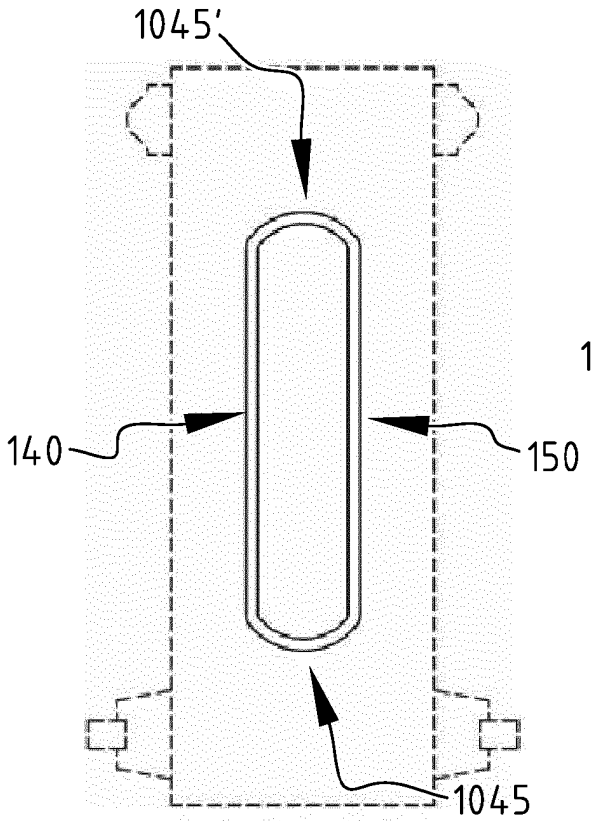


FIG. 23M

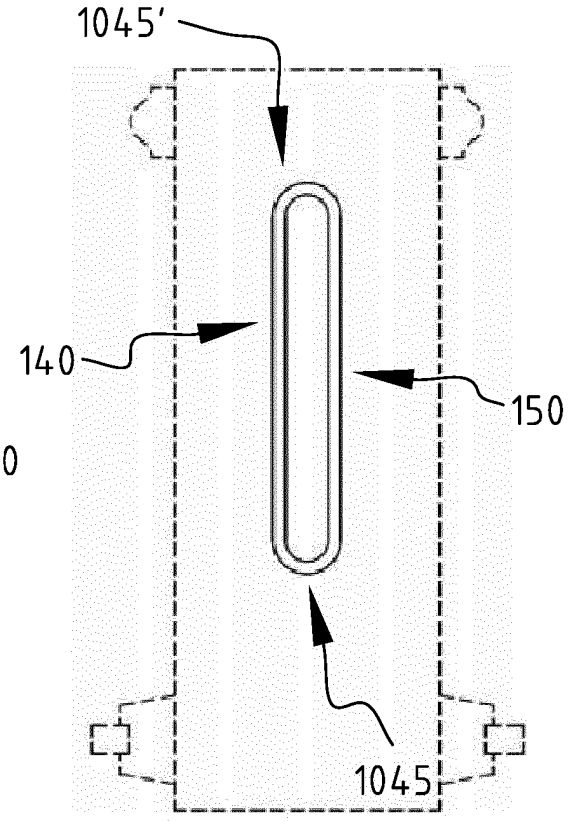


FIG. 23N

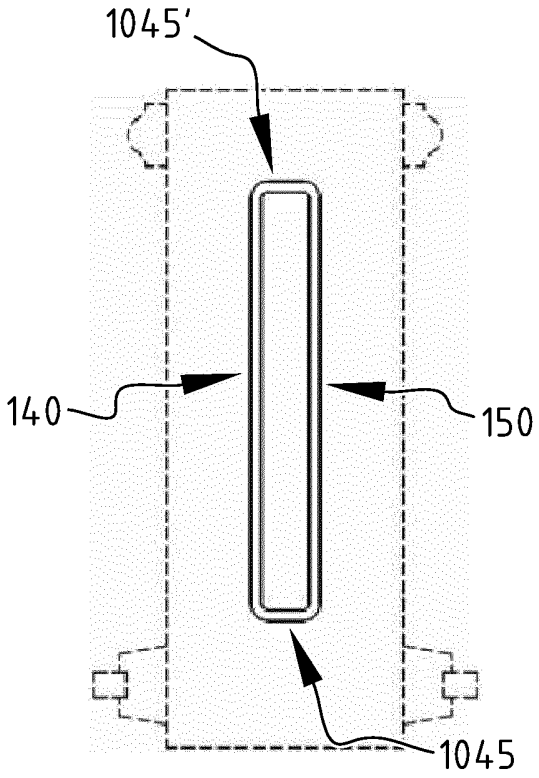


FIG. 23O

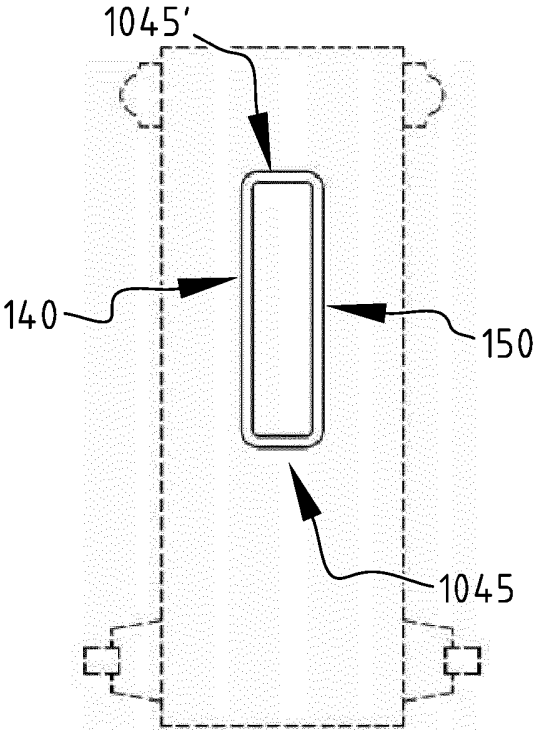


FIG. 23P

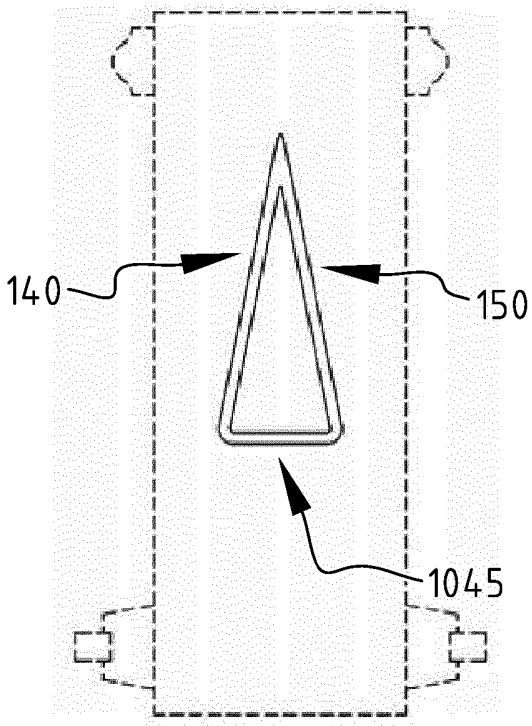


FIG. 23Q

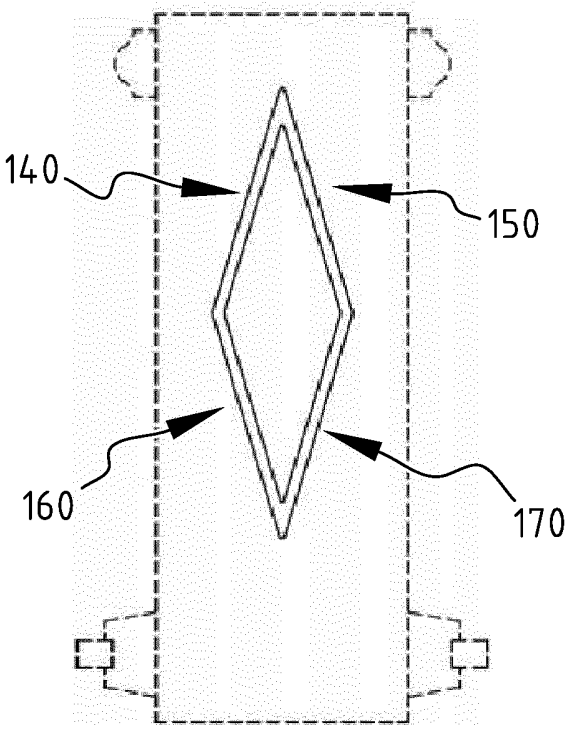


FIG. 23R

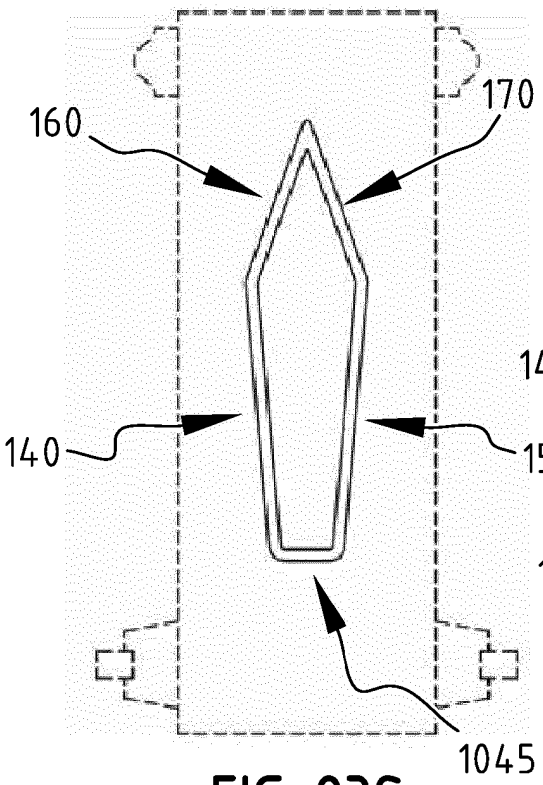


FIG. 23S

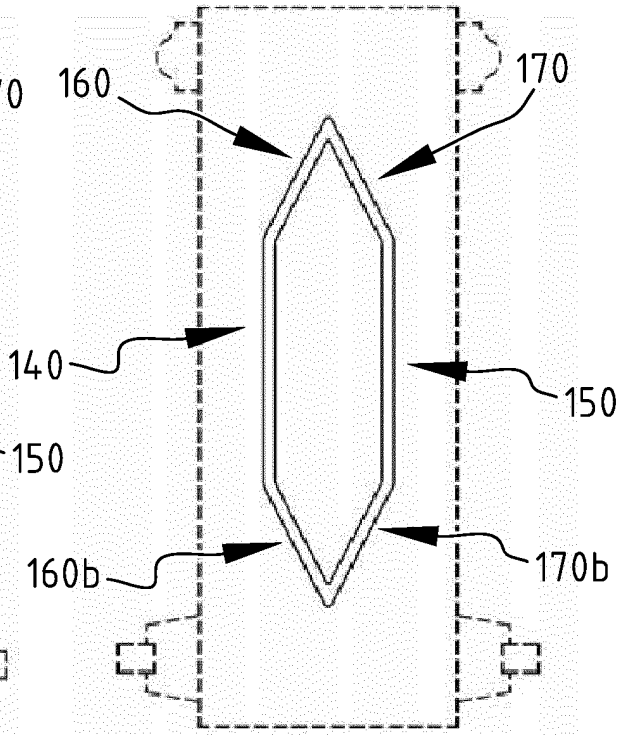


FIG. 23T

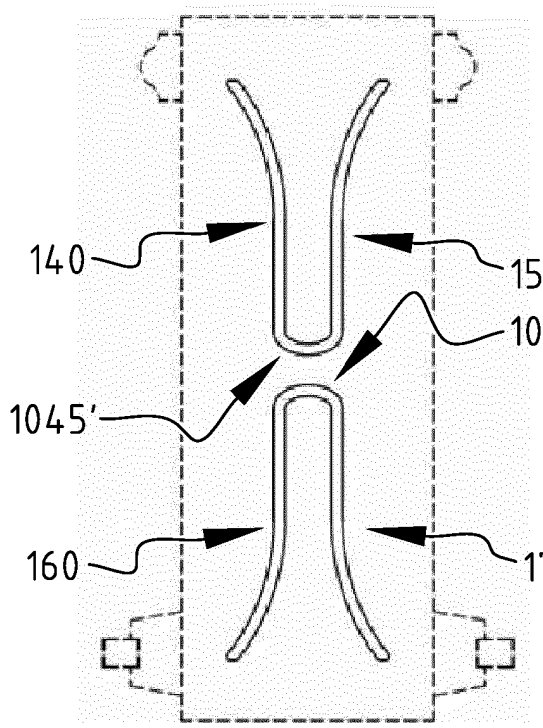


FIG. 23U

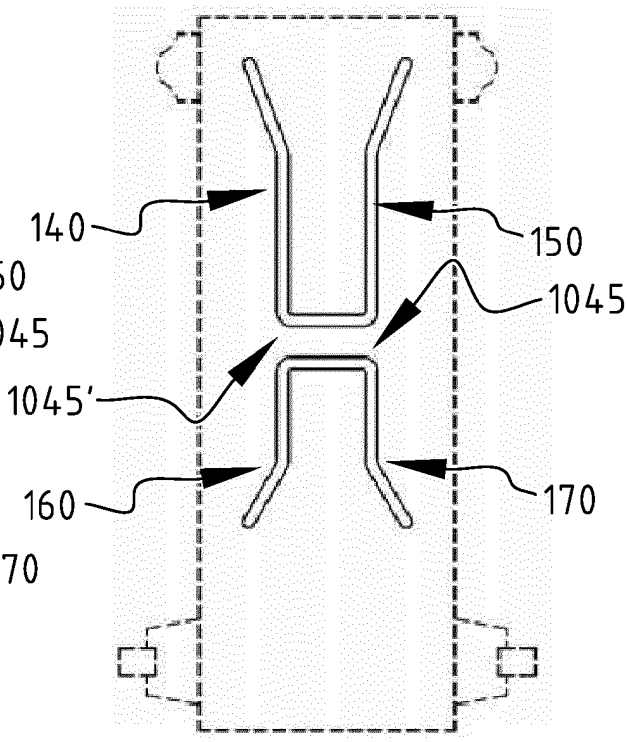


FIG. 23V

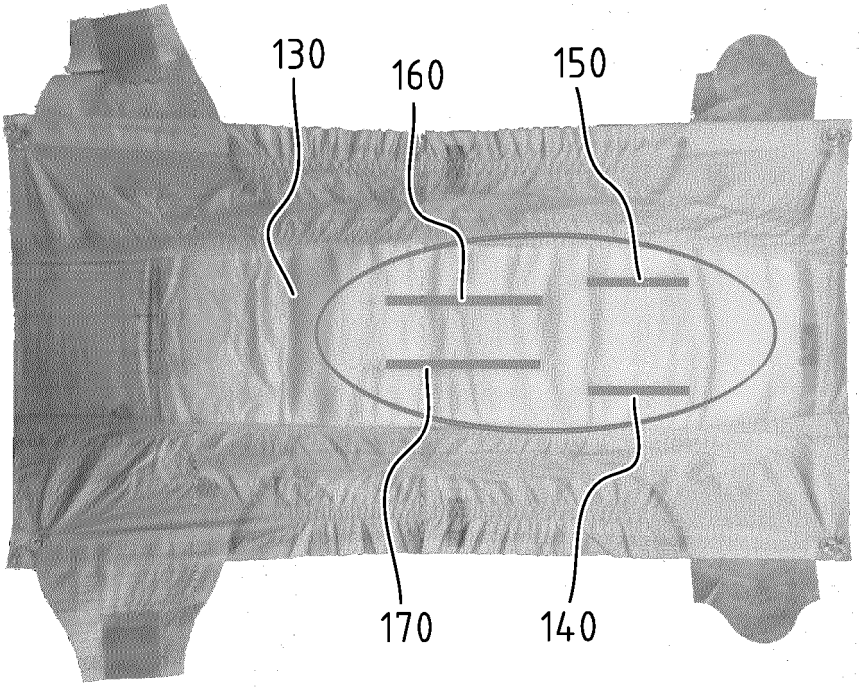


FIG. 24A

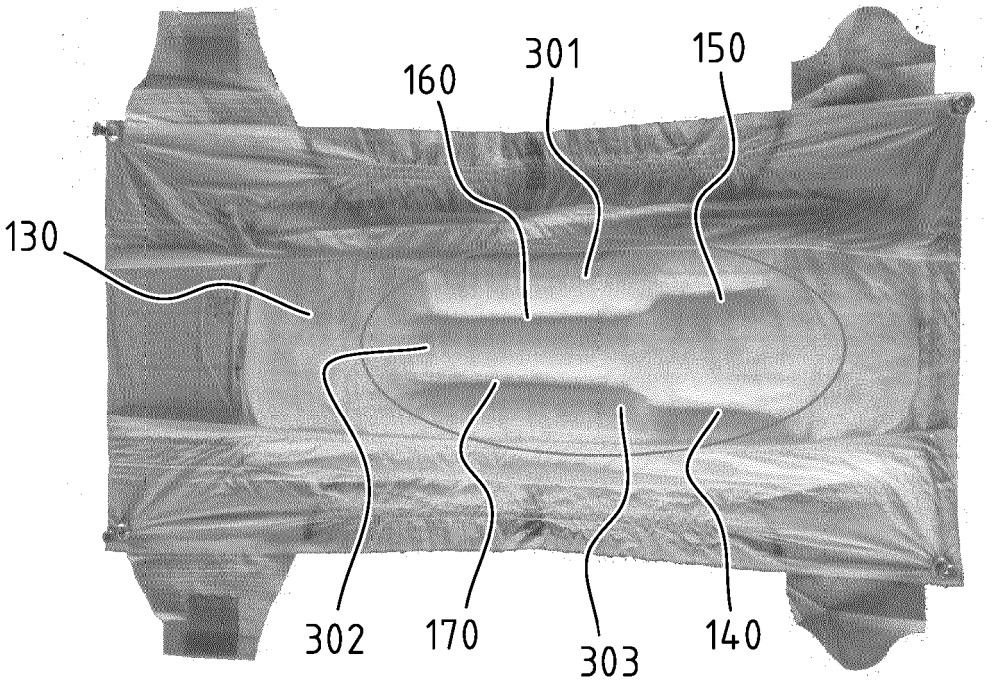


FIG. 24B

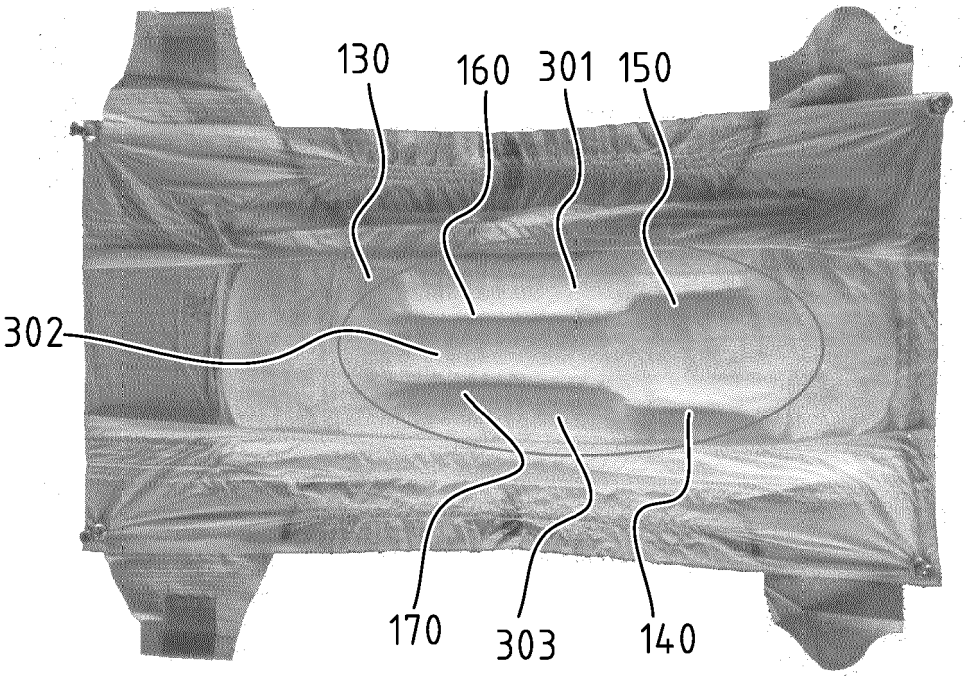


FIG. 24C

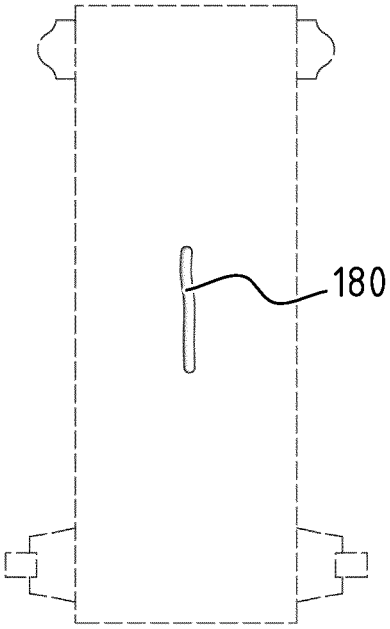


FIG. 25A

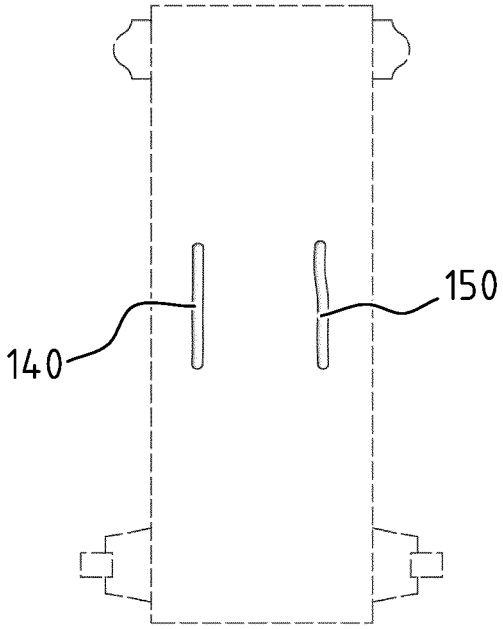


FIG. 25B

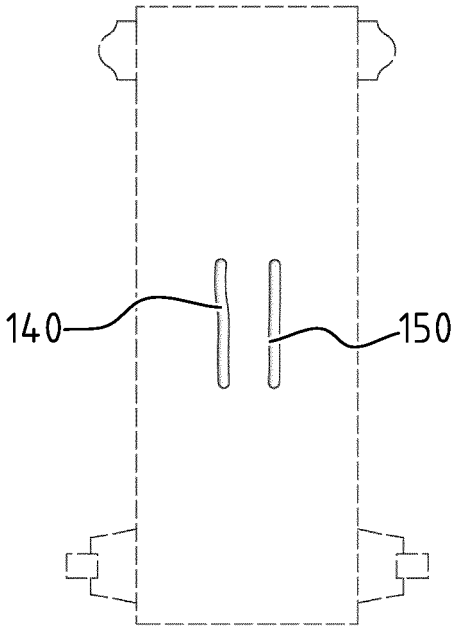


FIG. 25C

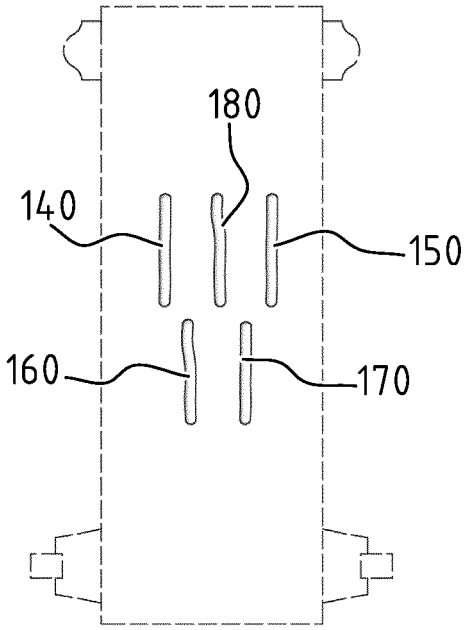


FIG. 25D

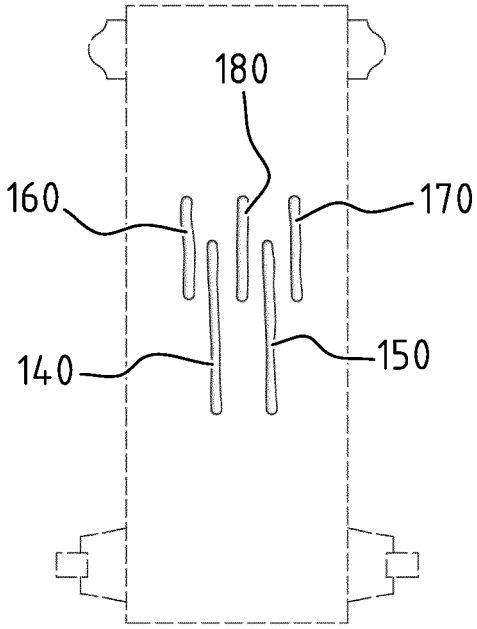


FIG. 25E

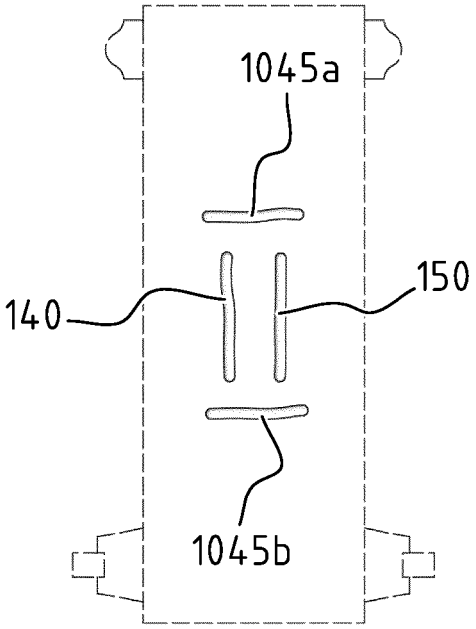


FIG. 25F

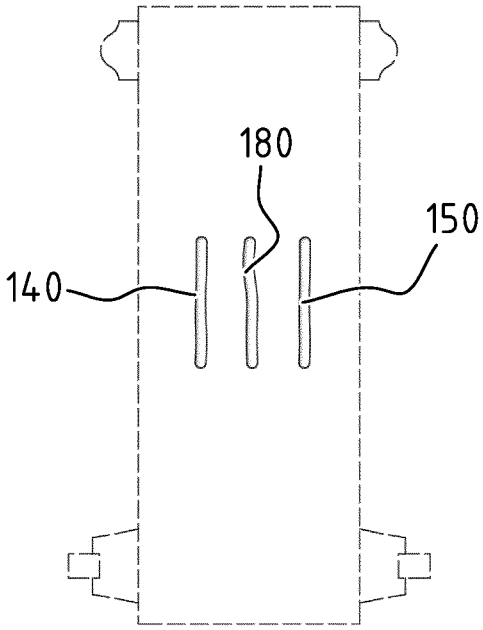


FIG. 25G

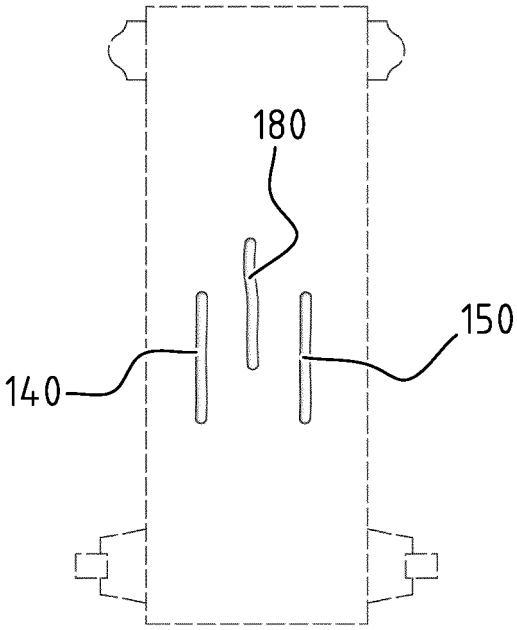


FIG. 25H

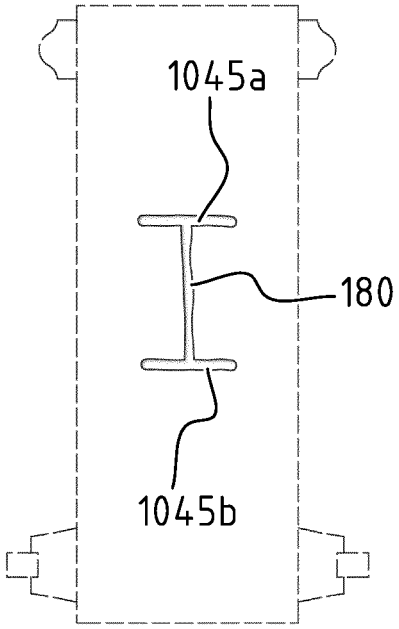


FIG. 25I

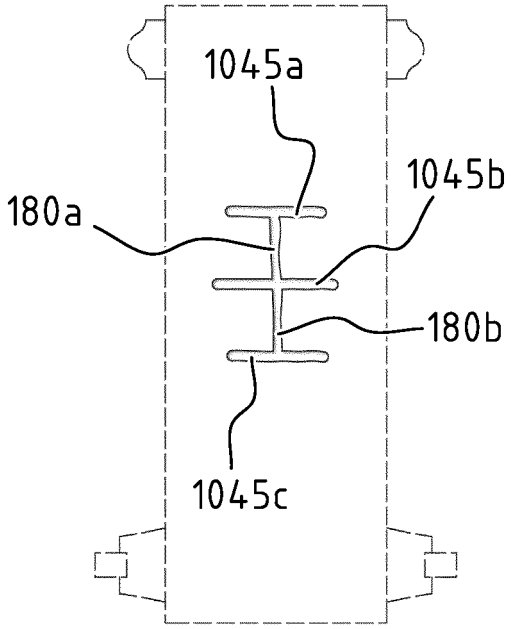


FIG. 25J

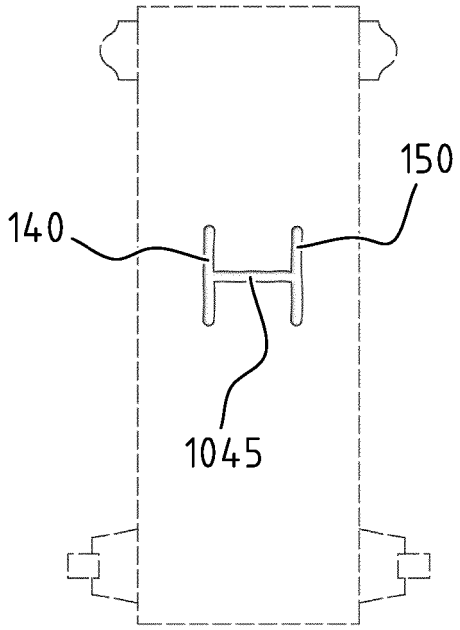


FIG. 25K

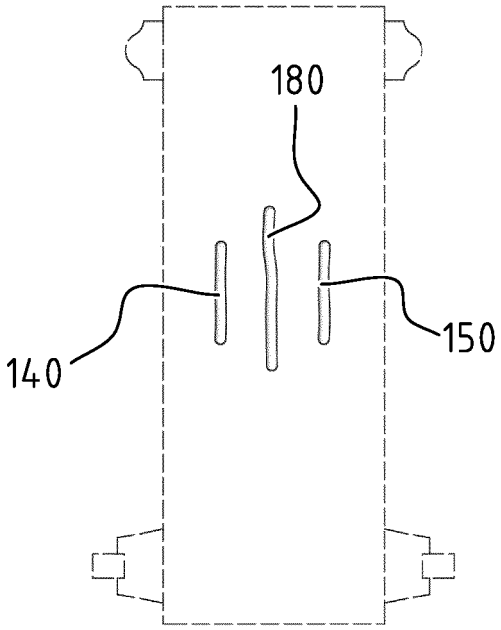


FIG. 25L

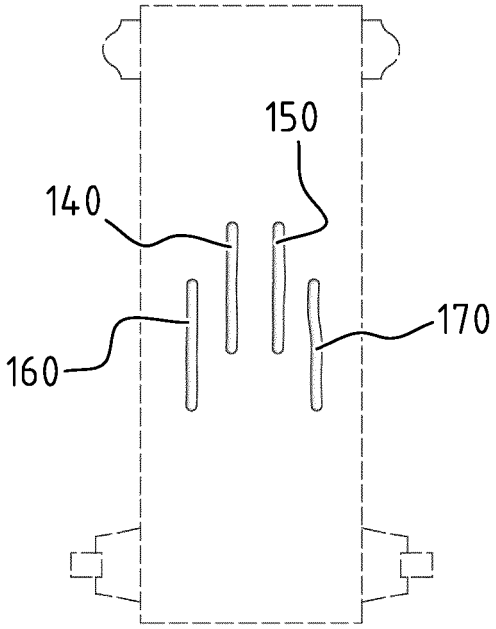


FIG. 25M

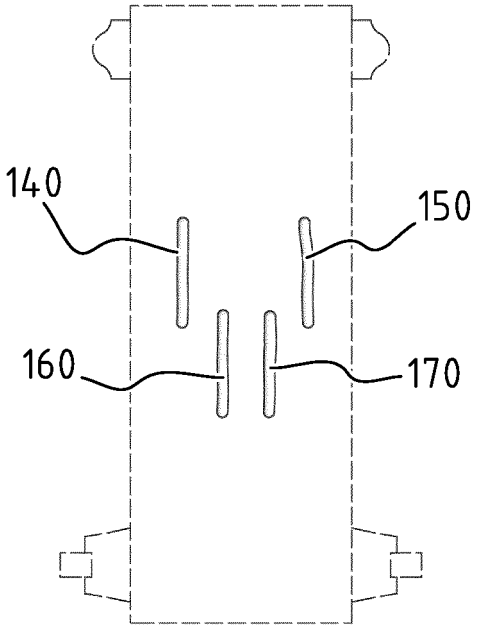


FIG. 25N

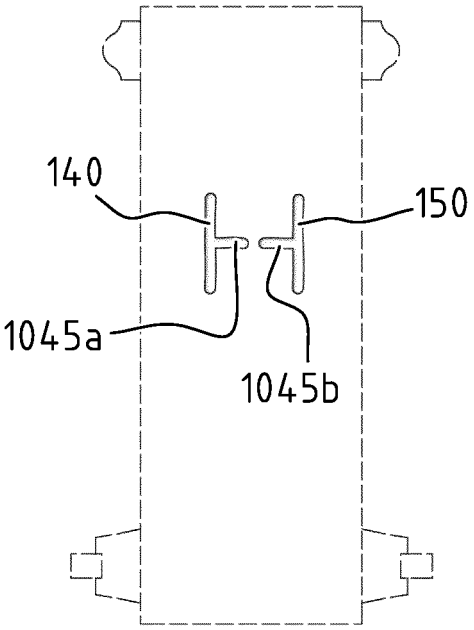


FIG. 25O

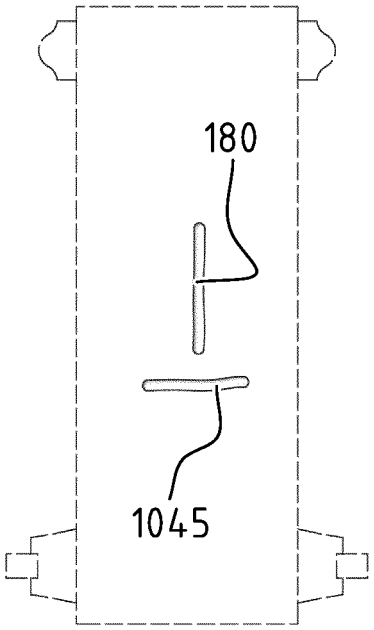


FIG. 25P

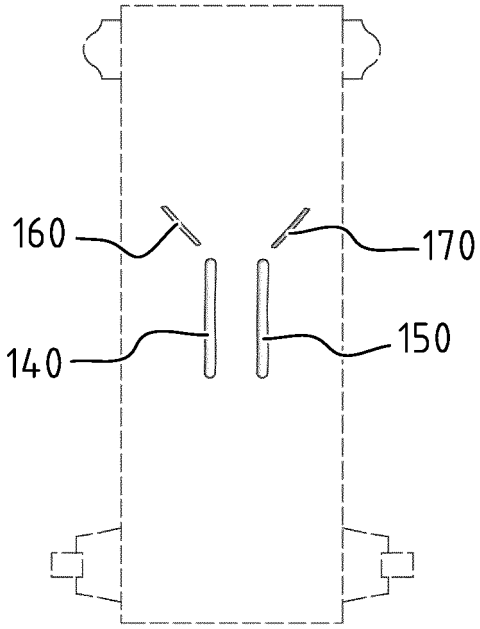


FIG. 25Q

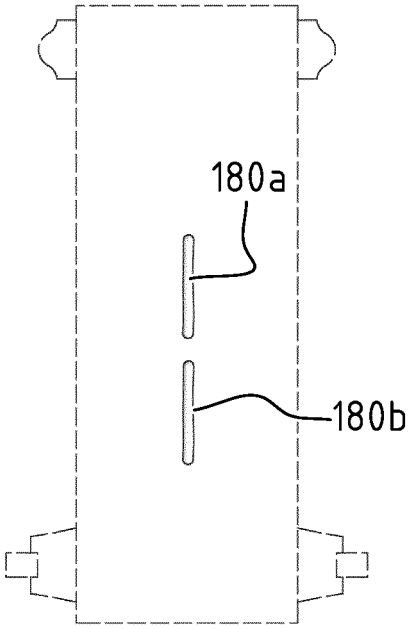


FIG. 25R

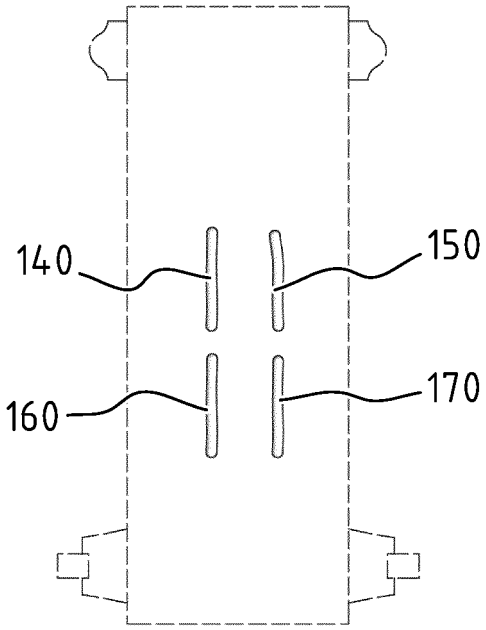


FIG. 25S

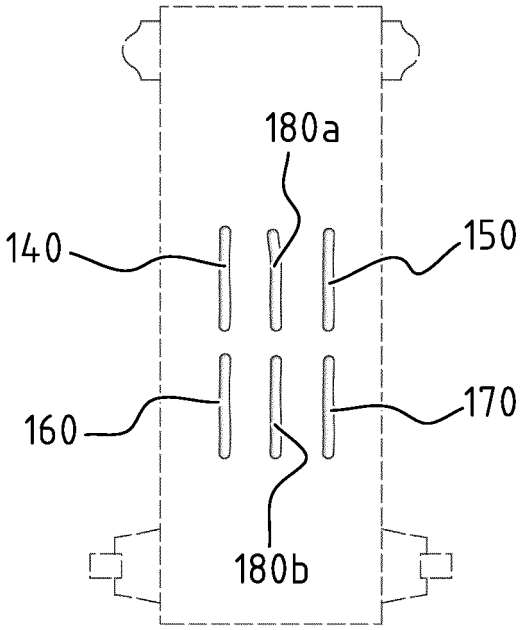


FIG. 25T

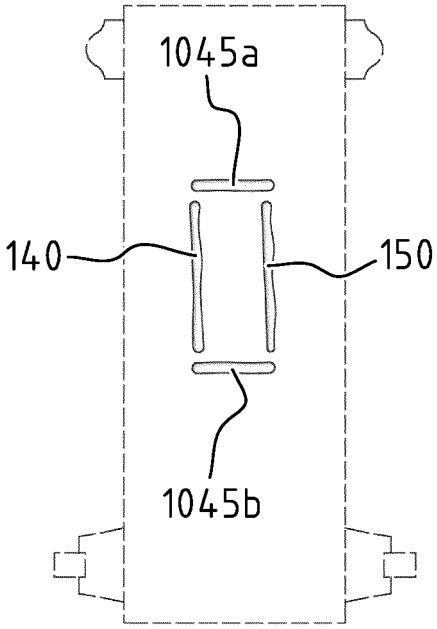


FIG. 25U

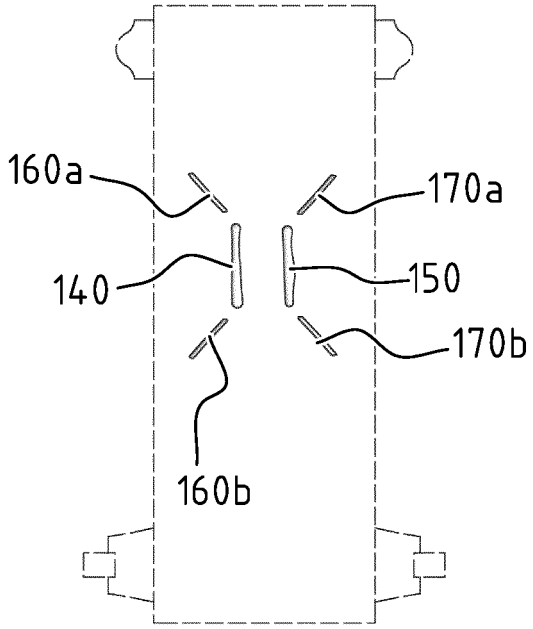


FIG. 25V

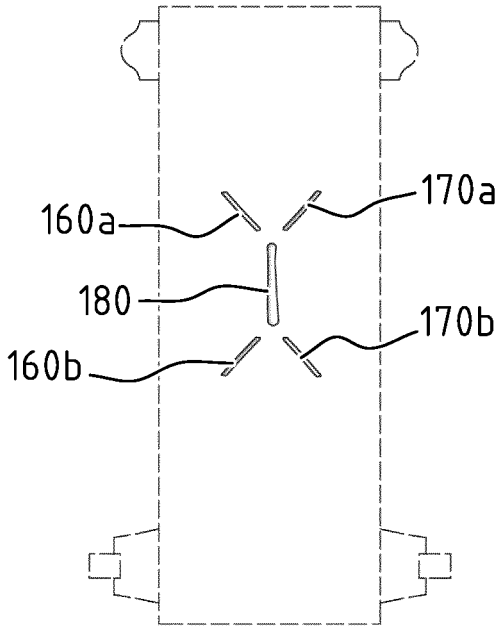


FIG. 25W

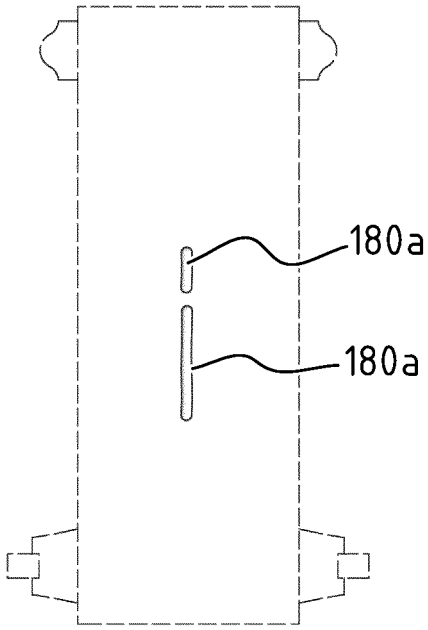


FIG. 25X

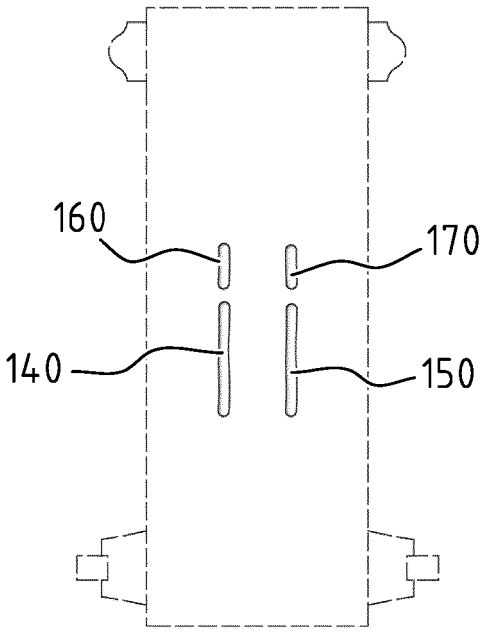


FIG. 25Y

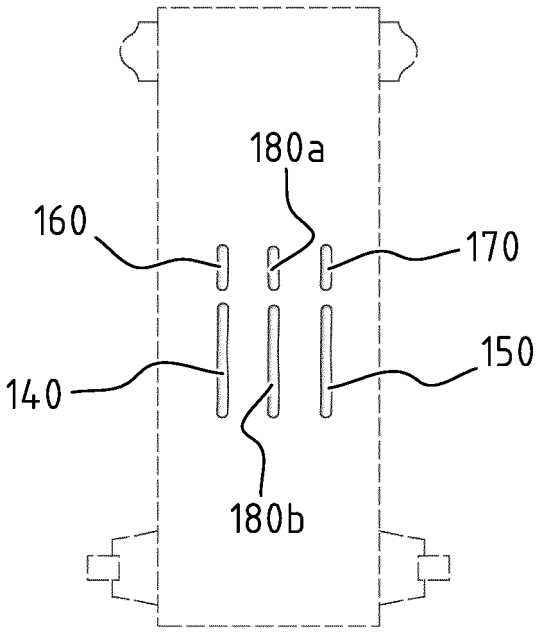


FIG. 25Z

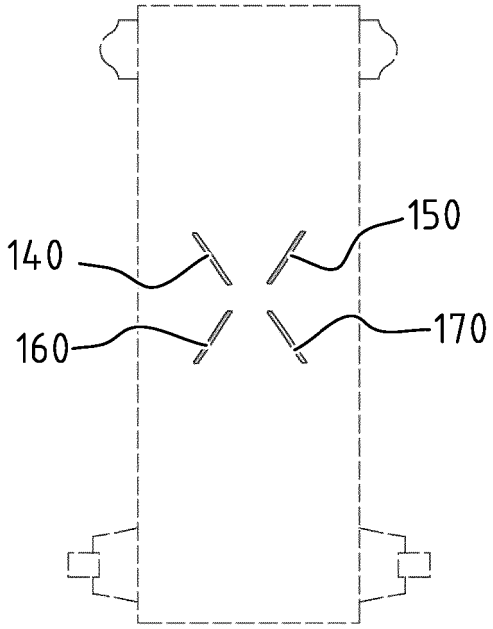


FIG. 26A

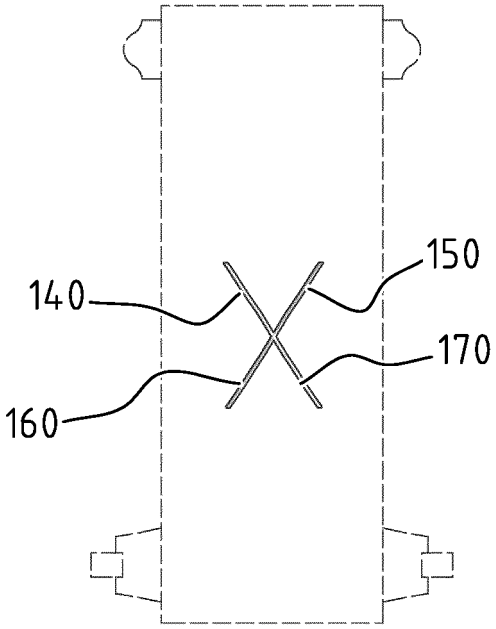


FIG. 26B

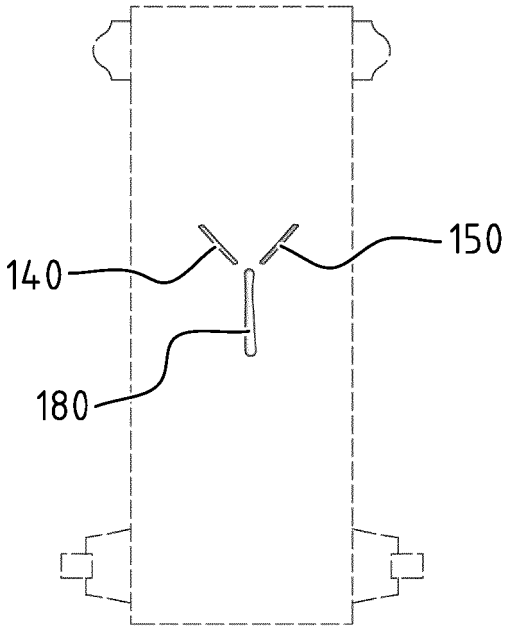


FIG. 26C

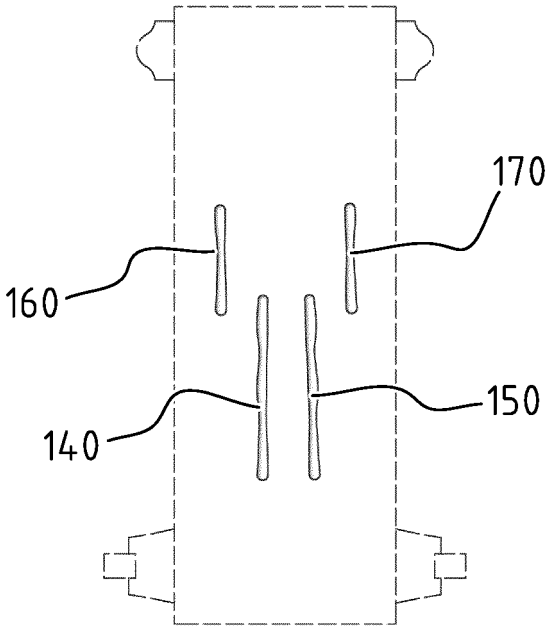


FIG. 26D

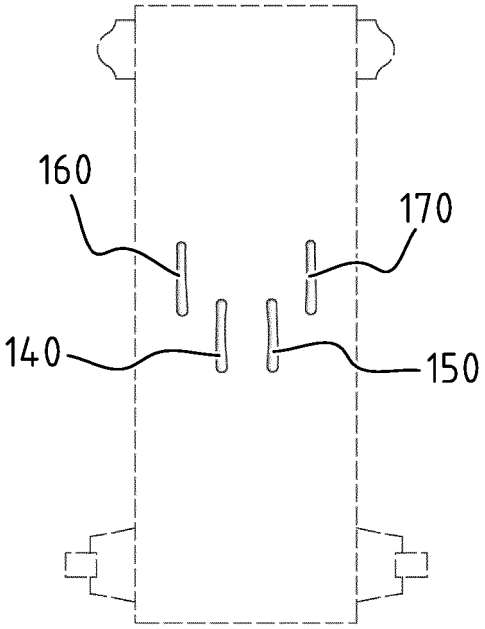


FIG. 26E

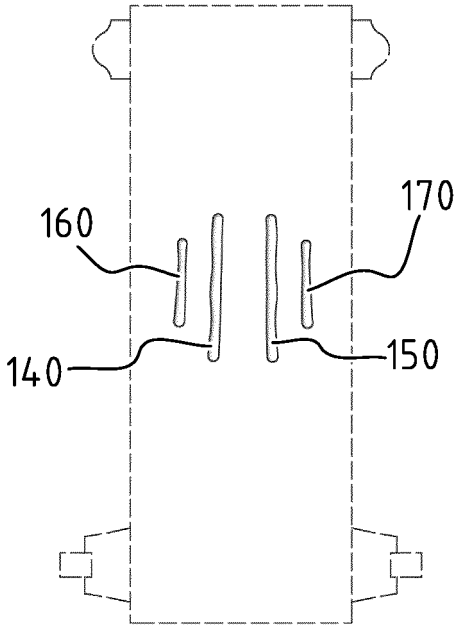


FIG. 26F

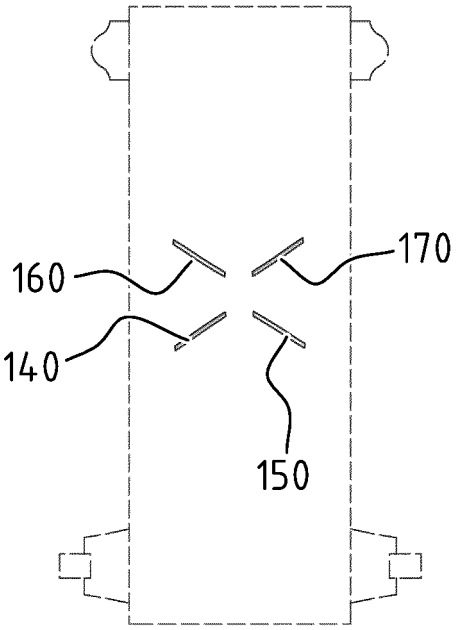


FIG. 26G

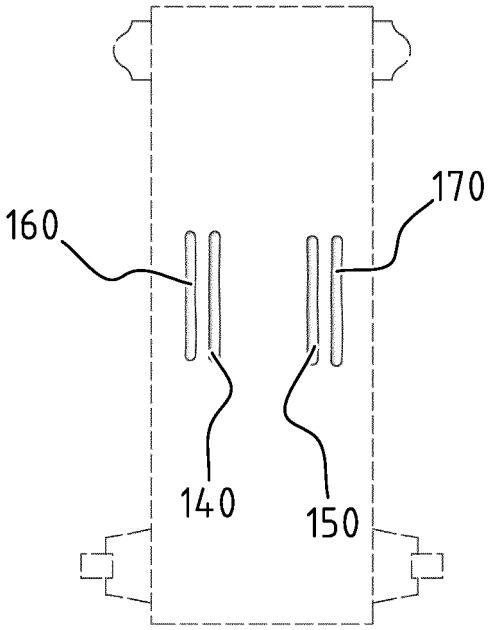


FIG. 26H

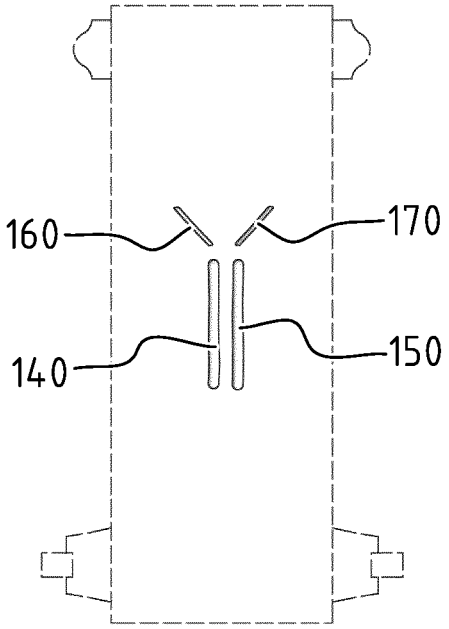


FIG. 26I

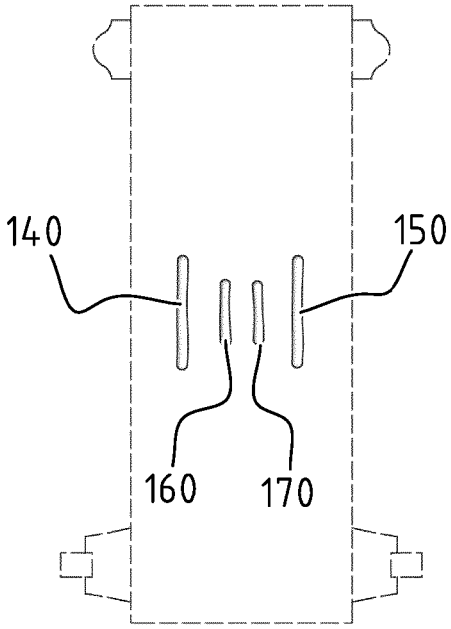


FIG. 26J

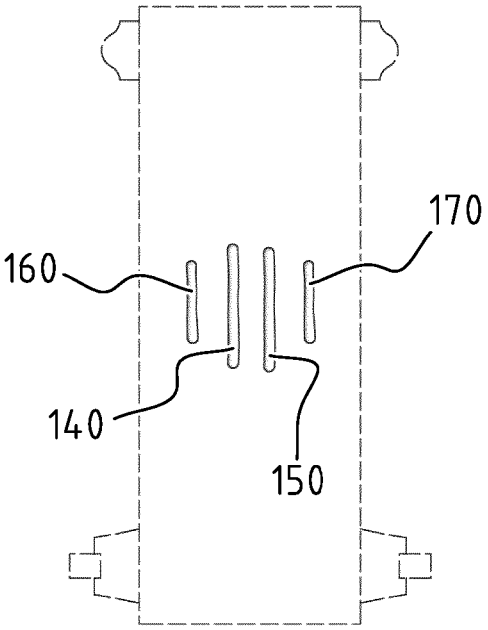


FIG. 26K

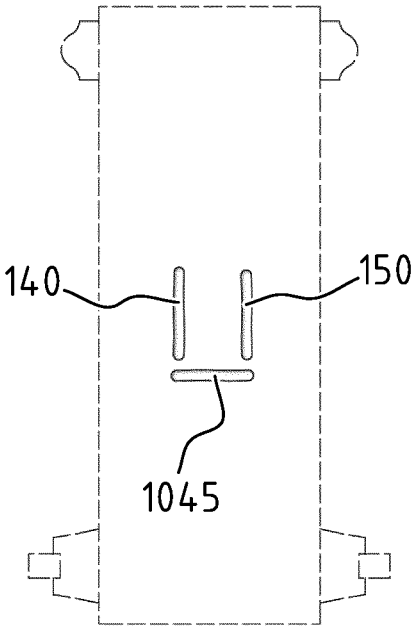


FIG. 26L

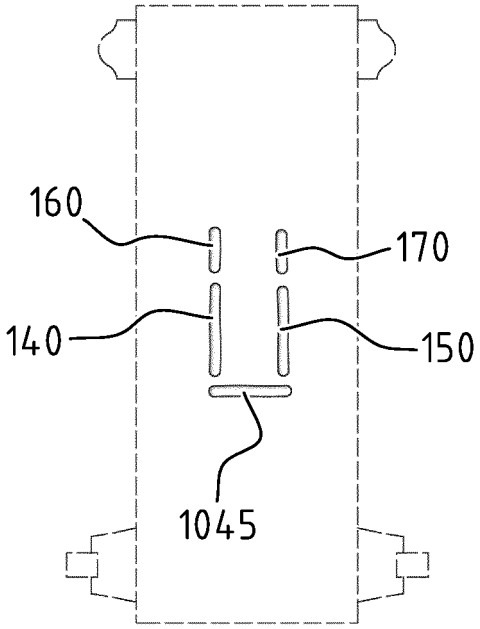


FIG. 26M

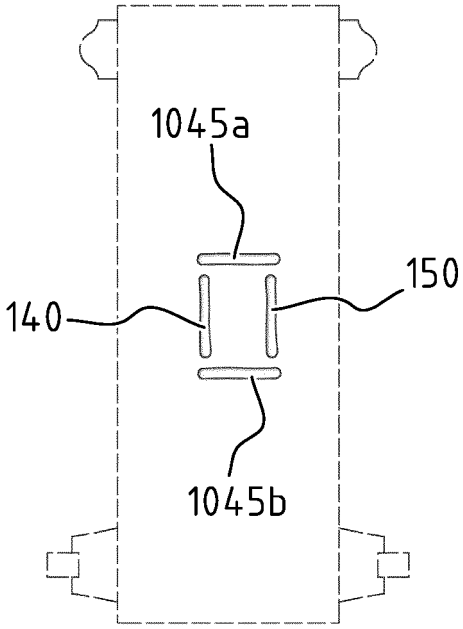


FIG. 26N

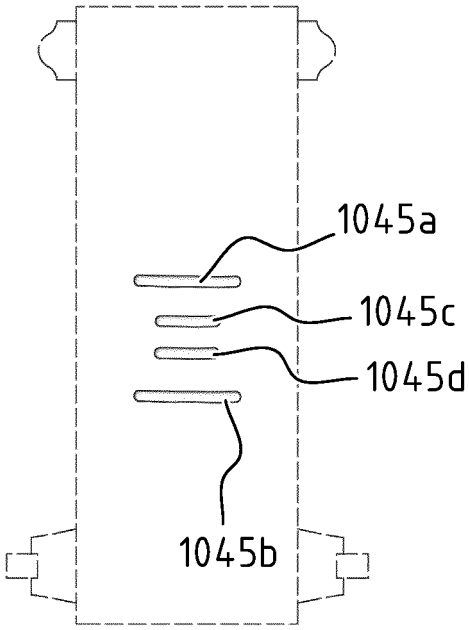


FIG. 26O

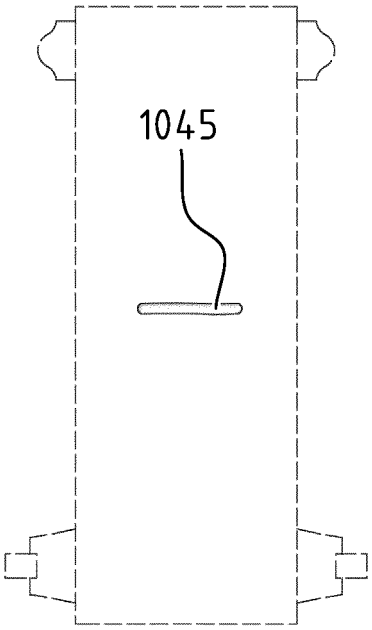


FIG. 26P

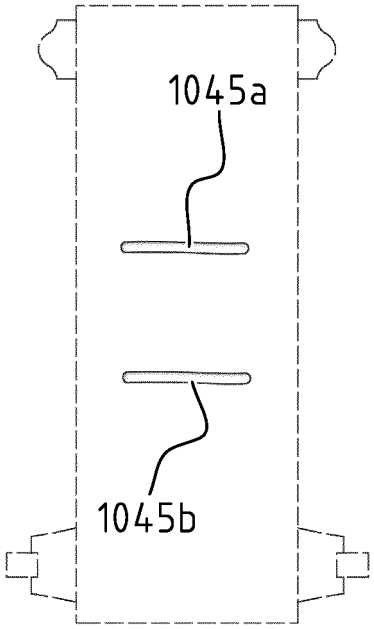


FIG. 26Q

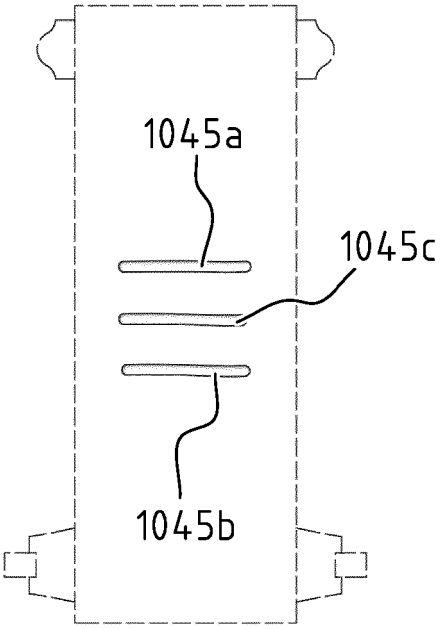


FIG. 26R

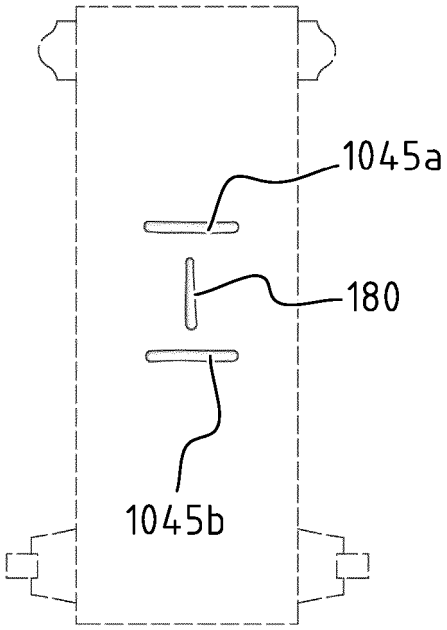


FIG. 26S

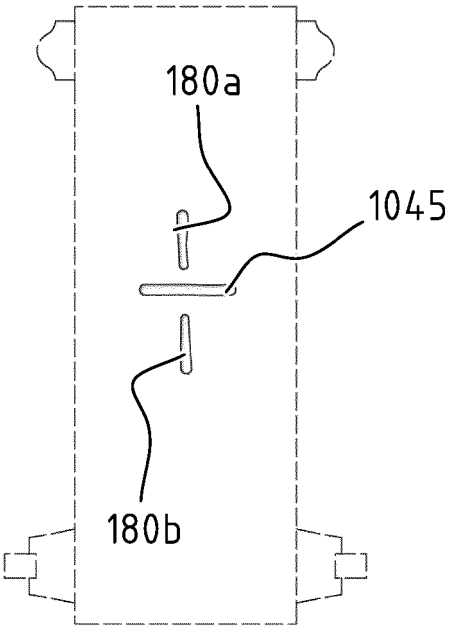


FIG. 26T

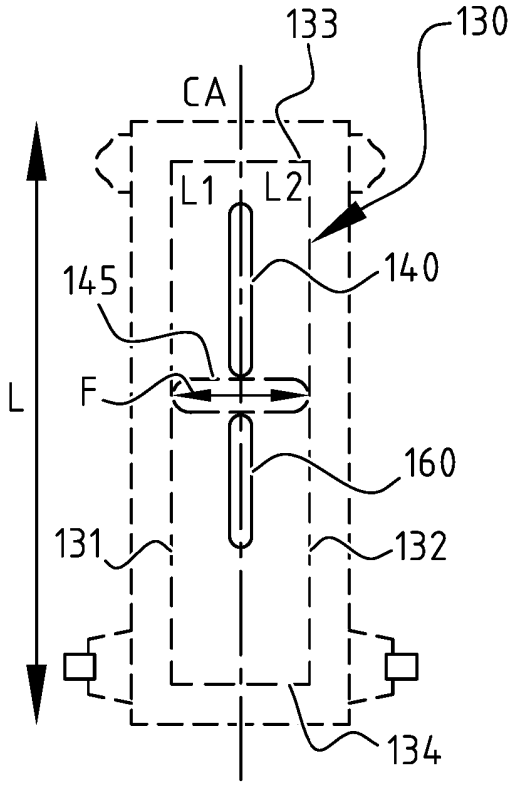


FIG. 27A

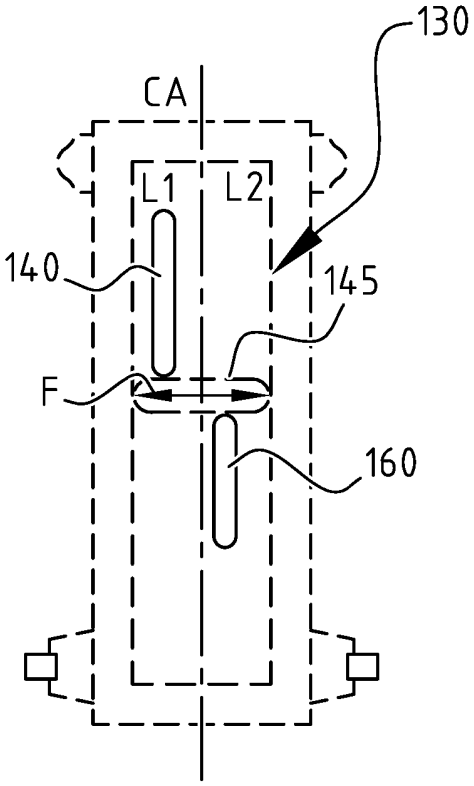


FIG. 27B

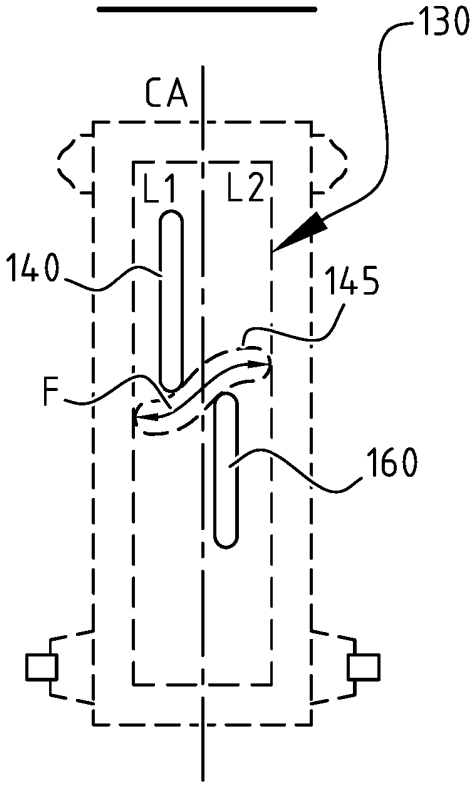


FIG. 27C

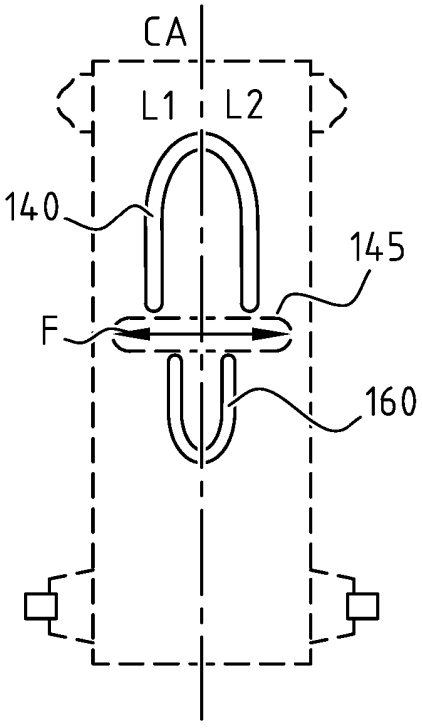


FIG. 27D

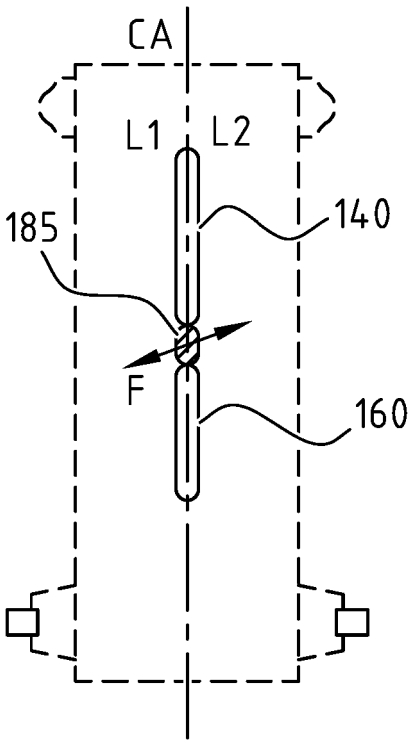


FIG. 27E

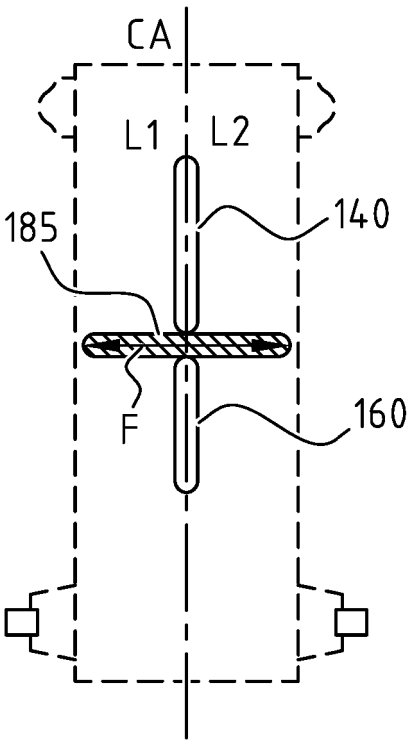


FIG. 27F

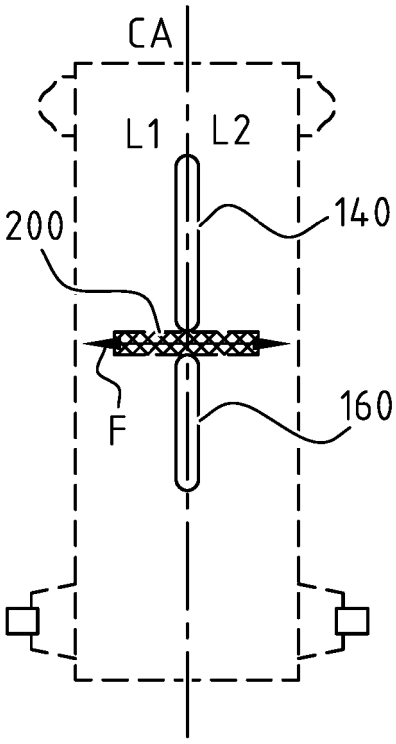


FIG. 27G

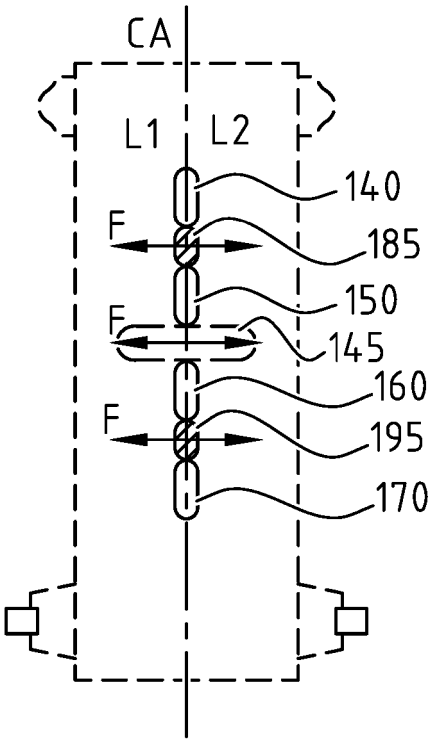


FIG. 27H

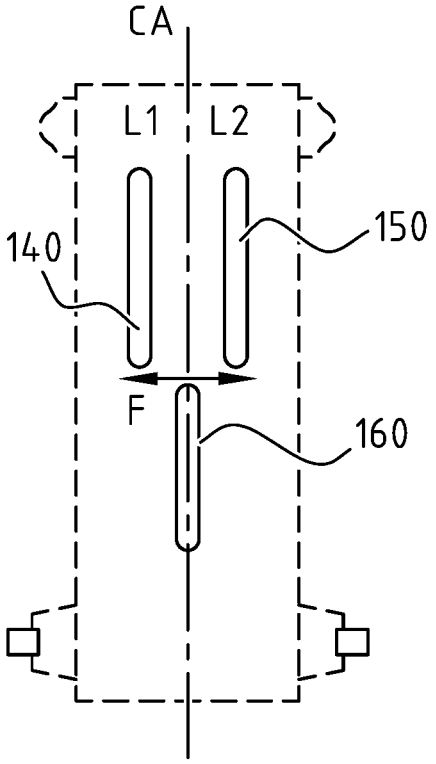


FIG. 27I

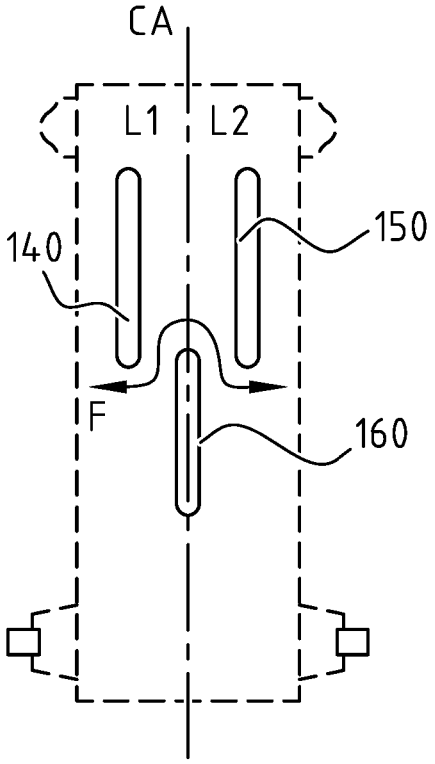


FIG. 27J

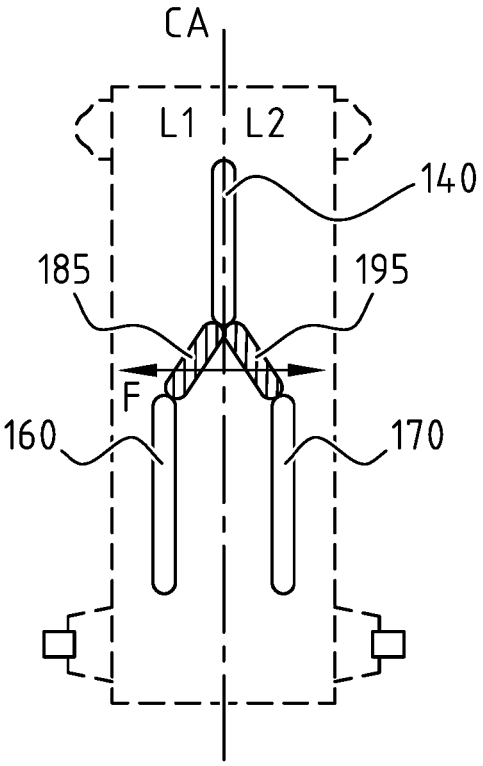


FIG. 27K

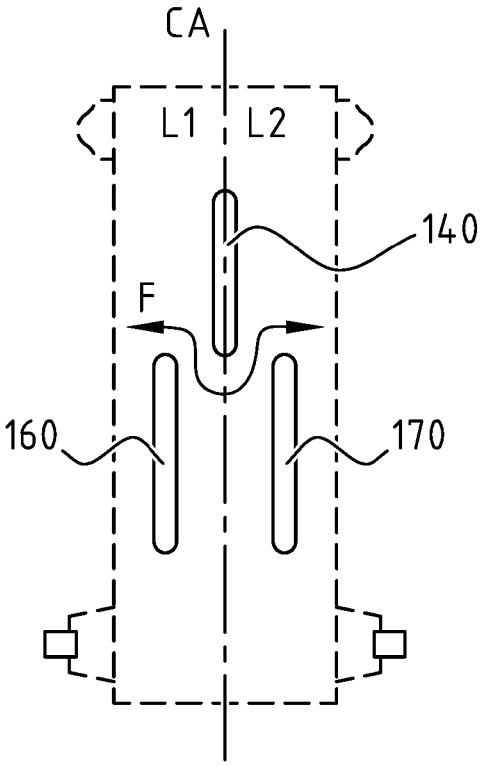


FIG. 27L

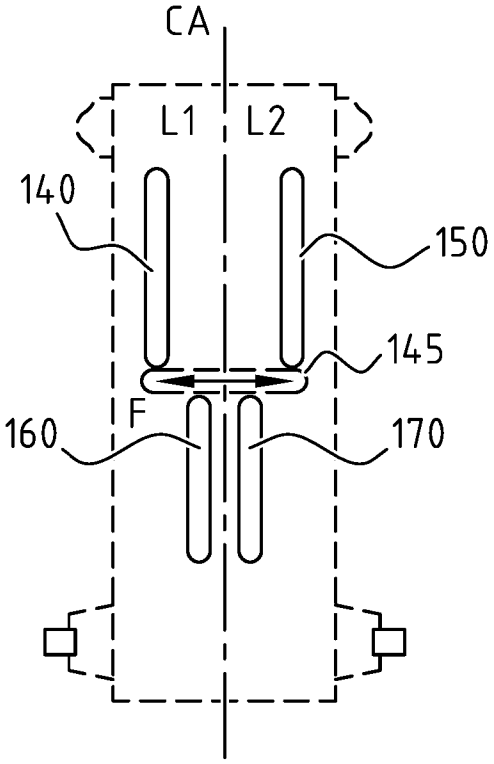


FIG. 27M

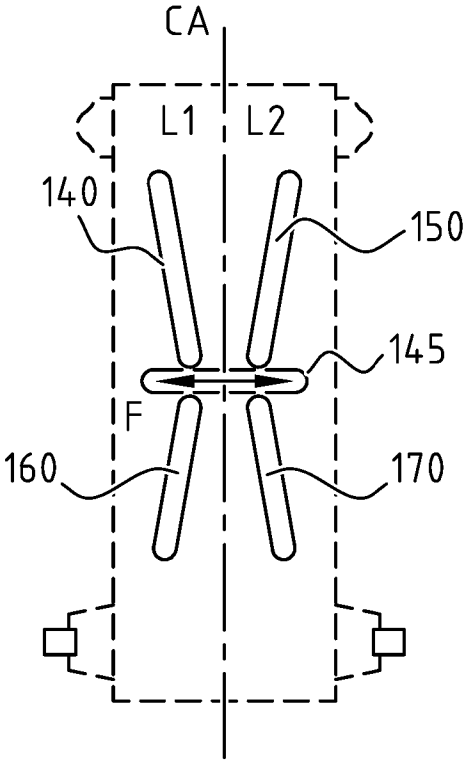


FIG. 27N

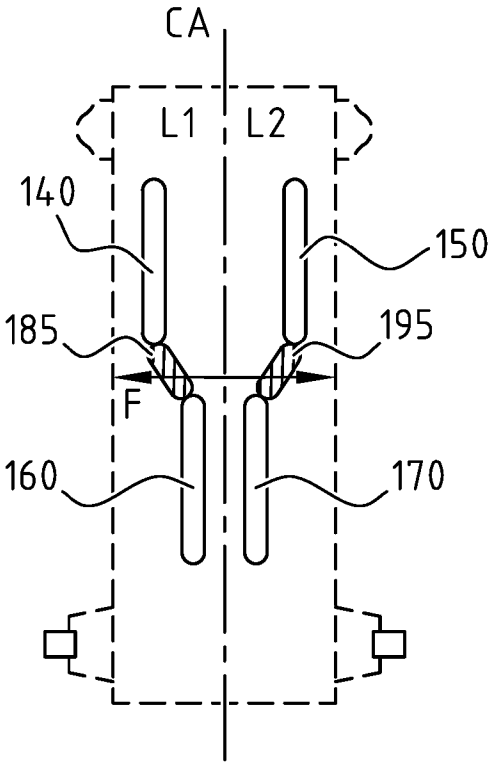


FIG. 27O

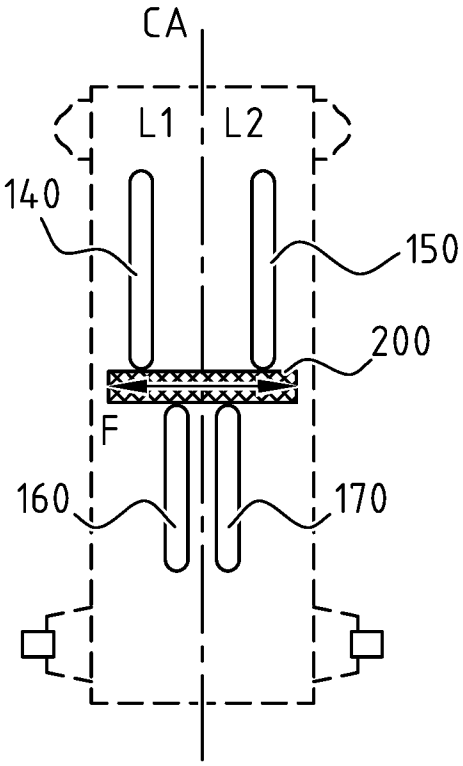


FIG. 27P

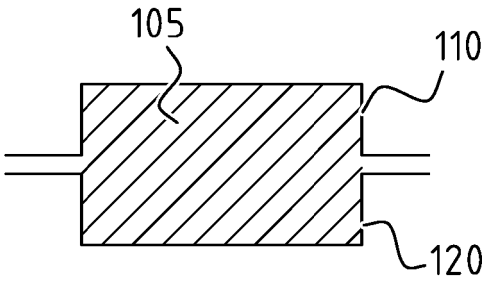


FIG. 28A

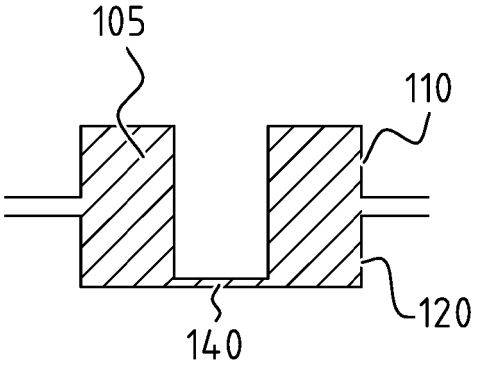


FIG. 28B

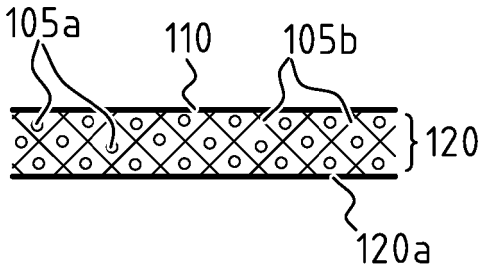


FIG. 28C

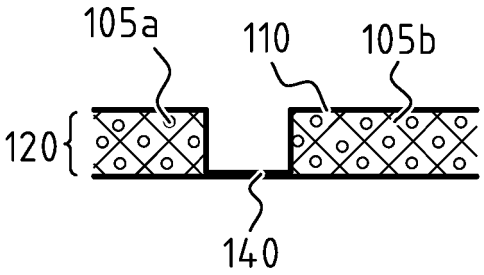


FIG. 28D

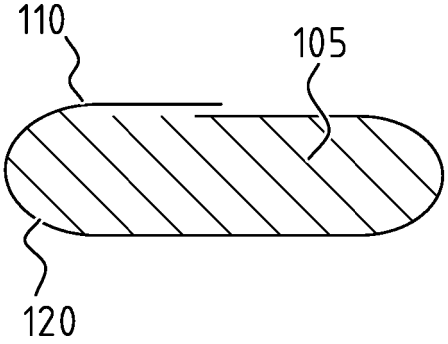


FIG. 28E

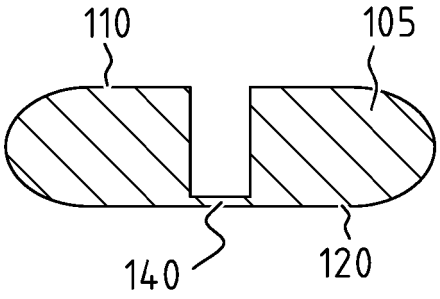


FIG. 28F

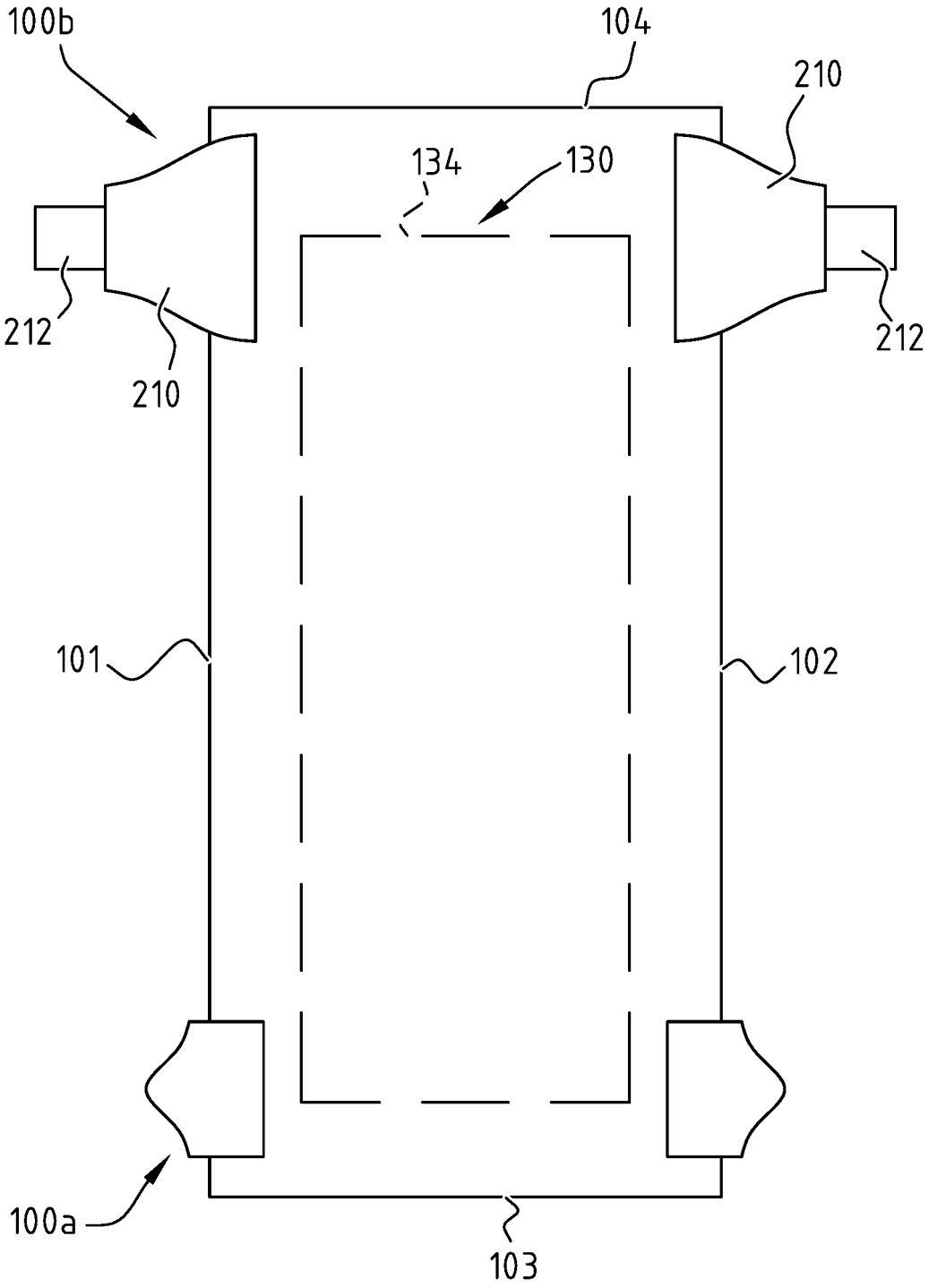


FIG. 29A

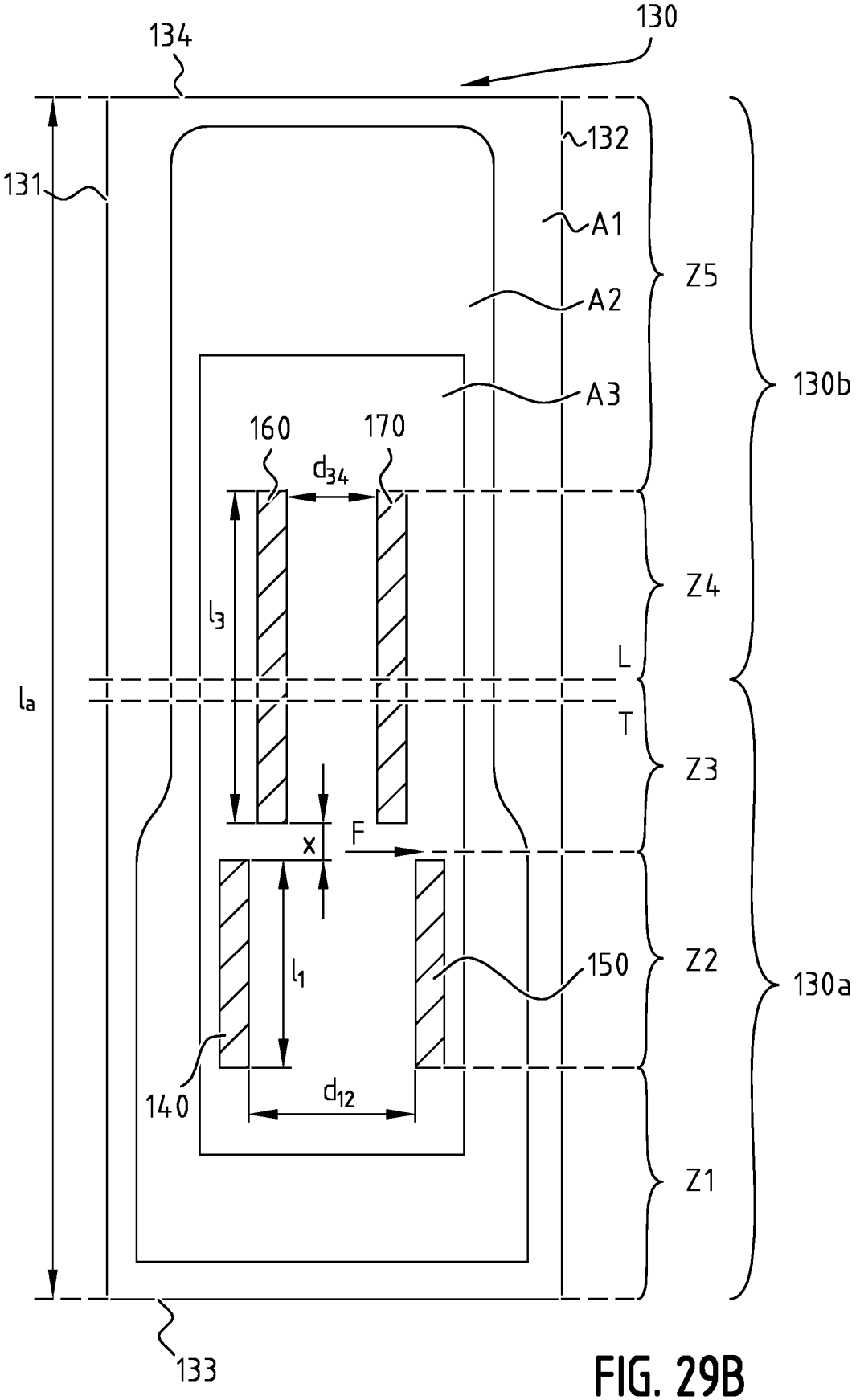

130
134
132
131
A1
A2
Z5
A3
130b
160
170
d_{34}
Z4
l_3
L
l_a
T
Z3
F
x
Z2
150
l_1
130a
140
d_{12}
Z1
133

FIG. 29B

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20150065973 A **[0009]**
- EP 2905000 A1 **[0010]**